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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at the Music Hall Buildings, Shrewsbury, on Monday, May 15th, 1899. There was a crowded attendance, the proceedings being of exceptional interest in connection with the proposed further exploration of the site of the Roman City of Uriconium (Wroxeter), on which subject Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. G. E. Fox, Hon. M.A., Oxon, F.S.A., were announced to speak. Lord Barnard (President of the Society) took the chair, and among those present were: The Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Sir C. H. Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Ven. Archdeacon Maude, Rev. T. Bainbridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Rev. T. Owen, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. Prebendary Oldham, the Rev. H. Heber-Percy, Mr. R. St. J. Corbet, Mr. T. Slaney-Eyton, Mr. R. E. Davies, Mr. J. R. Greatorex, Sir Walter Smythe, Bart., Mr. Ramsbotham, the Rev. Prebendary Moss, Mr. H. E. Rogers, Mr G. J. Dunville Lees, the Rev. J. C. Storey, the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, Mr. Watkin Watkins, Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A., Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.R.H.S., the Rev. Prebendary Elliot, the Rev. Dr. Parry, the Rev. T. Townsend, Alderman E. C. Peele, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Alderman W. G. Cross, the Rev. T. Rickards, the Rev. W. Lecke, the Rev. H. H. Howard, Mr. J. H. Sprott, Major W. C. C. Peele, Mr. J. Laing, Mr. A. H. Ashdown, Capt. Williams-Freeman, Mr. Humphrey Sandford, the Rev. Prebendary Egerton (Myddle), the Rev. H. Stokes, Major-General the Hon. W. H. Herbert, Dr. Burd, the Rev. N. Cooper, the Rev. W. S. Burns, the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, the Rev. A. C. Thiselton, Mr. T. Topham, Mr. F. Goyne (secretary), etc. A considerable number of ladies were also present.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. T. AUDEN submitted the report of the Council, as follows:—

During the twelve months covered by this report, various minor matters have received attention from the Council, including the provision of a new guide for visitors to Uriconium, kindly written for the purpose by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and the fencing in of the ruins of Malins Lee Chapel, but the most important work of the year was the exhibition of Shropshire antiquities held in May last. The collection of relics from all parts of the county—though it was very far from exhaustive—left little to be desired as an exhibition, but it did not meet with the appreciation it deserved from the general public, and the financial result was disappointing. The Council, however, feel that the labour bestowed on it was not in vain, if it did nothing more than call attention to the treasures hidden away in country houses, and not always valued as they should be by those to whom they belong. Since the last annual meeting the Society has lost by death one of its vice-presidents, the Rev. Hon. J. R. O. Bridgeman, and several members, two of whom, Mr. A. F. C. Langley and Mr. Llewelyn Jones, had contributed papers to the *Transactions*, and in other ways shown their interest in antiquarian pursuits. For some time past the Council have been in communication with the Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who have had in hand the exploration of Silchester, in reference to the further systematic exploration of Wroxeter. The Council have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the scheme may be inaugurated, and they are prepared to give a cordial co-operation to the London Committee. They feel, however, that it is a work far beyond the powers of mere local effort, as being nothing less than national in its importance and its interest, and they trust it may be taken up widely and with befitting generosity.—THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman of the Council.

With regard to the Society's financial position, Mr Auden said that they were just solvent, and that was all; but, considering their increasing expenditure, they wanted to be more than solvent, and he should like to take that opportunity of asking for new members. Since the notices of the meeting went out, several proposals for membership had been received, and he hoped these were merely the first fruits of what would be received as a result of the gathering that day. (Applause.) He moved that the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted.

The Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, in seconding, said that while the report showed that a good work had been done in the past, it also looked forward confidently to the accomplishment of that which was of national importance and interest.

The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL AND AUDITOR.

The Rev. Prebendary Moss moved: "That the members of the Council, being eligible for re-election, be elected the Council for the current year, and that Dr. Calvert be re-elected Auditor for the same period." He said that as one who had taken a great interest in archæological studies, he felt that he should be doing himself an injustice if he did not express the great satis-

faction which permeated his mind that there was some prospect of the great treasures which lay hidden under the soil at Uriconium being brought to light and made of public service. He trusted that a long step in this direction would be taken that day. (Applause.)

Mr R. Lloyd Kenyon seconded the motion, which was passed.

EXPLORATION OF URICONIUM.

The President then proposed: "That it is desirable in the interests of antiquarian knowledge that the systematic exploration of the Roman city of Uriconium be resumed without delay." He said that, as stated in the report, the Society was now in the position of being able to obtain the very best possible information on the subject in which they were all so much interested. Before he said a word about Uriconium itself, he desired to say something with regard to the position he held that day. When he was approached last year and invited to take the post of President of the Society, he frankly confessed that he had not the slightest hesitation in doing so, for two reasons. In the first place, although as he said the other day at the dinner of the Shropshire Society in London, he was neither a native of the county nor a resident in it, still he thought they would agree with him that there were few persons who were more closely identified with the county, or who had a greater stake in its prosperity and general well-being than he had—(applause)—and he desired to express his gratitude for the cordial support he had always received in any endeavour he had made to promote the good of the county or the inhabitants, and also for the kind way in which his short-comings had been pardoned and glossed over, shortcomings which were partly owing to his own deficiencies and partly to the fact that he had a very great stake in another county in England, in which he happened to reside, and which, therefore, claimed a larger share of his services. However, his help would always be at the disposal of the Shropshire people whenever they could find an occasion such as the present to call for it. (Applause.) His second reason for accepting the post of President was that throughout his life he had taken a very great interest in archæological subjects, and although he quite admitted that they were not of vital importance to life, yet at the same time they added enormously not only to the pleasures of life but the usefulness of it. (Applause.) In reading the report of the Society of Antiquaries for 1890 with regard to the excavations at Silchester, he noticed that the fact was commented upon that they were being undertaken by private enterprise, while in Italy work of this kind was done by the Government; but the English people always held themselves up as possessing independence of character, which no doubt had to a certain extent helped them to win the position they held in the world, and consequently he thought it desirable that undertakings of an antiquarian nature should be carried

out by some of the learned voluntary societies in the country. (Applause.) Ten years' association with a Government department had convinced him that although control by the State was very beneficial in many cases, yet it was accompanied by restrictions which were not desirable in a matter such as this, in which they wanted to create enthusiasm and give satisfaction to all concerned. (Applause.) An accurate knowledge of archæological matters was useful in almost every walk of life. In the particular branch for which he himself was trained, namely, the law, he realised and appreciated the need of such an extended knowledge. He felt that if the history of commons, roads, and allotments was better understood and was more studied, it would be of the greatest advantage to those persons who undertook to deal with them. These three things naturally came before them in their daily life, and persons constantly expressed opinions upon them without either knowing anything about them or even taking the trouble to find out anything concerning their early history. (Hear, hear.) He had in vain sought to get some definite information of this kind with regard to roads. No one seemed to take the question up, and yet everybody was willing to claim roadside wastes and add them to his property. (Laughter.) There was one matter which he was glad to see prominently taken up in this county, and that was the printing of parish registers. (Applause.) He only wished to emphasise what had been done by instilling into the minds of the public as far as he possibly could the very great importance and value of supporting the work in every possible way. (Applause.) A Government Commission was already dealing with ancient documents, but their work only referred to manuscripts which were of historical or national importance. It was a work, however, that might be extended in a great number of cases, for there were very few parishes in England that did not possess a quantity of documents which in many cases were regarded as absolutely worthless, but which might nevertheless be of the greatest possible use in elucidating history and clearing up many points of difficulty in the present day. Unfortunately, this fact was not recognised in the last century, and they read of boxes of paper being carried away by the daughters of deceased vicars which were of great value to the parishes concerned. The reading of ancient manuscripts was, of course, a difficult matter, but with practice it was impossible to say how much might not be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) With regard to what was proposed at Uriconium, the site formed part of the estate of which he (Lord Barnard) happened to be tenant for life, and he, therefore, asked Mr Hope in the course of his explanation to tell them, in order to allay any fears on the part of those most immediately concerned, what precautions would be taken to prevent any subsequent injury to the soil. He recognised fully that the case of Uriconium was quite an ex-

ceptional one. He felt very strongly that there were scarcely any Romano-British cities which were not at the present time covered by the dwellings of human beings, and, consequently, incapable of that thorough exploration which was necessary to illustrate their history; but at Wroxeter they had an instance where it was possible, without interfering with the habitations of any persons, to excavate almost the whole site of the city. He felt confident that even if he and his tenant had to submit to some loss or some little discomfort they would do so willingly, knowing the cause in which the work was done. (Applause.) He also recognised that it was scarcely possible, even if it were necessary or desirable, that the county of Salop alone should be called upon to bear the exclusive and sole burden of a work which was practically of national importance and interest. (Applause.) He trusted that any lady or gentleman who had it in his or her power to do so would take every step to cause the fact that this exploration was to be proceeded with to be very widely made known, and that it would result in a sufficient measure of support to enable the Society to commence work very shortly. (Applause.)

Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., in seconding the resolution, said it must be a matter of great satisfaction to all those interested in antiquarian pursuits in this county to learn that it was proposed to carry out further excavations at Uriconium, and it was also a matter for congratulation that the movement had come to a head at a time when the chair of the Society was occupied by one who had already shown so much interest in antiquarian matters, and on whose ground the city of Uriconium was situated. (Applause.) Many of them, no doubt, had in years gone by visited that most interesting place, Silchester, and had seen the work carried on there under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, and they were pleased to think that the explorations at Wroxeter would be undertaken by the same body, because it was a guarantee that everything that science and experience could produce would be forthcoming. (Applause.) He hoped they would not confine themselves to passing the resolution, but that they would do whatever lay in their power to help forward the work, not only by bringing it to the notice of other people, but by pecuniary support. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope moved: "That the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, with power to add to their number, for this purpose be a local committee to co-operate with the London committee in carrying out the work of exploration, and that subscriptions, promised, if possible, for five years, be invited to defray the heavy expense involved." He said that living, as he had the good fortune to do, in what he might call the centre of the archæological world, he could candidly say that one of the most desirable works to undertake in the interests of

archæology was the systematic exploration of Uriconium in the same way and on the same lines that had been adopted at Silchester. There they had been working for nine successive years, and although at first people said it was absurd to attempt to explore a site of 100 acres, they had already finished some sixty of them, and in the course of their operations some most interesting discoveries had been made. Having committed themselves to the formation of an exploration fund, that necessitated the appointment of two committees, one a local committee, which could not consist of better men than the Chairman and Council of the Shropshire Society, and another a small executive committee consisting of men who had had experience in this kind of work, so that none of the funds should be wasted. There were four things to be taken into account before anything could be done in the way of commencing to excavate. They had to get the consent of the owner of the soil, and he was happy to say they already had that permission—(applause)—then they had to make satisfactory arrangements with the tenant, and these he trusted would soon be brought to a successful issue. (Renewed applause.) In the third place, they had to obtain the co-operation of a committee of experts who would supervise the work, and fourthly, they had to secure the necessary funds. With regard to the third requirement, it was most necessary that there should be people of experience to direct those who would have to carry out the heavy part of the work, for if those engaged did not know what to look for, nor the value of things they came across, their labour would be in vain. At Silchester one member of the small committee was always on the site directing operations and seeing that everything was carried out in a proper way. This committee was entirely independent from another point of view. They did not have to employ draughtsmen, but made their own plans on the spot, the result of each year's work being afterwards transferred to a large map. Any antiquities discovered which were worth keeping were taken away, while those which were practically refuse were buried again. When any important buildings were come across, careful models were taken before the structures were covered up again. Some very curious results were obtainable from the bones of animals killed by the inhabitants of this Roman City for food. When compared with the bones of existing sheep and oxen, it was found that the former belonged to totally different grades, being altogether smaller in build, and presenting peculiarities of considerable interest. When they realised that these creatures lived more than a thousand years ago, it was remarkable to see what progress had been made in the breeds of animals in that period. (Applause.) With regard to the cost of the proposed work, at Silchester they said they would want about £500 a year, which they were told they would not get, but in nine years they had collected and spent

£1,320, which, divided by nine, came to nearly £500 a year. They had no difficulty whatever in getting it. (Applause.) In carrying out these excavations, they had to bear in mind the fact that the tenant must not be put to any loss. They took out of cultivation so many acres for the year, and the tenant was paid a sum per acre, which he named, so as to protect himself. Considering all the expenses which the operations would entail, the committee would require the minimum sum of £500 a year, and in order that the work might be carried to a satisfactory termination, it was necessary to have a guarantee fund for five years; and at the end of that period, if the subscribers considered the result satisfactory, it was to be hoped that they would continue their subscriptions, for in course of time the committee hoped to produce such discoveries as would show that the work was being carried out with the best possible results. (Applause.) He was aware that Shropshire was not in some respects a rich county, but it was quite possible for gentlemen living in it to undertake as their share of the work a Shropshire local fund, and as regarded the ring which existed outside, he was prepared on the part of the London committee to undertake, as he did at Silchester, the collection of funds. (Applause.) He had already had an offer of £5 for five years. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Hope then went on to speak of the mode of procedure adopted in carrying out the explorations. He said they took so many acres each year, according to the convenience of the farmer; these were pegged out in the autumn, and left until the following year, when the work of excavating was begun. Experienced workmen were employed, and the ground was so trenched that nothing of any size could escape notice. At Silchester very little of consequence was found in the buildings, but a large number of antiquities were discovered in the numerous rubbish pits with which portions of the site were honey-combed. So far as Uriconium was concerned, he did not think that previous explorers knew of the existence of these pits, so that they had not been excavated, and the work when undertaken was likely to lead to some remarkable discoveries. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. Fox seconded the resolution. He said that Mr. Hope having submitted such matters connected with the project of excavation of Uriconium as more immediately concerned the financial side of the question, he might, perhaps, be permitted to give some short account of what would be their plans in this excavation from the purely archæological point of view. To do this as clearly as possible, he proposed to give a slight sketch of the exploration of a kindred site to that of Uriconium, viz., Calleva (Silchester), where for the last nine years a committee, of which Mr. Hope and himself were two acting members, had been employed in unearthing a Roman City. It might be taken for granted that under very similar circumstances their action

on the site in Hampshire would be repeated on the one in Shropshire. In 1890 the Silchester excavation committee was formed and the work begun. The site, surrounded by its Roman wall, covered an area of 100 acres. Within that wall the roadways or streets of the ancient town were occasionally revealed in the growing crops by the stunted state of the vegetation upon them. The excavations of the first year revealed two fine houses built round courtyards, and a wonderful find of iron tools, which had evidently been hidden away and the place of hiding forgotten. In the same year the great double west gate of the city was uncovered. The next year was less fruitful in discoveries, but the third season made up for any deficiencies in the second, for in this year they carried out the examination of the Forum and Basilica of the Roman town. But what fully rounded off their season's work was the discovery of the foundations of a Christian Church at the south-east corner of the Forum insula, the remains of which were the only definite relics of a Christian church of the Roman period existing in this country. In the following year blocks to the south were excavated. Perhaps the discoveries of the year 1894 were the most notable they had made, for in that year they came upon extensive traces of what must have been, at one period, the predominating industry of the city. The blocks along the main road from the Forum to the west gate were lined with the foundations of dyers' workshops, and scattered over the ground about them were traces of the furnaces of dye-vats and deep water pits. In later explorations in the more central portions of the town they came across the foundations of important dwellings for the upper class, one of which contained a long suite of chambers, each with a fine mosaic floor of elaborate braidwork or fretwork patterns. Last year the traces of an early house of half timber construction—of the same sort of construction as was to be seen in so many of the houses of Shrewsbury—were uncovered, underlying a later, but still early, house built above it, and in this again were fragments of a pavement of the best kind of mosaic, a tesselated floor, probably the most ancient in date yet found in Britain. Furthermore, the indications of a water supply leading from without the town on the west towards the Basilica were come upon. He had said thus much of the undertaking at Calleva in the hope, not only of showing what was to be found on the site of one Roman City, but what they might trust to discover on that of another, viz., Uriconium. Perhaps the objection might be made, "Yes, but if you have dug up one city and found so much, why do so with another, where you will only be repeating your discoveries?" The answer to that question was that they did not expect to find in Uriconium a repetition of what they had found at Calleva; and they knew for a fact, from the result of the excavations made at Uriconium in 1859-61, that decided differ

ences of plan and position were to be seen between the public buildings of the one and the other city. At Calleva (Silchester) the Forum was adjacent to the Basilica on its eastern side; at Uriconium the public baths take its place, but lie south of the Basilica. The Forum was yet to be found. Again, the walls of Calleva enclose an irregular octagon of 100 acres; those of Uriconium a long pear-shaped area of about 170 acres. What further differences there were had yet to be sought, but differences there surely would be. Let them now turn to the plan of Uriconium, and see what it presented to them. The place lay between three and four miles from the foot of the Wrekin, and close to the Severn, which, making a great bend, runs along a part of the western side of the city. A brook, the Bell Brook, crossed the area at its upper part, and here the ground was more varied in level than elsewhere. Near where this rivulet crossed the site of the city wall, the road from Shrewsbury entered the place. The wall was now nowhere to be seen, but its foundations existed beneath the surface of the fields, and the huge ditch which lay in front of it could still be made out here and there in the circuit, which was between two and three miles in extent. At one point north of the brook, on the north-eastern side, not far from the ancient road called the Watling-street, this trench was very evident, and there appeared to be traces of a gate. As for the other gates their position could not as yet even be guessed at, except, perhaps, the southernmost, in the part of the site within which is situated the village of Wroxeter, and possibly even the northern one towards Norton. Within the area formed by the wall and ditch, the long road from north to south might represent the principal way of the Roman town, more especially as most of the discoveries of buildings had been made along it in the last hundred years. The traces of a portico of square piers were uncovered in a stack-yard almost at a central point on this road between the north and south gates in 1855. Some distance south of this, in the year 1788, the baths of some great mansion were discovered, but only the baths; the discovery was prosecuted no further, unfortunately. Then further south again, not far from the village church, in 1827, in another stackyard, a mosaic pavement was uncovered. This the people of Shrewsbury carried away piecemeal—(laughter)—not, however, before some excellent person had made a sketch of it. The people of Shrewsbury would be much too intelligent to do such a thing nowadays—(applause)—and would doubtless prefer to see the perfect floor in their museum, which would certainly be the case if the Society had the taking of it up. (Applause.) These, with a few other remains of little importance, were all that had been found on the site until the year 1859, when under the auspices of the Shropshire Archæological Society something like serious operations were begun and conducted from that date till 1861

by Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A. When that gentleman undertook the work, nothing Roman remained above ground save the huge piece of wall, a little removed from the main road north and south, and about the middle of the site, which had passed for centuries under the name of the "Old Work" of Wroxeter. The obvious thing to do was to make this wall a starting point, and digging was commenced against it, when it was found to be the end of a wall continuing for a length of 229 feet westward. Then another wall was uncovered at a distance of sixty-seven feet from the first, and parallel to it, and then other walls at right angles to these showed the existence of a great quadrangular hall, which subsequent diggings proved to have been divided by rows of columns into a central nave with aisles on each side, floored with mosaics. This was the Basilica of Uriconium, but it differed both in plan and in dimensions from the Calleva Basilica, in that it had no apses or semi-circular ends, and that its western end showed three doorways, the eastern end only being reserved for the magistrates' tribune. This building was never properly examined, for disputes arose with the tenant of the ground at the time, and the diggings were abandoned soon after they had begun. This was another point for them to work upon, and needing careful work, for Roman civil basilicas were by no means common in this country—we had only the two he had named, viz., those of Calleva and Uriconium—and to ascertain their size and arrangement was of the utmost importance in estimating the status of a Roman town. South of the Basilica stand the Public Baths within a courtyard, originally no doubt lined by colonnades. They formed a body of buildings with two wings, the body being composed of a vaulted hall, entered from the Basilica, with cold bath rooms on either hand. Then comes an Apodyterium, which was practically a lounge, where, in a mild temperature, the bather could cool himself after taking the hot bath and before finishing up with a plunge in the swimming bath. It was a place where any amount of gossip went on, and all the news of the city and its district, perhaps even of the province, was discussed. South of this chamber was the swimming bath, and from it the hot baths were entered, first in order those used as hot-air baths only, then those for hot water. The courtyard served for games of ball; the colonnades surrounding it for exercise and conversation, under cover. This establishment of baths was second only for size in this country to the famous one at Bath, and quite equal in size and accommodation to many found on the continent. At Calleva the public baths had, he thought, yet to be found. No Roman city was without them. At Uriconium only half these baths had been uncovered; the eastern wing still remained beneath the surface of the field, and its excavation offered a rich harvest of antiquities to the explorer. (Applause.) The whole of the excavations of 1859-61 had been but imper-

feetly worked out, and much clearance was required to show in various places what was now only half revealed. He had said nothing of the houses of the town, for at present it was only certain of the public buildings which had been explored, but from the ruins being more deeply buried than those at Silchester they would probably be able to study the plans of the dwellings to greater advantage than those of similar buildings on that site. As to the chances of finding early churches, this was a better one than at Calleva, for the life of the town went on longer and its destruction was more sudden, as, having been plundered and burnt, it did not, as appears to have been the case with Calleva, perish of slow decay. Sudden destructions, though it may appear a paradox to say so, were more conservative of remains than slow decay, as witness Pompeii and the other Campanian cities. It would be noted, perhaps, that in this account he had spoken almost entirely of the buildings only of the Roman towns described, not of their contents, and this had been intentional. The minor objects in their researches came of themselves; there was no need to seek for them. What was of real importance was to understand the plan and character of a Romano-British town, and to deduce from what remained of its public and private buildings the nature and amount of the civilisation of its inhabitants. They would probably form a very imperfect idea of the condition of the people of these islands in the Roman period if they based their judgment only on the objects in pottery, metal, glass, or bone found on Roman sites, and this had been far too much the case up to the present time; but when they came to the remains of buildings they could speak of the conditions of existence they showed with far greater certainty. As house and hall, law court and temple, bath and market were revealed to them, as they turned over such a site as that of Uriconium, they were content to leave for the delectation of the usual collector of pottery, pins, rings, glass, and all the minor objects of antiquity he so much prized, content to learn in the truest way, from the remains of the edifices left, the customs, habits, even perhaps the forms of government, of the people of our island under the Roman sway. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Barnard for presiding, and to Mr. Hope and Mr. Fox for the information they had afforded the Society on the proposed explorations. He remarked that Lord Barnard, in giving permission for the work to be carried out on his property, was only following the example of so many noblemen in his position, who acted from a sense of public duty.

The Rev. T. Auden, in seconding announced that he had received a considerable number of letters of apology from gentlemen interested in the movement who were unable to be present. He also announced that Sir Offley Wakeman had kindly promised to contribute £25 for five years towards the fund.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and Lord Barnard, in reply, said that whatever discoveries were made in the shape of pottery, stones, or anything of the kind, he should not think of removing them from Shropshire, but should be willing to have them placed in the Shrewsbury Museum. (Applause.)

Mr. Hope also responded. He said that the excavations would not damage Lord Barnard's property, for the soil was so replaced in the trenches that the worst was put at the bottom and the best on the top, with the result that the crops grew half a foot higher in those places than in any other part. (Laughter and applause.)

The proceedings then terminated. At the invitation of the Council a considerable number of the visitors partook of tea. A goodly sum was promised in the room towards the exploration fund.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Tuesday, July 11th, 1899. The party consisted of the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Auden, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., Rev. Francis and Mrs. Allen, Miss Smythe, the Rev. O. Feilden, the Rev. W. Stuart White, Captain and Mrs. Williams-Freeman, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. Clement Southam, F.S.A., Mr. Herbert Southam, F.R.H.S., Mr. T. Thornes, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. and Miss Bowdler, and Mr. Goyne, Secretary. The Members proceeded to Malinslee by train, and were driven thence to the ruins of Malinslee Chapel, during the day visiting also Stirchley Church, the Court House, Madeley, Beckbury, Albrighton, and Tong Churches. The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage conducted the party, and described each of the buildings visited.

At Malinslee the Members saw the walls of a complete chapel of the 12th century, consisting of nave and chancel, known locally as Malinslee Abbey. Its chief interest lies, perhaps, in the east wall, which has, instead of the usual three Norman round-headed windows, two such windows at the sides, and in the centre a niche for a statue. In the south wall are two sedilia, and the general work classes it as late Norman.

Stirchley Church possesses one of the finest Norman chancel arches in the county. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the 18th century, and in 1838 the aisle was added. At present some of the Norman work cannot be seen to advantage, but great improvement in this respect will, it is said, follow the alterations in the pulpit, reading-desk, and gallery, now in contemplation. The Rector and Churchwardens, it is worthy of note, have recently opened out the 14th century window in the chancel in a very judicious manner. The small font may have been a mediæval stoup for holy water. Another object of interest in the church is a beautiful Elizabethan chalice, and a hatchment, with an unidentified coat of arms. Some of the party before resuming the drive, paid a short visit to Stirchley Hall, which bears the date 1653, and contains a fine oak ceiling in the kitchen. The house was added to in the early 18th century, and the wing then built is a good specimen of work of that date.

The old Court House at Madeley, an Elizabethan building, is fast falling to decay, and its total ruin is being accelerated by mining operations. It abounds with objects of interest to the archæologist, but its old-world architecture seems to conjure up no visions of the past to the cottagers who now occupy parts of the building. Madeley Court, Mr. Cranage explained, was formerly part of the borough of Wenlock, and the property of the Monastery of Wenlock. On the dissolution of the Priory the property was sold by the King to the Brooke family, who sold it early in the present century to Mr. Foster, to whom it now belonged. Captain Williams-Freeman said many different accounts had been given of what Charles II. did while he stayed there. The King, in an account written by himself, had declared he did not stay in the building. His intention to do so was altered by the reports which reached him of the probable presence of Roundheads in the vicinity. He, therefore, secluded himself in a barn at Madeley, and failing to cross the river, which he found closely watched, he returned to Boscobel. The party walked through the once magnificent apartments of the building, now used for storing grain and heaps of rubbish, supported by boarded floors which threatened every moment to precipitate their burden into the cellars where the water lodges. In a large space over the "pleasaunce," hemmed in by a brick wall, stands a huge and curious sundial or planisphere, elaborately cut in stone, said to be of the time of James I., from which period the gateway and porch are supposed to date.

At Beckbury, six miles distant, the Church interested the party for a considerable time, the dissimilarity in its low side windows giving rise to conjecture as to the purpose the one on the north side was intended to serve. It appeared from its present condition never to have had an

opening, and the suggestion put forth by Mr. Cranage was that it was placed there solely for ornamental reasons. The low side window on the other side had all the appearance of its opening having been blocked. A closer inspection of the window on the north side suggested the probability that it too had an opening at some time or other, but of this the evidence was meagre. Mr. Cranage mentioned, however, that he knew of no other instance in which a low side window was put in simply for ornamental purposes, though their use was one of the most vexed questions of archæology. The tower is Georgian, the chancel of the 14th century, and the aisle modern. There is a fine incised slab of the early 16th century to Roger Haughton and his wife, and some fragments in the window behind the organ of beautiful old stained glass.

A pleasant drive brought the party to Albrighton Church, which show examples of late Norman work, and of the work of succeeding periods. Its chief interest lies in the chancel, though the tower takes precedence as to age. The pretty blocked, round-headed window above the arch, of Norman type, and the Early English character of the columns suggest the Transitional period. The lower part of the tower dates from the reign of Richard I., the upper part being perhaps 100 years later. The south aisle was built in the 13th century, and rebuilt in the 15th century, and various periods are indicated by the differences in the pitch of the roof. There is abundant evidence to show that the chancel was built in the 14th century; its beautiful east window is one of the finest examples of late Decorated work in the county. A good example of Reticulated design is to be seen in another window, dating from about 1330. The piscina is more interesting than the sedilia, and has decidedly Perpendicular mouldings. The recess above it served as a credence table. The only Duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was buried in the church, and an uninscribed tomb on the north side of the church is supposed to be his. The alabaster tomb on the other side, in memory of Margaret Troutbeck, the heiress of Albrighton, Newport, and Ford, and her husband, John Talbot, is a fine one, and dates from 1555. Its architectural character is classical, rather than Gothic; and is represented in the armour. The figures have been much marred by the initials of unknown persons being cut upon them. One of these disfigurations was shown to be as early as the 17th century, and Mr. Cranage remarked that this was one of the earliest instances he had come across of the abominable and vicious habit of persons who defaced the monuments of others to memorialise themselves. In the churchyard is a curious incised slab in memory of Leonard Smallpeice, 1610, and an interesting table tomb, apparently of the 13th century, covered with a display of heraldry.

The journey was then continued to Tong, the last place

visited, and the richest in possessions interesting to the party. The church was founded by Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. In the 13th century, apparently, the aisle was added; in 1410 Dame Elizabeth de Pembruge bought the advowson of the church from the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and refounded it as a collegiate church for secular canons, with a warden at the head. A remarkable feature in the architecture of the building is the central tower and small spire, which do not usually occur in 15th century work. The Vernon chapel was added in the year 1515 by Sir Harry Vernon. Here the roof is magnificently cut to represent fan vaulting, which is peculiar to England, and was first introduced in the 14th century at Gloucester. The chapel was once called the Golden Chapel by reason of gilt colouring being freely used in it. On the wall is a demi figure of Arthur Vernon, a priest, whose brass dated 1517, was discovered during the restoration of the church. Mr. Cranage described the fine monuments, explaining the innumerable distinctive features in their details. He mentioned, in passing, that the story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement is not borne out by the history of the family, but seems to have been originated by a romance of the last century. With regard to the earliest tomb, that of Lady Pembruge and her husband, Mr. Cranage disputed the date, 1451, fixed for it by Eyton, remarking that it was of a much earlier period. He also mentioned that the late Archdeacon Lloyd had told him he had good authority for saying this was the church described by Dickens in the "Old Curiosity Shop," and the Rev. J. E. Auden (vicar) added that the Archdeacon had told him he had received that assurance from Dickens himself. The magnificent carved oak screens were much admired, and time was given to the curious embroidered frontal now kept in the vestry, which is popularly ascribed to the Nuns of Whiteladies. The fragments of old glass are also worthy of note, and the curious 17th century library of books kept in the vestry. The beautiful silver-gilt standing cup which, owing to its great value, is not kept in the church, was shown, it will be remembered, at the Archæological Exhibition in Shrewsbury in May, 1898. Mr. Bowdler, who superintended the work of restoration a few years since, confirmed much of the information given as to the building by Mr. Cranage, suggested that a peculiarity noticed by several of the party that on most of the tombs the wife's effigy lay on the right hand of that of the husband, instead of on the left as is usually found, was owing to the tombs having been at some time moved and the effigies replaced inaccurately.

After this the party drove to the Bell Inn, Tong, where they sat down to an excellent dinner. Later Shifnal was reached, and the excursion, one of the most delightful of its kind, was completed by train.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Society, held on October 12th, 1898, the following resolution was carried:—"That it is desirable that a report of the proceedings of the Council Meetings be printed at the end of the Annual Report published in the third part of the year's Transactions."

October 12, 1898—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

It was resolved that a fence be placed around the ruins of Malinslee Chapel, at a cost not exceeding £1.

That Cartwright's Diary, lately published in the "Shrewsbury Chronicle," be printed in the "Transactions," with a short sketch of his life, and an account of the Non-jurors by the gentleman who had contributed the Diary.

Edward B. Feilden, Esq., of Condover Hall, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Pelham reported the death of Mr. A. C. Langley of Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff, and undertook to write a letter of condolence to the family on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Pelham undertook to see Sir Walter Smyth with the view of obtaining his consent to the repair of the roof of Langley Chapel.

November 9, 1898—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Herbert Southam reported that he had seen the tenant of the Farm at Langley, who had promised to place a covering on the defective part of the roof of Langley Chapel to keep out the rain.

Professor Boyd Dawkins' Lecture on "Britain in the Prehistoric Iron Age" was fixed for Tuesday, December 6th, in the Working Men's Hall. It was decided that a front seat ticket be sent to each member of the Society, admitting him free.

It was resolved that the question of the purchase from Mr. G. B. Morgan, Preston House, near Wingham, Kent, of the Transcript from the Royalist Composition Papers relating to the Sequestration of the Estates of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Richard Newport, 1st Baron Newport, and of his son, the second Baron, be left in the hands of the Editorial Committee.

December 14, 1898—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that Mr. G. B. Morgan's offer to sell the Transcripts from the Royalist Composition Paper for two guineas be accepted.

Mr. Herbert Southam laid on the table the final account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the late Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities, which had been audited by Dr. Calvert. The account showed a balance in hand from the call made on the Guarantors of £10. It was unanimously resolved that the £10 be transferred to the special fund for illustrations.

January 11, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

S. Jackson, Esq., of Bellstone, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Professor Boyd Dawkins for his kindness in giving his lecture on the Pre-historic Iron Age.

That the letter and circulars from Professor Wright, the publisher of the Dialect Dictionary, be handed to Mr. Phillips, for him to lay before the Free Library Committee.

That the Index of Names of Places in the first series of the "Transactions," prepared by Miss Auden, be mounted and bound, and placed in the Reference Library.

February 8, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Rev. D. H. S. Cranage suggested the desirability of the proposed excavations at Wroxeter being brought before the Annual Meeting, Lord Barnard being asked to take the chair, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox being asked to give addresses upon the proposed excavations.

March 8, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Rev. Prebendary Moss to the Chairman enclosing a cheque for £10 7s., the proceeds of a lecture on the History of Shropshire, given by the Chairman to the boys at Shrewsbury School. The Chairman handed over the cheque to the Society in aid of its funds.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to the Chairman for the donation to the Society.

April 5, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that the 2nd Series of the Society's "Transactions" consist of 12 volumes, the Third Series commencing with the year 1901.

May 10, 1899 Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. John Arthur Morris, of The Priory, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

It was resolved that the Secretary write a letter of thanks to the Town Clerk thanking the Finance Committee for their present of 100 copies of the Calendar of the Borough Records, and expressing a hope that as there are 200 members of this Society the Finance Committee will present another 100 copies, especially bearing in mind the large number of books presented annually to the Free Library by this Society.

The Secretary laid on the table the Balance Sheet and Cash Account to 31 December, 1898. The balance of assets over liabilities was shown to be £0 7s. 7d.

June 14, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that the best thanks of this Society be given to the Finance Committee of the Borough of Shrewsbury for 200 copies of the Calendar of the Borough Records, kindly given to the Society.

The following new members were elected:—T. R. Horton, Esq., Harley Towers, near Much Wenlock; Mrs. Ralph, The Hawthorns, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury; E. G. Thompson, Esq., Pauls Moss, Dodington, Whitchurch; R. St. John Corbet, Esq., St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury; Thomas Thornes, Esq., Mountfields, Shrewsbury.

A letter was read from T. Middleton Howells, Esq., expressing his willingness to lend the Armoury, London-road, as a store room and temporary museum for the Roman remains found at Uriconium.

It was resolved that there be two excursions this year, the first on July 11th, and the second on a date to be fixed at a future meeting.

Mr. Phillips reported that the Camera Club had decided to photograph all the objects of archæological interest in the County, and that their Council would be glad to receive from the Council of this Society a list of these objects as soon as possible.

The following members of this Society were appointed a Committee to prepare such a list:—The Chairman, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. William Phillips, and Mr. S. Clement Southam.

That the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £5 in obtaining unpublished matter from the Public Record Office, especially that referring to Shropshire Church Goods.

July 12, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Letter read from Rev. T. Auden, stating that he had seen Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Herbert Jones in London about the proposed excavations at Uriconium.

It was agreed that Mr. Hope should be asked to draw up a short statement, which should be printed, and enclosed with appeals for subscriptions. It was hoped that a beginning would be made after harvest within the present enclosure, probably a further investigation of the Basilica, and it was further suggested that the Silchester foreman should pay a visit to Shrewsbury to make enquiries as to workmen.

It was resolved that a copy of the special Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition should be presented to each of the following gentlemen, who assisted at the Exhibition:—Viscount Dillon, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. H. H. Hughes, and Mr. F. R. Armytage.

A letter was read from the Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society, asking for an exchange of "Transactions." It was resolved that the exchange be agreed to, commencing with the volume now in course of publication, and continued as each part is published in future; and that the Cheshire Society be invited to send a few of their back volumes in exchange for an equal number of this Society's "Transactions."

It was agreed that Mr. Phillips be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £2 in transcribing MSS. in the Bodleian Library relating to Shrewsbury.

August 9, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

A communication was read from Dr. Hamilton Hall, enclosing a copy of a Will dated 1500, in which "the Priest of the Wrekin" was mentioned. The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage undertook to make further inquiries on the subject, and report to a future meeting.

September 13, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that the Rev. T. Auden be Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. R. H. Southam be Hon. Secretary of the Wroxeter Exploration Fund.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope as to the Wroxeter exploration. Approval was given to his suggestion that the excavations commence in the Society's enclosure.

It was resolved that the Librarian of the Shrewsbury Free Library be asked to furnish a list of publications received from Societies with which this Society exchanges "Transactions."

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

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The High Sheriff of Shropshire
The Mayor of Shrewsbury
} during the year of office

Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley, Salop

Members are requested to notify any change of residence, or error of description, to the Secretary, Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Rev. W. Bazeley, Eastgate Library, Gloucester.
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Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society. Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Members' Subscriptions	172	3	0
,, Sale of *Transactions*	5	5	9
,, Sale of *Guide to Uriconium*	8	7	8
,, Sale of Special Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities	7	10	6
,, 12 Copies *Shrewsbury Liberties* at 10s.	6	0	0
	£199	5	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Bankers, January 1st, 1898	13	3	2
,, Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing *Transactions*	120	0	0
,, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton	26	4	1
,, Secretary's Salary	5	0	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes, Wroxeter	4	7	4
,, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor	1	0	0
,, Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c. ...	3	1	3
,, Posting *Transactions* to Members and Carriage of Parcels	6	5	6
,, Commission	8	12	0
,, Rent of Office	5	0	0
,, Marston Bros., Notice Board for Uriconium	1	3	0
,, The Autotype Co., printing 400 copies of Plates of Coins Minted at Shrewsbury	4	13	10
,, Balance in hands of Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1898 ...	0	15	6
	£199	5	8

May 10th, 1899. Examined and found correct,

(Signed). E. CALVERT,

Auditor.

CHARTER OF EDWARD IV. TO WORFIELD, 26 MAY, 1477.

Transcribed and Translated by the

Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

The Charter of Edward IV. to Worfield is imperfectly given in James's *History of Worfield*. It was for a long time missing, but was lately re-discovered by Mr. Clease, during his inspection of the parish documents of Worfield on behalf of the County Council, and has been printed in his "Interim Report." By the Charter the tenants of the manor of Wolueresford or Worfield were to be quit of expenses of toll and expenses of knights attending Parliament, and also were not to be put on juries, assizes or recognizances, as Worfield was a manor of ancient demesne of the crown of England.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et ffrancie et Dominus Hibernie Vniuersis et singulis Justiciarijs Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis tam infra libertates quam extra ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Salutem— Cum secundum Consuetudinem in regno nostro Anglie hactenus obtentam et approbatam homines de antiquo dominico Corone Anglie quieti essent et esse deberent a prestacõne theolonij acetiam de epensis militum ad parliamenta nostra venienciuum Acetiam quod haberent omnes consuetudines ab antiquo vsitatas et quod non ponantur in assisis iuratis seu recognicõibus aliquibus pro terris seu tenementis que sunt de dicto antiquo dominico corone Anglie per totum regnum nostrum supradictum/ Vobis mandamus quod homines et tenentes manerij de Wolueresford alias dicto Worfeld quod est de antiquo dominico corone Anglie Sicut per quandam Certificacõem nobis in Cancellariam nostram per Thesaurarios et Camerarios nostros de mandato nostro missam et in filacijs

ties as without to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting—Whereas according to custom in our realm of England obtained and approved hithertoo men of ancient demesne of the Crown of England are and ought to be quit of payment of toll as well as of the expenses of knights coming to our parliaments and further that they should enjoy all customs in use from ancient times and not be placed on assize juries or on any recognizances for lands or tenements which are of ancient demesne of the Crown of England through the whole of our aforesaid realm / We charge you that the men and tenants of the manor of Wolueresford otherwise called Worfeld which is of ancient demesne of the Crown of England, as fully appears by a certain certificate sent by us to our Chancery by our Treasurers and Chamberlains at our command, and yet remaining in the files of our aforesaid Chancery, that you should allow them to be quit of payments of this kind and expenses of knights as also of assize juries or any recognizances as well as the customs aforesaid in accordance with the custom before mentioned. And if from the occasion aforesaid you shall have made any distraints of any kind upon the same men you shall release them to them without delay. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be issued. Witness myself at Westminster the twenty sixth day of May in the sixteenth year of our reign. (A.D. 1476).

ffryston'

ENDORSEMENTS.

1 (This was) Allowed and enrolled before the Justices of our Lord the King at the assizes held at Salop on the Saturday next before the feast of St. James the Apostle in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Edward, fourth after the Conquest.

2 Enrolled and allowed before Sir Edward Saunders, Chief Baron of the Exchequer of our Lady the Queen and William Lovelace, Sergeant at Law, Justices at the Assizes held at Bridgenorth in the County of Salop on Monday the eighth day of April in the eighteenth year of our Lady Queen Elizabeth. Ed'vs Saunders Wyll'm lovelice.

3 Allowed for Wellington the 11th of June 1656 by Wm Cheshire then steward.

4 I knowe that worffoild manner is auncient demesne per Joh'em Byrche, Sen' 13 April 1612.

5 Enrolled and allowed in the town of Salop in the County of Salop the 20th day of April 1642 in the time of Richard Gibbons, Mayor.

6 Allowed by Walter Richards Steward of Wolverhampton June 19th 1644. Walter Richards.

7 This is to certify that this Charter was showed before mee the 11th of October 1650 and aproued by mee William Browne Bailife of Kiderminster.

8 Enrolled and allowed in the presence of Sir Edward Ward Chief Baron of the Exchequer of our Lady the Queen at Westminster on the 3rd day of April A.D. 1704. Edw. Ward.

Note.—The record of this Charter is found in the Calendar of Patent Rolls de Anno 16° Regis Edwardi Quarti, in these words:—

13 Quod homines manerij de Wolveresford alias Worsfield de antiquo dominico coronæ non solvant ad expensas mil' parl'.

To this Charter is appended the great Seal of the King, which is in an extraordinarily perfect condition, considering that it is 421 years old.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL BAILIFFS' ACCOUNT, FOR 1578-9.

TRANSCRIBED BY E. CALVERT.

Schola lib'a gramatica Ville Salop'

Comp'us David Longdon balli'i ibid' Rob'to Irland Jun' Armig'o et Joh'i Perche marcatori Stapule Anglie balli'is ville Salop' A xvj^to^ die Novembris Anno RR^me^ Elizabeth &c xx^o^ usque idem (*sic*) xvj^um^ diem Novembris ex tunc p'x' sequen' Anno ejusdem d'ne Regine xxj^o^ p' unn' Ann' integr'

Arreragia

Idm' (reddit?) Compu' de xxvij^s^ iiij^d^ de Arrerag' Compu' sui Anno p'x' preceden' prout patet in pede eiusd'm Comp'i } xxvij^s^ iiij^d^

ffirma decimar'
Annuatim solubil' ad festa Annunciao'is b'te Marie virginis et Set' Mich' Arch' equis porco'ibu'

leaton

Et r Comp'm de Thoma Ives p' una porc'one decimar' de leaton p'dict'xlij^s^ de lee vid p' altera porc'one inde viij^s^ et de Michaelo Chambre p' altera porc'one inde l^b^ } v^li^

Clyve al' Cliffe et Sansall

Et de Ric'o lyster gen'oso tenent' decimar' de Clyve et Sansall p'dict' xiiij^li^ et tenet decimas p'd' p' ter'no annorum adhuc futur' } xiiij^li^

Astley

Et de Ric'o palmer tenent' decimar: de Astley p'dict' xj^li^ } xj^li^

Almer p'ke

Et de Ric'o lewes gen'os' tenent decimar' de Almer p'ke p'd' x|^s^ } x|^s^

ffrankewell et Betton

Et de Ric'o paynter tenent' decimar' de ffrankewell et Betton p'dict' iij^li^ } iij^li^

Bicketon	*Et de* Ric'o Hussey tenent p' una porc'one decimar' de Bicketon p'dict' iij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d} et de Thoma Birche p' altera porc'one decimar' p'dict' xx^{s}	iiij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Horton et Shelton	*Et de* Edwardo Owen gen'oso tenent' decimar' ib'm iiij^{li}	iiij^{li}
le Ocke	*Et de* Ric'o Rider tenent' decimar' ib'm cresc'en' l^{s}	l^{s}
Woodcott	*Et de* Joh'e hosyer gen'oso tenent' p' una porc'one decimar' ib'm xl^{s} et de Thoma Onslowe et Ric'o Sherer p' altera porc'one decimar' ib'm xvj^{s} viij^{d}	lvj^{s} viij^{d}
Whelbache	*Et de* Edwardo Onslowe Ar' tenent' decimar' ib'm xx^{s}	xx^{s}
Calcott	*Et de* Kathera (*sic*) Stury vid. tenent' decimar' ib'm xxj^{s} viij^{d}	xxi^{s} viij^{d}
Eccl'ia Sc'e Marie ville Salop'	*Et de* Maria Kelton vid' tenent' decimar' et o'ia ad' lib'æ Scholæ gramatic' p'dict' p'tinent' xj^{li} xv^{s} ix^{d} ob'	xj^{li} xv^{s} ix^{d} ob'
Chirburi Rectoria	*Et de* Ric'o Prynce gen'oso tenent' Rectorie p'dict' per Annos adhuc futur' ex demissione ballivoru' ville Salop' et capitalis ludimagistri Schole p'dict' cxx^{li}	cxx^{li}
Admiss' Scolasticoram	Et r' Comp'm' de lj^{s} Recept p' Thomam lawrence capitale' ludimagistrum Schole p'dict' p' admissionibus Scholasticorum in lib'a' Schola gram'atica p'dict' sed'm ordinaco'es Schole p'dict'	lj^{s}
	Sm^{a} To^{lis} Rec^{tc} cum Arrerag'	clxxxvj^{li} v^{s} ix^{d} ob'

E QUIBAS

ffeod et vad'	Id'm comput' in feod' p'dict' ballij' p'cipient' iiij^{li} p' Annu' causa officii sui p'dict' Sed'm ordinac'oes libe' Schole gramatic' sup'dict'	iiij^{li}

Et in vad' Thome Lawrence capitalis ludi magister (*sic*), lib'e Schole gramatic' p'dict' p'cipient' xl^{li} p' Ann' causa officii sui p'dict' exercend' hoc Anno sed' ordinacio'es p'dict'	xl^{li}
Et in vad' Joh'is Baker sc'di ludimagister (*sic*) Schole p'dict' p'cipient' xxx^{li} p' Annu' causa officii sui exercend' hoc Anno sed'm ordinaco'es p'dict'	xxx^{li}
Et in vad' Ric'i Atkys tercii ludimagister (*sic*) Schole p'dict' p'cipient' xx^{li} causa officii sui exercend' hoc Anno Sed'm ordinaco'es p'dict'	xx^{li}
Et in vad' Rogeri Kent quarti ludimagister (*sic*) Schole p'dict' p'cipient' x^{li} p' Annum causa officii sui exercend' hoc Anno Sed'm ordinaco'es p'dict'	x^{li}
Et in vad' Edwardi Bulkley doctoris divinitatis p' cura A'ima'm in Eccl'ia S'ce Marie ville Salop' p'cipient' xx^{li} p' Annu' causa servient' curam in Eccl'ia p'dict' Sed'm ordinaco'es supr'dict'	xx^{li}
Et in vad' Thome Newnes curatoris sive stipendar' (*sic*) cure de Clyve al' Clyffe infra p'dict' p'ochia'm S'ce Marie p'cipient' v^{li} p' Annu' p' Stipend' suo ib'm Sed'm ordinaco'es sup'dict'	v^{li}
Et in vad' Thome Braban' curatoris sive Stipendar' cure capelle de Astley infra dict' p'ochiam S'ce Marie p'cipient' v^{li} p' Annu' p' Stipendio suo ib'm Sed'm ordinaco'es sup'dict'	v^{li}
Et in vad' Thome Tomson curatoris sive Stipendar' Eccl'ie p'ochialis de Chirburi p'cipient' ix^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} p' Annu' p' Stipendio suo Sced'm ordinaco'es sup'dict'	ix^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Et in vad' Will'i Benett Clerici parochialis Eccl'ie Sce Marie p' tintinando un' campani, vocat' le Schoole Bell in Eccl'ia p'dict' percipient' xx^{s} p' Annu' causa officii p'dict' exercend' sed'm ordinaco'es sup'dict'	xx^{s}
Et in convivio p' ball' Aldermannis et sociis suis ville Salop' ad hunc Comp'm reddit' et limit' coram eis sed'm ordinaco'es sup'dict'	xx^{s}
Et in vad' Adami Mytton gen'osi Co'is Clerici ville Salop' p' Registrand' hunc Comp'm percipientis xx^{s} per Annu' causa officii sui p'dict' exercend' sed'm ordinaco'es sup'dict	xx^{s}

Reddit' resolut' de possessionib' sup'dict'

Et id'm Comput' in reddit' resolut' d'ne' n're Regine Elizabeth p' Rectoria de Chirbury solvend' Annuati' ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantu'modo	x^{li} xij^{s} iij^{d}
Et in reddit' resolut' d'ce d'ne Regine p' decimas (*sic*) de Astley solvend' Annuati' ad p'dict' festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantu'modo	viij^{s}
Et in reddit' resolut' Ep'o Hereff p' p'cenrac'oib' p'dict' rectoria de Chirbury ad p'dict' festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantu'modo	xxxv^{s} vj^{d} ob
Et in reddit' resolut' Archideacano (*sic*) ib'm pro consilio ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantu'modo	xxviij^{s} ij^{d}
Et in reddit' resolut' Joh'i Bromehall gen'oso p' pomario retro Schola' p'dict' ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i tantu'modo Annuati'	vj^{s} viij^{d}

Expen' ne'cc'ie

Et in expens' Thome Williams p' ducend' Indentur' Tripertit' p'tinent' Schole p'dict' a Cantabrig' usque villa' Salop' — vj^{s} viij^{d}

Et p' Assis emptis de Will'mo Barnes expendit' (*sic*) in una camera nova infra Scholam p'dict' p' mandat' capit'lis ludimagistri ib'm — xx^{s}

Et pro isto libro Comput' solut' — iiij^{s}

Reparaco'es ne'cc'ie

Et idem Comput' p' Reparaco'ib' fact' circa Scholam p'dict' videl't p' unu muro lateritio novo fact' infra Curiam pertinent' Schole p'dt' et Reparand' Cameram subter situat' super murum ville Salop' et studium in Camera p'dict' et Caminum pertinent' Camer' superiori ib'm aliaq' necessar' infra Scholam p'dict' per Thoma' Lawrence Cap'lem ludimagistrum fact', p'ut patet per billam suam ostendit' (sic) coram balli'is p'dict'. — xx^{li} ix^{s} x^{d}

Sm' allocat'

et liberat'——clxxxij^{li} xvij^{s}

ix^{d}ob, et debet iij^{li} viij^{s}

quas solvit in manib' dc'orum ballivorum ville Salop' p'dict' per ipsos salvo custodiend' in Sc'cio d'ce ville ad usum d'ce Schole gramatic' Sed'm ordinaco'es fact' per Thoma' Assheton Clericum olim Capit'lem ludimagistrum ib'm

Et quietus est.

NOTES ON CERTAIN NAMES IN THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

By the Rev. GEORGE W. FISHER.

Fifty-Six volumes of this splendid work have already appeared, and there can be no difference of opinion as to the admirable way in which the publishers' public-spirited enterprise has been carried out under the able editorship, first, of Mr. Leslie Stephen, and subsequently, of Mr. Sidney Lee. But it must inevitably be the case, where so large a number of different writers is employed, that errors and omissions will sometimes creep in, and a record of some that I have detected in the biographies of nearly forty eminent Salopians will, I think, be acceptable to the readers of the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society. They deal only with the biographies of men connected with Shrewsbury Schools, either as boys or masters.

ADAMS, SIR THOMAS, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1586—1687.—He was the second son of Mr. Thomas Adams of Wem, Shropshire, Tanner, and Mary, daughter of Mr. John Cope, of Shrewsbury. He was promoted from the Accidence School at Shrewsbury, Dec. 16th, 1594, and was still at school in June, 1600. He graduated B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1605. No mention is made in the Dictionary of parentage, school, or college.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1706—1789.—Eldest son of Alderman John Adams of Shrewsbury. Baptised at St. Chad's, Sept. 3rd, 1706. Educated at Shrewsbury School, and a benefactor in 1738 to the School Library. None of this information is given in the Dictionary.

ALLESTREE, RICHARD, D.D., Provost of Eton College, 1619—1680.—Richard Allestre went at an early age to Wroxeter School, and reached the highest form when 4 years younger than Richard Baxter, who was head boy. He was removed to Shrewsbury School, Jan. 20th, 1633, when he was only 14 years old, and was placed in the highest school. There seems, no doubt, that he went to Coventry School afterwards, but he cannot have remained there long.

ASHTON, THOMAS, M.A., Head Master of Shrewsbury.—Ashton did not resign the head mastership till 1571, although he is stated in the Dictionary to have done so in 1568. His biography is insufficient and unsatisfactory. Much information as to his connection with Elizabethan politics can be gleaned from the State Papers.

It has been suggested to me that I should take this opportunity of correcting a mistake that has been not unfrequently made as to the college at Cambridge to which Mr. Ashton, the Head Master of Shrewsbury School, belonged. He was a fellow of Trinity College, and not, as has been stated quite recently, a member of St. John's College. The mistake probably originated with the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 1582-83, who, in their letter to St. John's College, announcing the resignation of Thomas Lawrence, spoke of Ashton as "*sometime of your college.*" Mr. J. B. Blakeway appears to have adopted the error without investigation; and he has been followed by Mr. Collins in *The Public Schools*, and by the Editors of Adnitt and Naunton's *History of Shrewsbury School*. Unfortunately, a permanent record of the mistake has been made in a panel of one of Mr. Kemp's beautiful windows in the School Chapel, where Ashton is represented as consulting *the fellows of St. John's College* about the school ordinances. The legend, however, of the panel in question might be removed, and another inserted to this effect, "Here Thomas Aston, our first schoolmaster, consults his learned friends at Cambridge about the school ordinances." It is a matter of history that he did this.

BEADON, SIR CECIL, 1816—1881.—Born, 1816. Admitted at Shrewsbury School Aug. 1st, 1826, and left at Christmas, 1827, for Eton College.—It is somewhat misleading to say he was at Eton and Shrewsbury, as if he were at Eton first.

CREW, SIR RANDOLPH, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1558—1645.—A Shrewsbury school boy. Amitted in 1571. His name occurs twice in the school register, first as Rondell Crewe, and afterwards as Randulphe Crewe.

CREW, SIR THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Commons. —Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1581, and was still there on March 19th, 1582-3, when he was one of two scholars selected to make complimentary orations to Sir Henry Sidney on his arrival in the town.

CORBET, EDWARD, M.A., Merton College, Oxford, 1600—1657.—Second son of Mr. Roger Corbet of Pontesbury, Shropshire. Baptised at Pontesbury, June 1st, 1600. Placed in the highest school at Shrewsbury, when he was admitted on June 1st, 1613, although, only 13 years old.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, M.A., Rector of Buxted, Sussex, 1696—1771.—Son of Richard Clarke of Downton, by Martha his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Grosvenor, gent. of Haughton, in the parish of High Ercall. Born at Haughmond Abbey, 25th December, 1695, and baptised at Upton Magna 30th December, 1695. Elected Head Master of Shrewsbury Schools by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1723. But the Corporation of Shrewsbury disputed the college right of appointment, and, when the matter was settled in favour of the college in 1726, Mr. Clarke, who had in the meantime been appointed to Buxted, preferred remaining there to going to Shrewsbury.

DOVASTON, J. F. M, 1782—1854.—West Felton is a village, and not, as implied in the Dictionary, an estate. Mr. Dovaston's home was called "The Nursery."

DOWNES, ANDREW, Professor of Greek at Cambridge, 1550 (?)—1627.—Robert, Earl of Essex, was not, as stated in Downe's biography, a scholar of Shrewsbury School.

EDMONDS, SIR CLEMENT, 1567—1622.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School between 1572 and 1574 as a native of Shropshire. In after life he was a benefactor to the School Library.

FRAUNCE, ABRAHAM, 1560 (?)—1633.—It is a mistake to say that Abraham Fraunce's name is *not* found in the Register of Shrewsbury School. He was admitted in 1571.

GRIFFITH, PIERS, Naval Adventurer, 1570 (?)—1628.—Piers Griffith was admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1584, as the eldest son of a Knight. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1586, but does not appear to have taken any degree. Doubts are thrown in the biography on the truth of the account given by the Rev. John Thomas of the share taken by Piers Griffith in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, but the details given by Mr Thomas are too precise to depend, as suggested in the Dictionary, on tradition only. He says that Piers Griffith sailed from Beaumaris on April 20th, arrived at Plymouth on May 4th, and was invited to dinner on board his ship by Sir Francis Drake, who highly commended him for his loyalty and public spirit.

HANMER, JOHN, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1574—1629.—John Hanmer was second son of David Hanmer of Pentrepant. He was admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1585.

HANMER, MEREDITH, D.D., 1543—1604.—Second son of Thomas Hanmer, Esq., of Porkington, Shropshire, commonly called "Ginta" Hanmer. Meredith Hanmer was admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1562.

HARRIS, RICHARD, D.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Son of Mr. Roger Harris of Shrewsbury, Draper. Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1571.

HEYLIN, ROWLAND, Sheriff and Alderman of London, 1562 (?)—1631. Rowland Heylin was a native of the town of Shrewsbury, and always retained a lively interest in the place of his birth. He left £300 in trust to the Corporation for the benefit of the poor. He was admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1571. He and his wife were large benefactors to the School Library in 1622.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, Diplomatist, 1623—1691.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1631.

NOEL HILL, COL. SIR THOMAS, 1784—1822.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1799.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, Mathematician, 1588 (?)—1622.—Fourth son of Richard Hopton, Esq., of Hopton, Salop. Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1596. There is a presentation copy of two of his works, bound together in one volume, in the School Library. It is suggested in the Dictionary that he was a native of Herefordshire.

HUMPHREYS, HUMPHREY, Bishop of Bangor, 1648—1712. —Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1660. Benefactor to the School Library in 1706.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, Lord Chancellor, 1648—1689.—The writer of this biography has followed Campbell and others in giving 1648 as the year of George Jeffreys' birth. This is plainly impossible, as he went to Shrewsbury School in 1652, and not, as Campbell states, in 1656. He appears to have been six or seven years at Shrewsbury before removing to St. Paul's School in 1659. Four of his brothers were admitted at Shrewsbury at the same time with George. The order of their names, as entered on the Register, is :—(1) John, (2) Thomas, (3) Edward (4) William, (5) George. Three of these, John, Thomas, and William, had been previously at school at Overton in 1648, under Chaloner, the deposed Head Master of Shrewsbury. The youngest of the family, James, was born in 1649. In the Dictionary the names of three only of the seven brothers are given. They stand in the following order, as regards their ages:—John, 1st; Thomas, 3rd; and James, 7th. Two brothers named Jeffrey were at Chaloner's Birch Hall School in 1646, named Thomas and Richard, who probably belonged to this family. If this be so, Richard would be the fourth brother, of whom no mention is made in any of the biographies.

JOHNSON, G. H. S., Dean of Wells, 1808—1881.—At Shrewsbury School 1821—1825. Head boy when he left for college.

LEECH, HUMPHREY, 1571—1629.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1579, as a native of Shropshire.

LEIGHTON, SIR WILLIAM, of Plash, 1570 (?) —1614.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1578.

MACKWORTH, HUMPHREY COLONEL, 1604—1654.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1613.

MACKWORTH, SIR HUMPHREY, 1657 —1727.—There is no moral doubt that Sir Humphrey Mackworth, like his elder brother Bulkley, who was admitted in 1662, and most of his ancestors, was educated at Shrewsbury School. But the school register from 1664 to 1798 is lost.

MAINWARING, MATTHEW, 1561 —1652.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1577.

METCALFE, FREDERIC, 1815 —1885.—At Shrewsbury School 1829 —1834. Head Master of the Lower School at Brighton College, 1847 1849. Erroneously spoken of in the Dictionary as Head Master of Brighton College.

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1560 (?)—1613.—Was at Shrewsbury School in 1562.

MORE, SAMUEL COL., 1594—1662.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1609.

NEEDHAM, CHARLES, Lord Kilmorey, 1630 (?)—1660.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1640.

NETTLES, STEPHEN, Rector of Lexden, Essex.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1587.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM CHICHESTER, Baron O'Neill, 1813—1833.—Described in the Dictionary as educated at "The High School," Shrewsbury, which is, of course, a misnomer.

OWEN, SIR ROGER, of Condover, 1573—1617.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1583.

OWEN, EDWARD PRYCE, 1788—1863.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1799.

PRICE, DANIEL Rev., 1581—1631.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1596.

PRICE, ROBERT, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1655—1733.—A benefactor to Shrewsbury School Library in 1693, and described in the register of benefactors as "formerly scholar." It is probable that he removed to Ruthin School before going to St. John's College, Cambridge, for he is described in the register of that college as "bred at Ruthin.

PRICE, SAMPSON Rev., 1585—1630.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1601. He was the appointed preacher at the consecration of the School Chapel in 1617.

SAVILE, GEORGE, Marquis of Halifax, 1633—1695.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1642.

SANDFORD, FRANCIS, 1630—1694.—Admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1640.

INDICTMENT OF HUMFREY KYNASTON AND OTHERS, TOGETHER WITH THE CORONER'S INQUISITION RESPECTING THE MURDER OF JOHN HEUGHES AT STRETTON IN 1491.

Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft, of Tettenhall Towers, Wolverhampton, I am enabled to put on record Mr. W. K. Boyd's transcript of certain documents relating to the outlawry of Humfrey Kynaston and others in 1491, which documents will clear up one, at least, of the difficult passages in his will. (See *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. x., pp. 273-280). It might have been surmised from a certain clause in the will, viz., where these words are used,—"concerning the death of Master Thomas Kyffin rector of ffelton aber,"—that Kynaston had a hand in his death, and was outlawed in consequence; but it appears from the first two documents that follow that a certain John Heughes was killed in some affray at Stretton, and that Humfrey struck the first, and really fatal, blow with a lance. He was not, however, the only culprit, for after this Thomas Kynaston, who seems to have been his elder half-brother, made that blow "sicker" with a sword-stroke, and then Robert Hopton with a bill (or pike) gave the corpse another deadly thrust, while Robert Thornes, of Shrewsbury, gentleman, aided and abetted the other three in this felonious business. The *onus* of the murder rested upon Humfrey; he therefore immediately decamped, remained in concealment, and was in consequence outlawed. In proof of this the Coroner's Inquisition reports that about three dozen persons of all ranks of society, whose names and stations in life are given, did after the murder feloniously receive, comfort, feed, lodge, and maintain the three principals. Among these we find Sir Roger

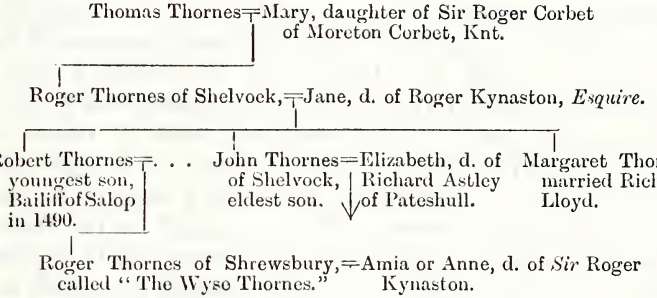
Kynaston, late of Knokyn, who was Humphrey's father, two others styled gentlemen, one taillour, one baker, one sherman, two drapers, three chapmen, one boweer, one mercer, one yoman, one drover, and twenty husbondmen. That society was very much unsettled in those days is quite apparent, for some of the names are those of reputable families, members of which before or after occupied responsible positions in county or municipal life. That persons of standing should have been found capable of assisting and sheltering men known to have been guilty of murderous outrages, argues a very different state of things from what now exists, yet these were, in some people's estimation, the "good old times."

The third document, an *Escheators' inquisition*, dated 1528, records *(inter alia)* that John Kynaston, son of . . . . . Kynaston, forfeited all his goods, though the amount is very small, for having slain a man; this was previous to Nov. 14th, 1528, but we have no means of identifying him, as there are several John Kynastons named in the Visitation pedigree, but, no doubt, he was a relative or connexion of Humfrey.

The fourth is another *Inquisition post mortem*, taken after the death of George Keneston, son of Humfrey, and specifies certain lands of which he died seized 8th Dec., 1542. He had married Joan, daughter of Edward Grey, Esq., and left as his heir, a son, Francis, who was then 22 years old. This Humfrey was of Stokes, in Shropshire, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Oteley of Oteley. Besides Francis, he had other five sons and five daughters (*Harl. Soc.*, vol. xxix., p. 299). In Mr. Burson's paper on the Kynaston family (*Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. vi., pp. 209, &c.), the pedigree of Humphrey's elder brother Edward is alone given, and carried down to modern times. It would be an interesting study for any capable person to continue Humfrey's pedigree. Gough's statement that he "had not heard of any children which wild Humphrey had," may have deterred research in later times, or possibly they sank

lower and lower, and their descendants are now only to be found in the humbler ranks of society.

Robert Thornes, mentioned as aiding and abetting the felonious attack on Heughes, was connected with the Kynastons. The following excerpt from the Thornes' pedigree entered at Vis. Salop, 1663, shows this :—



That grandfather and grandson married each a daughter of the same Roger Kynaston does not seem to be likely, and therefore we may take Mr. Joseph Morris's verdict to be correct. Commenting upon the Thornes' pedigree, he says that "the Roger Kynaston's daughter Jane, to whom Roger Thornes of Shelvock was married, was not *Sir* Roger. A grandson of Roger Thornes and Jane Kynaston married Amia or Anne, the daughter of *Sir* Roger Kynaston, &c."

We must therefore suppose that, if the pedigree be correct (and Sir William Dugdale allowed it to be so in 1663), there was then another Roger Kynaston, *Esquire*, whose daughter was Jane, closely connected with the main stem of the Kynastons; at any rate, Robert Thornes was related by his father's marriage to Humfrey Kynaston, and partook with him in the lawless proceedings which culminated in the murder of John Heughes at Stretton. Shelvock is within a few miles of Nesscliff and north of Knockin Heath, so notorious for the resort of highway robbers in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Reference should be made to the two papers mentioned above; and also to the pedigree of Kynaston

given in the Visitation of Salop, 1623, and printed in the Harleian Society's publications, vol. xxix., pp. 291-299.

EARLY INDICTMENTS NO. 295, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

[*Translation.*]

Henry (*VII.*) by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to Humphrey Blyke, one of our Coroners in the County of Salop, greeting. Wishing for certain causes that the Indictment touching the death of John Heughes lately taken before you upon view of the body of the said John, whereof Humphrey Kynaston and others are indicted, as it is said, be sent before Us by you, We command you that you send the Indictment aforesaid with all things touching it as fully and entirely as it was taken before you and now remains in your possession, as it is said, by whatsoever name the aforesaid Humphrey and the others are called in the same, before Us under your seal without delay wheresoever We shall then be in England, together with this Writ, that We may cause further to be done therein what of right and according to the law and custom of our realm of England We shall think right to be done.

Witness W[illiam] Huse, at Westminster, the 23rd day of January in the 8th year of our reign [A.D., 1493]

By the Court.

HARMAN.

[Endorsed.]

The answer of the within written Humphrey Blyke, one of the Coroners of the County within written.

Execution of this Writ appears in a certain Inquisition sewn to this Writ.

Inquisition indented taken at Stretton in the County aforesaid on Wednesday next before the Feast of Christmas in the 7th year of the reign of King Henry the seventh after the Conquest [20th December, A.D., 1491] before Humphrey Blyke, one of the Coroners of

the Lord the King in the County aforesaid upon view of the body of John Heughes then and there lying killed, by the oath of William of the Inne, John Skaltowe, Thomas Skaltowe, Roger Grene, John Hughes, William Bowdeler, John Ryton, John Rawlyngs, John Haryngton, Thomas Paddelonde, Walter Haille, Richard Mynton, Richard Mason, and Hugh Palmer. Who say that whereas the aforesaid John Heughes was in the peace of God and the Lord the King who now is, at Stretton aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, on Tuesday next before the Feast of Christmas, in the 7th year of the reign of the said Lord the King, there came Humphrey Kynaston, late of Nescliffe, in the County aforesaid, gentleman, otherwise called Humphrey Kynaston, late of Knokyn in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, gentleman, otherwise called Humphrey Kynaston, late of Pole in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, gentleman, otherwise called Humphrey Kynaston, late of Nescliffe, son of Roger Kynaston, of Knokyn in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, Knight, Thomas Kynaston, late of Shrawardyn, in the County aforesaid, gentleman, otherwise called Thomas Kynaston, son and heir of Roger Kynaston, Knight, late of Shrawardyn, in the County of Salop, gentleman, and Robert Hopton, late of Hopton in the parish of Nescliffe in the County of Salop, laborer, feloniously as felons of the said Lord the King who now is, lying in wait and with premeditated assault against the peace of the same Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and the aforesaid Humphrey Kynaston riding upon a horse, with a certain lance of the worth of twelve pence which the same Humphrey then and there had in his right hand, rode at the aforesaid John Heughes and feloniously struck the said John Heughes on the right side of his breast with the same lance on the said Tuesday in the year abovesaid, at Stretton aforesaid, and gave him a deadly blow whereof the same John Heughes then and there died. And the aforesaid

Thomas Kynaston with a certain sword, of the worth of 40 pence, which the same Thomas then and there held in his right hand then and there feloniously struck the aforesaid John Heughes upon the left side of his head and gave him another deadly blow whereof the same John then and there would have died if he had not died of the aforesaid blow which the aforesaid Humphrey first gave him. And the aforesaid Robert Hopton, with a certain weapon called "a bill," of the value of ten pence which the same Robert then and there held in his hands, then and there feloniously struck the aforesaid John Heughes upon the calf of his left leg and gave him another deadly blow whereof the same John then and there would have died if he had not died of the aforesaid blows which the aforesaid Humphrey Kynaston and Thomas Kynaston first gave him. And so the same Humphrey Kynaston, Thomas Kynaston and Robert Hopton on the said Tuesday, in the 7th year abovesaid, at Stretton aforesaid, feloniously slew and murdered the aforesaid John Heughes against the peace of the Lord the King aforesaid.

And further the same Jurors say upon their oath that Robert Thornes, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, gentleman, the same day and year, at Stretton aforesaid, was present, and then and there feloniously aided and abetted the aforesaid Humphrey Kynaston, Thomas Kynaston, and Robert Hopton to commit the felony and murder aforesaid. And that the same Robert Thornes and Roger Kynaston, late of Knokyn in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Knight,' John Bedo, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Taillour,' John Baker, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Baker,' William Frysser, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Sherman,' Edward Hosyer,[1] late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Draper,' Roger Werall, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, Richard

[1] *Mar.* written over Edward Hosyer, i.e. in the Marshalsea.

Egge, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'gentleman,' otherwise called Richard Egge, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Mercer,' David ap Rees, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Chapman,' William Boweer, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Boweer,' otherwise called William Dighton, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Boweer,' Thomas Goldyng, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Mercer,' Thomas Everall, late of Ardescote, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' William Lashfort, late of Ardescote, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' John Hikoxe, late of Ardescote, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' Thomas Jeffes, late of Pleyley, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' John Jeffes, late of Pleyley, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' John Hankoxe, late of Westeley, in the parish of Condover, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' William ap David ap Gruffith, late of the parish of Abburbury, in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Jevan ap David Gethyn, late of Abburbury, in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Reginald ap David Gethyn, late of Masbroke, in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Gruffith ap Richard, late of Ballesley, in the parish of Abburbury, in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' otherwise called Gruffith ap Richard, late of Ballesley, in the parish of Abburbury, in the Marches of Wales to the same County adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Thomas ap Richard, son of the same Gruffith, late of Ballesley, in the Marches of Wales, and in the parish of Abburbury, to the same County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Bedo ap Richard, late of Ballesley, in the parish of Abburbury, in the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent

'Husbondman,' otherwise called Bedo ap Richard, late of Ballesley, in the Marches of Wales, and in the parish of Abburbury, to the County of Salop adjacent, 'Husbondman,' Maurice ap Deio Maure, late of Shrawardyn, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' Dakkyn Deo, late of Shrawardyn, in the County aforesaid, 'Husbondman,' John Heylyn, late of Felton Boteler, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' John Gogan, late of Nescliffe, in the County aforesaid, 'Yoman,' William Heylyn, Westfelton, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' Hoell Hopton, late of Hopton, in the parish of Nescliffe, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' William Hoode, late of Cressage, in the County of Salop, 'Husbondman,' Hugh Walker,[1] late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Chapman,' Richard Brekenok, late of Syneton, in the County aforesaid, 'Husbondman,' Thomas Bailly, late of Shrewsbury, in the County aforesaid, 'Chapman,' and Robert Hoode, late of Cressage, in the County aforesaid, 'Drover,' knowing the aforesaid Humphrey Kynaston, Thomas Kynaston, and Robert Hopton to have committed the felony and murder aforesaid in form aforesaid feloniously received, comforted, lodged, fed, and maintained the said Humphrey, Thomas and Robert, after the felony and murder aforesaid done, on Thursday and Friday next before the said Feast of Christmas in the 7th year abovesaid, at Pontesbury, Shrewsbury and Nescliffe aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, against the peace of the Lord the King aforesaid. In witness whereof as well the seal of the aforesaid Coroner as the seals of Jurors abovesaid have set their seals to this present Indendure *(sic)*.

Dated the day and year abovesaid, &c.

[Endorsed]

By the hands of the within named Coroner on the Quindene of Hilary of this term sealed and delivered.

[1] *Mar.* written over Hugh Walker, i.e. in the Marshalsea.

ESCHEATORS' INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM (19-20 HENRY VIII.), SERIES II., FILE 849, No. 5, 1528.

Inquisition taken at Salop, in the County of Salop, 14th November, 20 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1528]. The Jurors say upon their oath that John Kynaston, son of . . . . . Kynaston, was possessed of certain lands in Hampton for a term of years by Copy of the Rolls of the Court of Elizabeth, late Lady Le Strange, and by Deeds, 22nd April, 20 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1528], he assigned all those lands to John Lloid. Afterwards, the said John Lloid demised parcel of the same lands to said John Kynaston, to hold at the will of the said John Lloid. On the 20th July, in the . . . . year of the said King, at . . . . in the County aforesaid, the aforesaid John Kynaston killed a certain man, and fled thereupon; by reason whereof he has forfeited all his goods which he had in said County. And he then had in Hampton, lands, fallow and pasture to the value of 5s. 8d.

CHANCERY INQUISITION POST MORTEM, SERIES II., VOL. 69, No. 162, 1543.

Inquisition taken at the Town of Salop, 28th May, 35 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1543], after the death of George Keneston

The Jurors say that Humphrey Keneston, father of the said George, was seized of lands in Stock, Eslton, Grennyleth, and Northwood (and other places).

17th Jan., 23 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1508], a settlement upon a marriage to be celebrated between the said George, son and heir apparent of the said Humphrey Joan, dau. of Edward Grey, Esquire.

The said George died at Ottley, 8 Dec., 34 Hen. VIII. [A.D. 1542]. Francis, aged 22 years, is his son and next heir.

HISTORY OF ALBRIGHTON,
NEAR SHIFNAL.

BY THE LATE REV. J. B. BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.,
Author of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, *History of Shrewsbury*, &c.

(From Blakeway MSS. 10, in the Bodleian Library.)

THIS parish lies wholly in the hundred of Brimstree : it is bounded on the north by the parish of Donnington ; on the west by those of Shifnall, Ryton and Beckbury ; on the south by Patteshall and Pattingham in Staffordshire, and on the east by Codsall and Tettenhall in the same county. The hamlets of Wildicot, Bishton, and Pepperhill are wholly detached from the body of the parish, the parish of Boningale cutting them off from it, and the church road from Wildicot and Bishton passing through the churchyard of Boningale. The extreme distance from north to south is four miles, viz. : from Wildicot on the south to Harriot Hays, the northern angle of the parish ; from east to west three miles, from Cosford brook, the western extremity, to Hampton brook the eastern. The parish contains 3,255 acres ;— it consists of a single township, the constablewick of Albrighton including also Humphreston in the contiguous parish of Donington.

The number of inhabitants in this parish was 901, of houses 163, according to the returns under the late Population Act. The average of the money raised for the maintenance of the poor in 1783-4 and -5 for Albrighton borough was £185. The expenditure for the same purposes in the year ending Easter, 1803, was £322, which is stated to be at 2d. in the pound. There was no return of the money raised in 1776.

The principal landholders in 1790 were the Earl of Shrewsbury, who held 1,450 acres, Sir Robert Pigot, Bart., 487 acres, Charles Stanier, Esq., 234, William Tennant, Esq., 250, Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., 152, Charles Colmore, Esq., 139, Sarah Wightwick, 166.

Among the inhabitants were 1 attorney, 1 surgeon and apothecary, 2 clockmakers, 1 gloves and breeches maker, 2 blacksmiths, 2 wheelwrights, 2 carpenters and joiners, 1 bricklayer, 1 stone mason, 1 weaver, 1 sadler and collar maker, 3 millers, 3 shopkeepers, 1 butcher, 1 cooper, 3 taylors, 2 shoemakers, 2 malsters, 2 female boarding schools, 1 Sunday school, and 4 public houses, viz., The Harp, The Talbot, the Crown, and the Holly Bush.

It appears from the register that about the beginning of the 17th century the trade of button-making prevailed to a considerable extent here.

The name of this parish seems to be derived from that of the first Saxon settler. The system of local nomenclature adopted by those invaders seems to have been wholly different from that of the aboriginal inhabitants. The British names of places generally contain a description of the natural or local circumstances, the quality of the soil or the like ; the Saxon names very frequently record the first individual of that people who effected an establishment in the village or manor and brought the land into cultivation. One Albric, or Alberic (in Latin Albericus, in German Albrecht, in modern English Albert or Aubrey)[1] appears to have been the first Saxon resident here, whence the name as recorded in Domesday, Albristone, i.e., *Alberic's town.* It is impossible to fix the period when this happened; it was surely not sooner than the early part of the 7th century; since at the close of the 6th, viz. : in 591, we find a severe battle between the

[1] The meaning of the name is All bright, præclarus : as Alaric, all rich, prægesteus [*sic qu.* prægrandis or prægratiosus] : also, entirely so.

Saxons and Britons at Wednesbury in Staffordshire (*Chron. Sax.*), a proof that the former had not yet obtained the tranquil possession of this quarter of the island.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is Lord of the Manor, and enjoys considerable estates in the parish. *Wildicott*, the most southern part of the parish, is within about 100 yards of the line that divides the county from Staffordshire, and the lands of Wildicott lie contiguous to Sir George Pigot's pleasure grounds at Patteshull, and his gardens are situate in Albrighton Parish, having been made by his predecessor, Lord Pigot, on that part of Wildicott estate that was the property of Mr. John Parsons. There were three separate estates and farms at Wildicott respectively belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mr. Pearson of Tettenhall, and Mr. Parsons of Wildicott; the whole of which were added to the Patteshull estate by the late Lord Pigot either by purchase or exchange; and his nephew, the present Sir George Pigot, keeps them under his own management, and the farmhouses are occupied by his labourers in husbandry.

Big and Little Bishton.—These estates consist of two farms, the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord of the Manor, and are let on leases for lives to Mr. Thomas Oatley, who resides at Big Bishton, which is a spacious and venerable half-timbered house, covering a great extent of ground. The house has been in the same family for more than a century, and was formerly possessed by the Rev. John Oatley, vicar of Patteshull, grandfather to the present occupant. The farmhouse is inhabited by Mr. Oatley's labourers.

High and Low Pepperhill and Pepperhill Parkside.—These estates are the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and lie on the eastern side of the insulated part of the parish bordering on Tettenhall, and Pattingham in Staffordshire on the east, and Boningale on

the north. Sir George Pigot of Patteshull holds these farms on lease and lets them to under-tenants. *Upper Pepperhill* is the highest land in the parish standing on the summit of a steep hill : it is seen at a considerable distance, and commands an extensive prospect to the north and west. The house is large, and appears from the old foundations still discoverable to have occupied a greater space of ground than it does at present. It is by some supposed that the Talbots of Albrighton were seated here, but I find nothing to confirm it, and am rather inclined to think they had a house near the church at Albrighton. *Lower Pepperhill* is above a quarter of a mile to the north, upon the same ridge, but on lower ground. This is a handsome sashed house, and is at present let for a female boarding school. It was for many years occupied by the *Hills*, a Roman Catholic family of some note, who were agents for the Earls of Shrewsbury. The present representatives of the family are Walter Hill Coyney, of Weston Coyney, in the county of Stafford, and Richard Hill, Esq., living near Newcastle in the same county. *Pepperhill Park-side* adjoins the parish of Boningale, and the farmhouse is situated by the side of the great London Road to Shrewsbury, near the Horns at Boningale. The several estates I have mentioned compose that part of the parish of Albrighton which is insulated from the church by the intervening parish of Boningale. But I now come to speak of the northern division of the parish where the church stands. *Harriot's Hays* is the most northern part of the parish adjoining Donington, and not far from the parish of Brewood in Staffordshire. These lands approach very near to Chillington Park, the seat of the ancient family of the Giffords. Harriot's Hays consists of two farms, one belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury and the other, lately purchased of the Pigots of Patteshull, by Mr. John Meeson of Albrighton. *The High House* is a farm belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and adjoins the parish of Codsal in the east in the county of Stafford. *Bemish Hall* is the

ancient mansion of the Shadwells, and the estate has long been enjoyed by that family, which seems one of the most considerable connected with the parish, and it is probable the Poet Shadwell belonged to it, as he was of a gentleman's family in Staffordshire, and Bemish is very near the borders of that county. It appears to have been a considerable and ornamental place, with a fine piece of water called Bemish pool, which produces excellent fish. Part of the house has been taken down within my memory, and what remains still covers a great surface of ground and is occupied by a farmer. The present owner of the estate, Lancelot Shadwell, Esq , is an eminent conveyancer of Lincoln's Inn. It is about forty years since any of the family resided at Bemish Hall; the last was a Mr. Edward Shadwell who died there and was buried at Albrighton. The representatives of this family have usually borne the name of *Lancelot,* the same I have observed of the Lees of Coton, and I find by an inscription on a stone in the chancel of Albrighton that the families were connected by marriage. *Albrighton Hall,* near the town to the eastward, is a well-looking mansion, and has a good estate, once belonging to William Tenant, Esq., of Little Aston in Staffordshire, and lately sold to Mr. Thomas Oatley of Bishton. Still nearer to the town on that side, and reckoned a part of it, is a handsome white house occupied by Mr. John Meeson, to which belongs an estate he derives from the Reynolds. I have already observed that he is owner of an estate at Harriot's Hays. There is a windmill near his house, and he is a considerable dealer in malt and flour. His father, Mr. Thomas Meeson, possessed estates at Meeson and Dawley in Shropshire, which now belong to his eldest son, who resides in London. At *Whiston Cross* lies an estate, lately sold by Mr. Tenant of Little Aston, near Lichfield, to Mr. John Wood, of Whiston, in Bonningale parish, who possesses and occupies a fine estate at Whiston partly inherited by his father, who married a co-heiress of the Sheintons of Whiston, and

partly purchased from the heirs of that family. This estate at Whiston Cross adjoins the parishes of Ryton and Beckbury on the west.

Cosford Grange is an estate belonging to John Stanier, Esq., who resides at St. James', near Bridgnorth ; this is a gentleman's family of long standing in the parish, as appears by several memorials in the chancel. There was till lately a fine wood on the estate, called *Cosford Wood*, but it has been rooted up and the land brought into cultivation. Cosford lies on the western boundary of the parish, and adjoins the parish of Shifnal. *Cosford Mill* lies upon a small stream that runs from Ryton, and belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury ; there is a beautiful dingle continued from the mill pool to Cosford Wood.

The Bowling Green, half-a-mile from Albrighton on the south-west, is an estate belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and held on life leases by the family of Stubbs of Beckbury. The father of the present lessee was *High Steward* of the Borough of Albrighton, and his widow now resides at the house, which makes a handsome appearance and is surrounded by a canal. A little above towards the town is a farm called *The Leasowes*, belonging to Lord Shrewsbury. It is held on a lease for lives by the family of the Marigolds, which family, I observe by the Parish Register, is of some antiquity there, but now gone to decay.

There is an estate a little to the south of the church for many years possessed by the Wightwicks, a family of long-standing in the parish, and one of them was nominated as High Burgess at the renewal of the charter in the time of Charles the Second. This estate was a few years ago sold in lots, and bought by Mr. Edward Owen of Albrighton, Mr. Joseph Owen of Pedmore, and Mr. William Sutton, whose widow lives in one of the mansion houses. The other is let to Mr. Richmond, who (with his wife, both Roman Catholics) keeps a boarding-school there for young children of both sexes. There is a windmill on one of these farms erected by

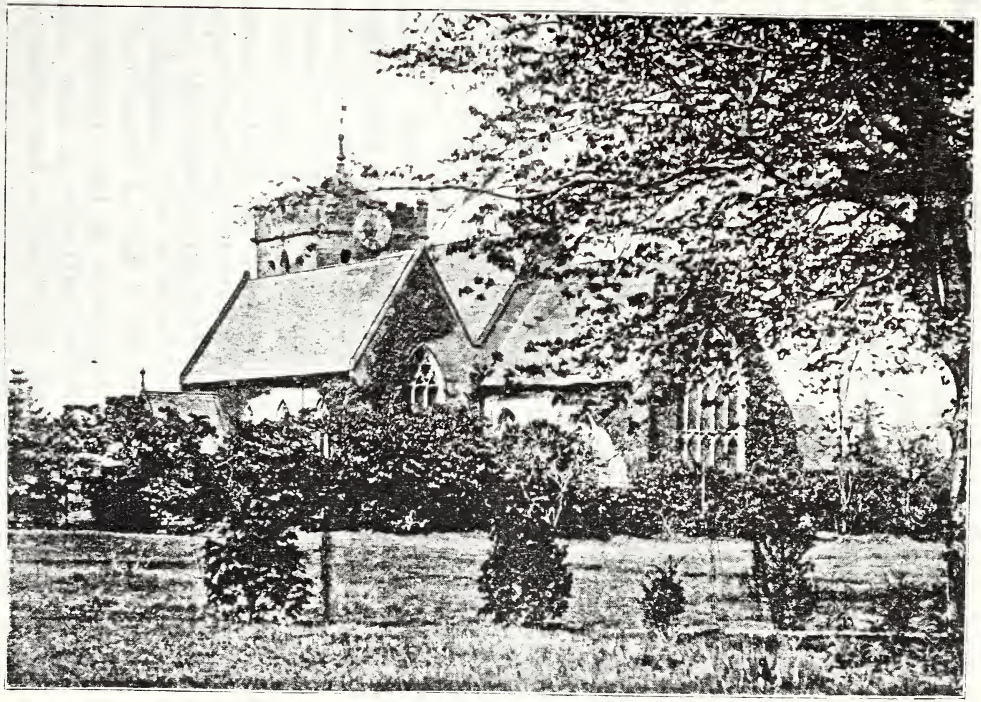
the late Mr. Wightwick. The Earl of Shrewsbury and other freeholders have detached pieces of land in the parish let to artificers, and other small tenants, but I think there is nothing considerable that has escaped my notice.

The Town of Albrighton may be said to commence in the vicinity of the churchyard, about which are several houses scattered, and opposite the south gate thereof is an old half-timbered house belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, now the Talbot Inn, and opposite it in front a field called the *Hall Orchard*, which lies close up to the churchyard, and at the bottom of it is a considerable piece of water belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury called the *Hall Pool*, and on the opposite bank of the pool stand Donnington Church and Rectory House; the proximity of these churches in a country situation appears somewhat singular. In the field called the Hall Orchard is a burial ground for the Roman Catholics. This hall pool and hall orchard occurring without a vestige of a mansion house leads one to suppose that true, which I have heard suggested, that the house now used as the Talbot Inn was in former days the residence of the *Talbots of Albrighton* (for so was a branch of the Talbots of Grafton distinguished). There might indeed have been a house within what is now called the Hall Orchard, but I do not find that a trace of such site has ever been discovered.

The Vicarage House stands a little to the eastward of the church leading towards the town. It is a neat and commodious dwelling. It was repaired and beautified by the Reverend Mr. Binfield, predecessor to the present incumbent. The Vicar enjoys a glebe of thirty acres, worth about £120 per annum, and lets his tithes to three of the principal farmers for £500 per annum. The Benefice is a vicarage endowed, and I am informed the tithes were formerly the property of a Colonel Warren of Humpherston, in the parish of Donnington, who sold them to the Haberdashers' Company, which appears to have a right of presentation to

the living alternately with Christ's Hospital. The present incumbent, Mr. Lloyd, was presented by the latter, as fully appears by the following entry in the Parish Register:—"The Revd Thomas Lloyd was inducted into the Vicarage of Albrighton on the 23rd October, 1795, being the anniversary of the birth of Edward the Sixth of pious memory, the founder of Christ's Hospital in the City of London. The Governors of which Seminary are the patrons of the living, and to whom the Vicar is indebted for the advantages of his education as well as his preferment." *Thos Lloyd scripst.*

The town runs in nearly a straight line from the Vicarage House to Albrighton Hall, which seems to be the eastern termination of it, and the distance is I think at least a quarter of a mile. It would appear a considerable town if the houses were nearer together, but in some places they are thinly scattered and placed at long intervals: there are many neat brick tenements, very few that bear the marks of antiquity, which leads me to conjecture that the town was never more considerable than it is at present, there being no old foundations discoverable or other marks to warrant such a supposition. The Market House stands in the centre of the town and has two arches, with an upper room in which the business of the Corporation is usually transacted, and under the arches below is a town prison called the *Crib*, and a pair of stocks. The Lord's Courts and other public assemblies were held in the *Toll Shop*, which stood in the centre of the street facing the market house, but it was taken down some years ago to open the avenues and render the town more airy. The Toll Shop was a spacious building with a belfry at one end. Mr. John Broomhall had the tolls of the fairs allowed him by the Lord of the Manor for the education of six poor boys belonging to the borough. He built a good house near the *Toll Shop*, and kept a considerable boarding-school, and had seldom less than forty boys; there was a spacious room under the Toll Shop used as a dancing school. There the



ALBRIGHTON CHURCH.

body of the Duchess of Shrewsbury lay in state previous to interment in 1726. Much improvement has of late years been made in the town by the draining of the streets which were formerly very inconvenient and offensive from puddles of stagnant water being suffered to remain there. A stone causeway has been laid from the church to the eastern extremity of the town, protected by a handsome oak railing painted white, which gives the town an air of neatness and convenience very impressive to a stranger, and there are few that would hesitate to pronounce it a *pleasant village*, and perhaps as few would dignify it with the title of *Borough* and *Market Town* did not the old market cross remind them of its pretensions. It has the right of a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs in the year as established by charter. The market has long been discontinued, but the fairs are still kept up and one or two of them generally well attended ; they are held on the 23rd May, the 13th July, and the 9th November. The roads about the town are kept in excellent repair by the care and attention of Mr. Edward Owen, an opulent grazier and butcher, who lives in a venerable half-timbered house near the Market Cross, who has for several years exercised the office of surveyor of the roads, and seems to take a great interest in the improvement of the town. A new school has been erected in the room of the Toll Shop in a more convenient place, and there is a Sunday School established under the patronage and superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, the present worthy vicar, aided by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants.

The Church is said to be dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and is an ancient and substantial stone fabric, with an embattled tower and six bells. It has two aisles and a chancel, is handsomely pewed with oak, and has a gallery along the west end. The wake is celebrated the first Sunday after the 18th July, which is the fair granted by the original charter. I do not observe any obituary memorial in the body of the

church. The south face of the building appears to be of more modern date than the north aisle and chancel, and the windows of a different arch. Over the door of the chancel on the outside may be observed two rude Busts sculptured on the wall, apparently to represent a male and female figure. Just within the door of the chancel, towards the Communion Table, are three arched recesses in the wall; one of them contains a basin or font, probably used in Catholic times to contain the consecrated water. At the north end of the Communion Table is a monument, with the effigies in alabaster of Sir John Talbot and his wife, Frances, the daughter of Sir John Gifford of Chillington, and round the tomb are coats containing the arms of Talbot and Gifford; there is an inscription round the edge which I cannot transcribe correctly, but it sufficiently appears to be a memorial to the above illustrious personages. At the south end of the Communion Table is another table monument without figure or inscription; the stone being of a friable nature the inscription is probably defaced. On the floor of the chancel are several flat stones with inscriptions, some of which are rendered obscure by the trampling of the children belonging to the Sunday School. There is an elaborate Latin inscription to the memory of Dr. Scott, sometime vicar of the parish, but it being rather imperfect and obscure I dare not attempt to copy it, but it appears that he was a native of Cosford in the parish, and died at the age of 50. The following memorials are more intelligible:—

Hic jacet corpus Annæ Viduæ et Relictæ Thomæ Shadwell Gent., una filia Lancelot Lee de Cotton arm.; quae obiit vicessimo primo die Jan. A.D., 1699.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Stanier, Gent., late of Cosford, who deceased this life Febry. 5, A.D., 1689, aged 52 years.

Here lieth the body of William Stanier, Gent., Sepult. 8 Sept., 1709, an. aetat. 70.

In perpetual memory of the Reverend and Learned Francis West, D.D., born in the Parish of Saint Christophers, London

Senior Fellow of John Baptist's Coll : Oxford, vicar of this parish 21 years, died the 15 Jan., 1747, aged 55 years.

Reverend^o Thomae Wood, Artibus Magister, hujus ecclesiae, etc. (*the rest defaced*).

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Table of Benefactions cut on a handsome marble, with gilt letters, fixed against the north wall of the chancel, and inscribed as follows, viz. :—

Mr. Bromley gave one hundred pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed to the poor yearly, at two equal proportions, at the trustees' discretion.

Mr. John Chapman gave thirteen shillings and fourpence yearly, to be disposed of to the poor on Christmas Day.

Mr. William Scott, late of Cosford, gave forty pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed to the poor yearly for ever.

The Duke of Shrewsbury gave in the years 1703 and 1704 the sum of Forty pounds, which was disposed of among the poor according to his Grace's order.

Ann Marigold gave in her lifetime a silver chalice.

Mr. Thomas Davenhill gave twenty pounds, the interest thereof to be disposed of to the poor yearly for ever.

The following list of the vicars of Albrighton inducted during the last century is extracted from the Parish Register :—

William Scott, D.D., was buried the 5 Febry., 1700.
Thomas Wood, M.A., was inducted the 19 July, 1701.
Francis West, B.D., was inducted the 20 March, 1726.
John Hale, M.A., was inducted the 18 Aug., 1748.
Henry Binfield, M.A., was inducted the 2 April, 1782.
Thomas Lloyd, M.A., was inducted the 23 October, 1795.

Albrighton is an ancient Borough and Corporation. The original *Charter* was granted in the 31st year of King Edward the first to John De la Warre, to hold a market on Tuesday in every week, and a fair in the eve and vigil of St. Thomas the Martyr. This Charter was renewed and extended by Charles the second, and two new fairs were granted with Courts of *Pie poudre*, etc., at the prayer and intercession (as the preamble sets forth) of Mary Lady Talbot and Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, and the inhabitants at large By reason

that the town and borough of Albrighton joined the county of Stafford on the east, south, and north, and three of the principal highways led out of the county of Stafford through the manor, borough, town, and parish of Albrighton, in the county of Salop, and there being no justice of the peace residing in the neighbourhood, divers felons and other malefactors committing offences against the law fled, and escaped out of the county of Stafford into the borough and liberties of Albrighton, in the county of Salop, to hide themselves and evade the penalties of their misdeeds. Therefore his Majesty was graciously pleased to extend to them his Royal Bounty for their better rule and government, and to make them a body corporate and politic by the name of the *High Steward, High Bailiff*, and *High Burgesses* of the Borough and Liberty of Albrighton, to hold a common seal, appoint a Serjeant-at-Mace, etc. The High Steward to be chosen by the Lord of the Manor, and hold his place for life; the High Bailiff to be elected out of 21 High Burgesses, nominated in the Charter for life, annually on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. The High Steward and High Bailiff to act as justices of the peace, to put in force the statutes made for vagabonds, artificers, and laborers, weights, measures, etc. To limit and provide such pains and penalties, either by imprisonment of the body or by fines and amercements, levy by distress, or by taking of the cattle, goods and chattels of every delinquent, in any manner not repugnant to the laws of the Realm, with power to possess and hold property in their corporate capacity to the extent of one hundred pounds per annum, and to sue or plead for the same. To assemble from time to time at the *Toll Shop*, or any other convenient place, and frame bye-laws for victualling of the inhabitants, regulating the artificers, keeping up and sustaining the bridges, passages, pathways, etc.

The inhabitants of the borough and liberties enjoy considerable privileges and immunities, such as exemption from county rates, serving on juries, etc.

CORPORATE SEAL OF ALBRIGHTON.

ADDITIONS.

I find from Shaw's *History of Staffordshire* that the Shadwells have an estate in Bobbington parish called the Hay, where we may conclude the poet Shadwell was born, if we can establish the fact of his being of the family formerly seated at Bemish Hall.

It appears by the Parish Registers at Albrighton that the Southalls were the ancient inhabitants, probably owners, of Bemish Hall before the Shadwells, as were the Harringtons of Bishton.

The following I take to be a pretty exact translation of the Latin inscription round the monument of the Talbots in Albrighton chancel :—

Here lies John Talbot of Grafton, Knight, and Dame Frances his wife, daughter of Sir John Gifford of Chillington, which John was son and heir of John, the son of Sir Gilbert Talbot, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Troutbeck, he died the 6 June, 1555.

The above Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Kt. Ban. (whose descendants came to the title after the death of the 8th Earl of Shrewsbury in 1617), was third son to John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, and father to Sir John Talbot, who is generally called *Sir John Talbot of Albrighton*, though Collins says, in his will, he designs himself of Grafton, as also did his son, who married out of the neighbouring family of the Giffords of Chillington. Several of this branch of the family, according to Collins, have been buried at Albrighton, and they seem to have been particularly connected with the place, though I cannot as yet find out whether they had any fixed habitation in the neighbourhood, though we may fairly suppose that one at least of them resided there. *Mary Lady Talbot*, who, together with Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, procured a renewal of the Charter of Charles the second, appears to have been Mary, the daughter of Herbert, 2nd Lord Powis, and widow to George, Lord Talbot, eldest son to John, the 10th Earl of Shrewsbury. This George died in his father's

lifetime childless (and was interred at Albrighton, near his uncle George, the 9th Earl), and his next brother Francis succeeded as 11th Earl of Shrewsbury. This Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his eldest brother's widow, Mary Lady Talbot, are the persons whose names are so frequently recited in the Charter. The aforesaid Earl Francis died on the 16th March, 1667, of a wound received in a duel with George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham His Countess is said to have held his adversary's horse in the habit of a page during the unhappy conflict, and was the person alluded to in these lines by Pope :—

> Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud Alcove
> The Bower of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.

This lady must have been Anna Maria, daughter to Robert, second Earl of Cardigan, and second wife to Earl Francis, and appears by Collins to have married after his death George Rodney Bridges, Esq., of Keynsham, in Somerset, for she was mother to Charles, the 12th Earl and only Duke of Shrewsbury, and John, killed in a duel by Henry, the 1st Duke of Grafton. This branch of the Talbots of Grafton terminated in the Duke of Shrewsbury, who appears to have been a benefactor to Albrighton parish, and his Duchess was buried there. She was Adelhida, daughter of the Marquess of Palliotti, of Bologna, in Italy, and abjured the Catholic religion previous to her marriage. The Duke left her a jointure of £1,200 per annum; and although his heir differed from him in religion, and was a distant relation, he procured an Act of Parliament that his estates should never be alienated from the House. He is said during his lifetime to have improved his estates, so as to increase his income from four thousand to eight thousand per annum, and left them unencumbered. He died February 1, 1717.

He was succeeded by Gilbert, 13th Earl of Shrewsbury, the eldest surviving son of Gilbert Talbot, fourth son of John, the 10th Earl of Shrewsbury, but he being

in Holy Orders in the Church of Rome, the honors descended to his brother *George, the 14th Earl of Shrewsbury*, who died December 12, 1733, and was interred at Albrighton. His son George, the 15th Earl of Shrewsbury, died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Charles, the present and sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, born March 8th, 1753, and married Sept. 12, 1772, Miss Hoye.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had an opportunity of consulting Leland, from which I make the following extract concerning Albrighton :—"Syr John Talbot that married Troutbeks heire dwelleth in a goodly Logge on the high Toppe of Albrighton Parke. It is in the very egge of Shropshire 3 miles from Tunge." The foregoing extract settles my doubts respecting Sir John Talbot's seat, which must have been at Upper Pepperhill, and I am confirmed therein both by the maps of Camden and Speed, which represent an enclosed park on Pepperhill, and nowhere else in the parish. I find by Dr. Nash's *History of Worcestershire* that there is a fine monument in Bromsgrove Church, where are effigies of this Sir John Talbot and his two wives. From the second (Frances Wrottesley) descended the family of the present Earl Talbot. I before observed that Pepperhill afforded the highest land in the parish, and Leland's "*high toppe and the egge of the county*" is truly descriptive of the house at Pepperhill as it now stands.

The following is a list of the Talbot family that are mentioned by Collins to have been buried at Albrighton, which I shall compare with the Register when I have access to it :—

Sir John Talbot of Grafton, son of Sir John of Albrighton, in 1555.

George, ninth Earl of Shrewsbury, 1630.

George, Lord Talbot, son to John, 10th Earl.

The Duchess of Shrewsbury, 1726.

George, 14th Earl of Shrewsbury, 1733.

In Gibson's edition of Camden, I extract the following:—"Hard by (Tong) stands Albrighton, which in the reign of Edward the first was the seat of Ralph de Pichford, but now of the Talbots, who are descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury."

In the *Liber Regis*, published by Bacon 1786, is the following:—"Shropshire, Deanry of Newport, Archdeaconry of Salop. Abrighton alias Albrighton V. (St. Mary.)Synods 2^{sh}. Proxies 8^{sh}. Company of Haberdashers, London, and Christs Hospital, Patrons by turns. Value on the Kings Books £5 : 10 : 0 yearly. Tenths £0: 11: 0." This corrects another error I have been led into by tradition, viz., that the Church was dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

If the hides enumerated in the *Domesday Survey* refer to the taxation of the Danegeld, about A D. 991, which seems the prevailing opinion, this parish was at that time (in the days of King Ethelred), in a most rude state: not more than 180 acres of the manor being then cultivated, the geld being rated at one hide and a half. But to this are to be added Bishton and Cosford, which, though now included within the manor, did not at that time make part of it.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor (1041 1066) this parish was divided into two manors, holden by two persons named Algar and Godhit. It is probable that one of these gentlemen resided on the insulated part of the parish. It was then included within the hundred of Elnoelstrui (Alnodestreu).

On the Norman revolution, William the Conqueror granted Albricstone, with nearly the whole of the county, about A.D. 1069, to the potent Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. That nobleman granted both the manors over to a person of the name of Norman, who found them *waste*, i.e., as I understand it, unoccupied, the Saxon owners having fled or disappeared. He was tenant of them at the time of Domesday (1086), though the manor was then, for some

reason which does not appear, seized into the King's hands. In the interval which had elapsed between the time of King Ethelred, and the period of which we are now speaking, a space of nearly a century, some progress had been made in cultivation, the land now consisting of 4 carucates, or 480 acres. Three of these, 360 acres, were appropriated to the use of the lord, the remaining carucate was divided into 19 small tenements, holden by 13 slaves, 3 villeins, and as many bordars, being something more than 6 acres per man. On the manor was a wood, the acorns of which computed, communibus annis, sufficient to fatten 100 hogs; though, as we are wholly ignorant of the principle on which the Norman surveyors conducted a calculation, necessarily so precarious, it is impossible, I suppose, to form any conclusion as to the extent of the wood.[1] The annual value of the manor had fallen in value, since it was consolidated in one hand; in the Confessor's time it was 21s., it was then only 16s.

In the reign of Henry II., Richard de Pichford appears to have held this manor (see *Cosford, et quære*). In 1231, Ralph de Picheford was lord here, for in that year (the 16th of Henry III.) he paid the King 40s. to have a charter for a market and fair at his manor of Albrighton. (Pipe Rolls of that year, inter nova oblata). The Inquisition after his death, 37 Hen. III., 1253, finds that he died seized of this manor, and that of Pichford, and lands at little Brugge, and of the manors of Dunethe and Lynne, in Ireland (*Calendar Inquis. Post Mortem*, p. 12). He was succeeded by a son of both his names, who died between 1269 (when he was surety for the good behaviour of Robert fitz Ralph, Dugd. *Warw.*, 31, ii. 40) and 1272, when John de Pitchford appears as his son and heir. This last died about April 4th, 1285, from which day the escheator seized this manor (Albrithon, as it is written

[1] The parish bears marks of having formerly contained extensive woods, as coal hearths are frequently dug up in it.

on the record) into the king's hands on the ground that the heir of the deceased was in ward to his Majesty; but on the 6th day of the following month he gave livery thereof to Margery, John's widow, and accounts on the Pipè rolls of 12 and 13 Edw. I., for 68s. 6d., rent of assize, and other issues of manor during the time it was in the King's hands.

Pipe Rolls 12 and 13 E. I.: Escaetr. r. o. de 68ˢ 6ᵈ de redditu assiso et aliis editibus Manerii de Albrithon quod fuit Johannis de Picheford, &c. see Picheford bag, delivered to Margery, &c.

The heir of the deceased mentioned above was Ralph de Pitchford, who could have wanted only a few months of his full age at his father's death, for by an Inquisition on the Escheat Rolls of the same 13th year, the jurors find him to be of full age. He styles himself lord of Albrieton, in a deed of 1294, relative to Golding, which is sealed with the shield of his arms, and the legend S. RADULFI DE PYCHFORD. From these arms (a cinquefoil pierced and an orle of martlets) it seems not improbable that the family were retainers or vassals to the old Earls of Leicester, who bore the cinquefoil alone. In the following year, 1295, he again occurs as lord of this manor. The lands of one Isabel de Persones of this place having escheated to him in that quality, he by his deed, dated at Abrython the day before the calends of June (*i.e.* the last day of May, in the 23rd year of King Edward), granted two burgages in the town, a part of that escheat, to William of the Park of Ettingeshal. The original deed, the attestation contains the names of several inhabitants of the manor at that remote period, is subjoined. In 20 Edward I., the said Ralph had a protection from the King preparatory to his going into the parts of Ireland, together with the power to constitute Roger Karles his attorney. Placit. de ass is 20 Edward I.)

In the 29th of Edward I., this person sold his manor of Pitchford to the Bishop of Litchfield. In the same

year, he and his mother joined in levying a fine of lands here to the bishop, also the advowson, of which hereafter. He must in like manner have devested himself of the manor of Albrighton some years before, since in the 28th of the same king, John de Tregoz died seised of it. He left two daughters his coheirs: Clarice the eldest was wife of Roger la Warre, Sibil the youngest, of William de Grandisons. Clarice having died before her father, John la Warre her son joined with his aunt Sibil, in the partition of the estates of Tregoz, which took place Dec. 21, 1300.

An Inquisition of 4 June, 49 year Edward III., finds that Ralph de Picheford, late Lord of Albrighton, alienated that manor to John Tregoth, 83 years ago, in the time of King Edward the grandfather, and the said John Tregoth occupied it for half a year after the alienation, and John le Ware and his heir occupied it ever since the death of John Tregoth, till Roger de la Ware demised to Hugh Carles, clerk, for life, who now holds it.

Pipe Rolls 14 Edward II. Burga que fuit uxor Ricardi de Harley . . . . . £8 14s. 6½d. de portione sua de debitis Galfridi de Pycheford pro terris in Borewardeslay sicut continetur in rotul. 12 et 10 et 15 in Scacc (?)

The manor of Ailbrighton was assigned to La Warre (Dugdale's *Baronage*, sub. La Warre, and MSS. B. 1 in Mus. Ashmol.), who in 31 Edward I. obtained a charter to hold a court leet at this his manor. (Ib. ib.).

The family of Pitchford had not, however, yet ceased to have an interest here, though they had parted with the manor. From the extracts of the redisseisins of 32 Edward I. it appears that Margery de Pichford had recovered seisin in the King's court at Briges (Bridgenorth) of eleven marks rent, with the appurtenances in Albrighton, against Roger Careles and William le Bedel de Brunstre. (Abbrev. Rot. Orig. in Scacc., p. 136.) Nicholas Careles had a freehold here previous to this date. He witnesses the deed last mentioned. In the

21 Edward I. he brought an assize before Master Adam de Croksdaks and William Inge, the justices assigned to take assizes at Briges, against the Abbot of Lylleshull, brother Ralph of Lylleshull, brother William de Lylleshull, and others, for disseising him of his common of pasture, viz., of three acres of commonable wood in Bolynghale, appurtenant to his free tenement in Albrighton. The Abbot pleaded that on the day when he was created abbot, he found his church seised of the common, that Hugh de Bolynghale, a former tenant of the said freehold, enclosed the wood, and enfeoffed one William, Abbot of Lylleshull, his predecessor. The verdict of the jury was in favour of the plaintiff, and the judgment of the court, that he should recover seisin of his common. (From the original in the Chapter House of Westminster).

To return to the manor. In the 31st of Edward I. John de la Warre had a grant of a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr[1] (the 7th of July) by charter dated the 30th of June at St. John of Perche; he also had the privilege to hold two courts of view of frankpledge. He was a peer of the realm, having summons to Parliament from 1 Edward II. to 16 Edward III, being also a distinguished warrior in France and Scotland under the reigns of the three Edwards. He bore a share in the great naval action off Sluis 1340, where the French were so signally defeated by the King in person, and commanded in the first battalion at the glorious victory of Cressy 1346.

On the 3rd of March, in the 13th of this King, he obtained a licence to grant the manors of Ewyos Harold and Kenchirche, in the Marches of Wales, and that of Albrighton, in co. Salop, to Roger la Warre and Elizabeth his wife for their lives, remainder to himself in fee. (Dugd MSS. C 1).

[1] Hence, perhaps, the tradition that the church was dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

This Roger was his grandson, and succeeded him in title and estate, and died Aug. 27, 1370 (44 Edward III.) seised of this manor, leaving John de la Warre, Knight, his son and heir, of the age of 25 years. (Dugd. MSS. A 1). Before his death he had, however, demised an intermediate term in it to Hugh Carles, clerk, by a lease for his (Carles's) life, with the licence of Edward III., "et post idem Hugo ut layacus fuit ad sectam dom. Regis Edwardi III. de placito transgress' & postea restitutus fuerat ad communem legem et sic continuavit statum suum in manerio ad mortem suum." (Compend. escaet., Harl. MSS. 708). This lease, however, determined in the 2nd of Richard II. by Carles's death, when John, son of Sir William Carles, his brother, was found to be his heir, and of the age of 30 years and upwards, and I presume John la Warre re-entered into possession of it, and granted another lease of it to Sir John atte Wode or Boys, for so is the legend of his seal, knight, for the life of the said lessee, and a year after his death, at the annual rent of £20, payable at Martinmas and May day. The Lord de la Warre having subsequent to this demise granted the reversion, expectant upon the termination of Atte Wode's estate, to Thomas de la Warre, Clerk, Thomas Claymund, and five other feoffees, whose names may be seen in the original deed, which is subjoined—the knight performs the act of attornment to his new landlords, necessary to perfect their title—by his deed of the 29th August, 11 Richard II.

This Atte Wode was valet, i.e., page to King Edward III., by whom he was in 1361 constituted Constable of Bishop's Castle. (Hotchk. MSS.). He took a lease of the manor of Appeleye, near Welyngton, from Thomas de Charleton in like manner, for his life and his wife's (Alesia, daughter of John de Lodelowe, Kt.), and a year after the decease of the survivor, by deed of 8 Richard II. (Ayscough's new Catalogue of MSS. in Mus. Brit.).

This nobleman John la Warre, died seised of the

manor in 22 Richard II., without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Master Thomas de la Warre, Rector of the church of Manchester, of which, in its collegiate form, he was in 1422 the founder. He appears to have alienated it, for the next particular I find relative hereto is, that in the 3rd of Henry V., Sir Hugh Holes, Knight, died seised, among other things, of the reversion of this manor, leaving Thomas de Holes, his son and heir, in whose descendants it has continued ever since.

The reversion here spoken of was, I apprehend, expectant upon the death of Richard Wolmer, who was, I presume, the surviving feoffee under the settlement of John lord la Warre, since by the escheats 10 Henry V., he is found to have held this manor at his death, and that John Wolmer was his next heir.

Sir Hugh Holes, Holles or Hulse, for his name is written all these ways, and he is thought to have been of the same family which was afterwards ennobled by the Dukedom of Newcastle,[1] was a lawyer of sufficient eminence to be raised on the 2nd of May, in the year preceding his death, to the office of a Justice in the King's Bench, by the name of Hugh Hulse. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Domville, who affords an early instance of the custom now so prevalent of enjoining a change of arms in memory of a family extinct in the male line; for by his will, which bears date 1392, he devised his manor of Mobberley, co. Cestr, to his grandson Thomas de Holes, charging him upon his blessing, to bear the arms of Domville: though this indeed may only refer to quartering them with his paternal coat.

Notwithstanding the estate of Wolmer, Holes obtained a licence the year after his father's death, empowering him to grant this manor to his brother

[1] Biographia Britannica, art. Holles.

What is the meaning of "Manerium de Albrighton per Tuche," 10 Henry IV., 3 Henry V.? (Harl. MSS. 3871).

Edmund Holes in tail. (Fines, 15 May, 4 Henry V., Dodsworth MSS., Vol. 52). This conveyance I take to have been merely a feoffment in trust to the behoof of the feoffee, who, however, did not live to enjoy the manor, departing this life in 1421, the year preceding the death of Wolmer, on which last event, the king committed to Thomas Heuster and Simon Hadyngton the custody of this manor, which Richard Wolmer, deceased, held for life of the inheritance of Margery, daughter and heir of Thomas Huls, deceased (I exhibit all these variations of name in their original spelling), "who held of us in chief by knight service, and which after the death of the said Richard, and by reason of the nonage of the said Margery, hath come to our hands." (Fines, 10 Henry V.).

From the recurrence of these leases for life, we may collect that this manor had not hitherto been the residence of its lords in any great degree; perhaps not at all since the days of Algar and Godwit its Saxon possessors. The Pichfords and La Warres had their chief seats elsewhere. The contrary is now to be the case for a century or more.

The heiress Margery gave her hand to John Troutebeck, Esq., son of Sir William Troutebeck, a Cheshire family, but as I conceive, originally of the north country; *beck* signifying a *brook* in the dialect of those parts, and their arms, three trouts conjoined,[1] or (to speak heraldically) *frettèd*, denoting their residence upon a trout-stream. I have not found the date of this lady's birth, marriage, or death [she was born 1 Henry VI., and died 35 Henry VI.]; but the latter had taken place before the year 1458, when her husband (who was Chamberlain of Shrewsbury Castle in 1 and 17 Henry VI.) was found to have holden at his death this manor in chief

[1] These arms are curiously and minutely carved on a small spandril of one of the numerous and elegant tabernacles which decorate the elaborate altar piece of Lichfield Cathedral. One of this family had doubtless been a benefactor to that church.

by knight service, and by the law (or, as we speak, *by the courtesy*) of England after the death of Margery, his late wife, of the inheritance of William Troutebec, her son and heir, who was at the taking of this inquest 25 years of age.

This gentleman enjoyed the estate very few months, being slain at the battle of Bloreheath (23rd September, 1459), fighting on the side of the House of Lancaster. In the contemporary memorandum (for such it appears to be) of that battle in King's *Vale Royal*,[1] and the *Visitation of Shropshire*, he is styled Sir William; but this title is not noticed in the Inquisition taken after his death, 38 Henry VI., which merely finds that William Troutbecke held the manor of Albrighton, and that William his son and heir was of the age of ten years. Besides this son he had at least another, Adam, who succeeded to the Mobberley estate. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 28).

Of the last-named William, though living in a most eventful period (1450–1510), I have seen no memorials but the Inquisition after his death. That instrument, dated at Shuffenhall 30th October 3 Henry VIII., finds that Sir William Troutebecke, Knight, for *he did* attain that dignity, died on the tenth of last November (1510) seized of the manor of Albrighton, a moiety of the vill of Newton, one third part of the manor of Eggemond, and a moiety of the manor of Ford; that his heir was Margaret, the daughter of his brother Adam, and that she was of the age of 18 years and upwards, and the wife of John Talbott, Esq., (Cole's Esch., MS. Harl. 756, vol. i., p. 201), the manor thus coming into and passing out of the family of Troutbec by a lady of the same Christian name.

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[1] *Vale Royal*, p. 99, edit. 1778. King in his *Vale Royal* says that the Troutbecks built a chapel in the Church of St. Mary on the hill, in Chester, and describes several of their monuments there. I find a William Troutbek, Esquire, in Cheshire 11 Edward IV. (Chart. penes W. Hamper).

Mr. Talbot was (according to the common practice of that age) a very young husband. I have not found the date of his birth, but in 1503, he was a boy at school; for in the very curious account-book of his father Sir Gilbert, in the possession of Mr. Hamper, is an entry under that year:—Payd for mast' John talbotts scolle hyre—iij^{s}. iiij^{d}. Payde for a penner and a nynkehorne for mast' John talbott. ij^{d}. Other payments for the same young gentleman, from the same account, may not be unacceptable:—For a doss' of poynts: 3d:—for a boke, 16d:—for a payre of hosyn 7d:—a bonet 2s. 4d:—2 payre of Shoys 14d:—another payre of hosyn 2s:—for furryng of mast' John talbotts Jakett, 14d:—payd for an ell of sarcenet for a dublett for him, 5s:—for makyng of ij dubletts off Satteyn and Sarcenet—2s. 8d:—making of ij Jaketts of Satteyn and chamlet—2s:—and though his name is not mentioned, it was probably, on his account that 2d. was paid for fyre at scolle: 3d. for a prymmer belongs perhaps to some of his younger brothers. I am not able to explain, a bage of Onke for m. John Talbot, 13d; but a combe for him immediately follows. The two following entries will remind one of the inimitable Falstaff:—A kendall cote for m. J. Talbot, 4s; for makyng of m. J. Talbotts cote of kendall, 12d.

Mr. Talbot was the only son of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, K.G. (second surviving son of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury), by his second wife Etheldreda Cotton. Soon after he succeeded in his wife's right to the Albrighton estate, he was created a knight. In the 9th year of Hen. VIII, 1517, I find an agreement between "William Leyghton and Margery his wife, seased of the manor of Donyngton, and Sir John Talbott, knight, and Dame Margery his wife, seased of the lordship of Albrighton,"—the purport of which is, that Talbott "may build mills within Albrighton so that they are set over Mille broke[1] or Cloke broke at any place from

[1] I recollect a cottage upon a brook near the Dam of the Hall pool called the *Clock Mill*, but I think there is no longer a mill there.

the feld called the Clock feld and along the hethe called Donnyngton hethe unto the grownde of the abbot of Byldewas called Cosford." (E coll. Rev. Edw. Williams).

Sir John resided upon his property here, and served the office of sheriff for this county no less than three times (1527, 1533, 1537). He was living when Leland travelled through Shropshire, and from what that antiquary says, it may not improbably be inferred that he deserted the residence of his lady's ancestors at Albrighton Hall, near the church, and built himself a new house at Upper Pepperhill. "Sir John Talbot that married Troutbek's heir dwelleth in a goodly lodge on the high top of Albrighton park It is the very edge of Shropshire, 3 miles from Tong." (Lel. *Itin.*, v. 5, p. 28). The maps of Speed and Camden represent an enclosed park at Pepperhill, and no where else that can possibly apply to the words of Leland, and this being at the same time the highest ground in the parish, and on the *very* edge of the county, identifies the place with Leland's Albrighton Park. (W.P.). As our knight, by the failure of the elder line, succeeded to the stately mansion of Grafton, this was, probably, only an occasional residence for the purposes of the chase, and such, I think, was the import of a lodge in those days.

Sir John died in 1549, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, also a knight, who survived him only six years, when his son, also of the same name, inherited this and the Grafton estate. In the 22nd year of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Albrighton and lands and tenements there were alienated by John Talbott, Esq., to Robert Caldwell and Owin Eyer, gentlemen, and the heirs of Caldwell, by licence dated Sept. 1st (Sloan MS. 4702); and in the 39th of the same Queen, the manor, and lands, and 100s. of rent, the fair and market were recovered by Robert Wintoure, Esq., and Robert Caldwell, gent., against John Talbott, Esq. (*ibid*). (Mr. Caldwell was the steward: see

Grafton papers). These conveyances, however, were merely nominal for the purpose of settlements, since the manor has ever since been enjoyed by the representative of the elder line of this family, the series of which it is unnecessary here to detail. In 166 . . it was part of the jointure of Mary (Herbert), relict of George, Lord Talbot, who died in his father's lifetime; but perhaps the last possessor who has made it, i.e., the house at Pepperhill, at all his residence, was the celebrated Duke of Shrewsbury, who makes so distinguished a figure in the political occurrences of his day, and was certainly a man of very great talents. On his return to England in December, 1705, being dissatisfied with the conduct of his Whig friends, "he retired," says his biographer, "first into Worcestershire and Shropshire, and from thence to a purchase he had made called Heythorpe, near Woodstock." In this retirement he continued with little intermission for five years, till the formation of the Tory administration, when he became Lord Chamberlain of the household, and not long after, Lord-Lieutenant and custos rotulorum of this county.

Though Albrighton is now esteemed no more than a village, and is so styled in the *View of the Agriculture* of this county, p. 335, yet it is an ancient borough, a market town, and a body corporate. The *second* of these distinctions it derives from the charter of Edward I., the *last* from that of Charles II.; but whence it claims the *former*, except from the gratuitous assertion of this last monarch, I have not found. Of this charter I shall subjoin as brief an abstract as its prolixity will admit.

The first step towards it was a writ *ad quod dammum* to enquire by the oaths of a jury, whether it would be to the damage of the King, his subjects, or the neighbouring towns, if he should grant two fairs, as will be hereafter mentioned. The Inquisition taken at Shifnall on January 29th, in the 14th year of his reign (1662-3), certifying that it would not, he proceeded to issue his

letters patent dated at [*blank*], on the 17th day of March, 16 Car. II.

He first refers to the grant of Edward I. He next states that the borough of Albrighton is an ancient borough, and that a great part of the manor of Albrighton and of the town and parish of Albrighton extends beyond the borough, and is called *Albrighton Foreign*. Then, reciting that two courts leet or views of frankpledge with a court baron have immemorially been holden within the manor before the steward of the court of the borough and manor; one of them for the inhabitants and residents of that part of the manor, town, and parish, which lies without the borough, and is called Albrighton-foreign; the said courts having their several officers chosen annually by the jurors therein respectively. Reciting also that the borough, manor, town, and parish, belongs to Mary, Lady Talbot, widow of George, Lord Talbot, deceased, for her life by reason of her jointure, the reversion belonging to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his heirs; and further reciting the Inquisition ad quod dammum mentioned above.

Out of the singular affection and favour which he bears to the said Lady, lady of the borough and manor, and to the said Earl Francis, lord thereof in reversion, he grants to them and to the heirs of the earl, that they may hold two new fairs or marts in the town of Albrighton, each of them for two days; the first on the 13th and 14th of May; the second on the 29th and 30th of October, yearly, with a court of pie-powder during such fairs, and all free customs, tolls, stallage, pickage, fines and profits to such fairs or marts, and courts of pie-powder pertaining. Then, reciting that the manor and parish adjoin to Staffordshire on the east, south and west parts, and are remote from Shrewsbury, and that three royal highways lead out of Staffordshire through the said manor, borough, town and parish, by reason whereof felons and other malefactors within Staffordshire have escaped out of that county into the precincts

of Albrighton, which often happens in default of prosecuting such delinquents, and the due execution of the laws in that angle of Shropshire where no justices of peace (to whose office the case thereof belongs) are residing, whereby malefactors are multiplied, and his faithful subjects aggrieved—that the said lady and earl, and his beloved subjects the inhabitants of that borough, manor, town and parish, have humbly besought him, to make, restore, and create anew, true and faithful men therein inhabiting, a body corporate and politick, and to grant them such privileges and franchises as shall seem most expedient for the better government thereof,—and that he was willing that it should remain a borough and liberty of peace and quietness, &c.,—after these recitals, He wills, orders, &c., that the said borough, manor, town, and parish of Albrighton and Albrighton Foreign shall be a free borough and liberty of itself, and that the burgesses thereof shall be by force of these presents One Body Corporate and Politic in thing, deed, and name, and incorporates them by the name of *The High Steward, High Bailiff and High Burgesses of the Borough and Liberty of Albrighton, in the County of Salop*, with perpetual succession, with capacity to take, receive and possess lands and tenements hereditaments to them and their successors for ever or for term of life, lives or years, and also goods and chattels; and to grant or demise the said lands and goods to any use whatsoever, and to plead and be impleaded, &c., as fully as any other corporate body. He likewise grants that they may have a common seal, and may alter it as they think fit. The corporation to consist of a discreat man to be called *High Steward of the Borough and Liberty*, a burgess to be called *High Bailiff*, and twenty-one men of the best and most approved burgesses and freemen of the borough and liberty, to be called the *High Burgesses*; which high burgesses are to be of the common council of the borough, and assisting and aiding to the high steward and high

bailiff. This body corporate or the majority, of whom the high steward is to be one, are authorised to assemble in the Toll Shop of the borough, or any other convenient place within the borough and liberty, to frame bye-laws for the rule of the borough, its officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants and residents, and for declaring how the members of the corporation and inhabitants shall behave, carry, and accustom themselves in their offices and callings within the borough and liberty, and for victualling the burgesses and inhabitants, keeping up the bridges, pathways, &c., and preserving, demising, &c, the property of the corporation; with power of enforcing their regulations by fine or imprisonment, and levying such fines by distress, so as the same bye-laws be agreeable to the laws and statutes of the realm.

John Gratton, gent., who was then by the nomination of Lady Talbot, steward of the several courts of the borough and foreign, is appointed by the King to be the first *High Steward* for life; and the said lady, or her assigns during her life, and the said earl, his heirs and assigns, are empowered to appoint the future High Stewards, who are to continue in office as long as by such nomination and appointment he and they respectively remain steward of the court of the borough and manor of Albrighton and Albrighton Foreign.

Lutwidge Cooke, gent., to be the first High Bailiff, and to continue in office, if he shall so long live, till the court last to be holden after Michaelmas next ensuing, and until one of the High Burgesses be elected and sworn into the same office.

The first High Burgesses to be as follows:—John Traunter, gent., Gilbert Crouche, gent., head-borough, William Shrasbrough, gent., William Scott, senior, gent., Will. Stokes, gent., Thomas Chapman, gent., Will. Scott, junior, gent., John Hilton, gent., John Southall, junior, gent., Lutwidge Cooke, gent., already mentioned, William Wightwick, gent., John Dearne, Humphrey Touchys, Henry Sheldon, Alexander Shein-

ton, John Littleford, Roger Friend, William Jellicoe, Thomas Whistons, John Parker, Edward Wilkes.

The same to continue in office for life, but removable for ill behaviour, by the majority of the corporate body, whereof the high steward to be one, and they are to be sworn in before the high steward. The high bailiff is to be annually elected out of the high burgesses, by the high steward or his deputy, and the jurors for the lord the King, at the several courts leet and views of frank-pledge holden within a month after Michaelmas, as the custom anciently hath been, and still is for them to be holden, after they (the jurors) have been charged by the steward of the court of the borough and manor of Albrighton and Albrighton Foreign, or his deputy; the said high bailiff to continue in office for a year, and until a new one is elected and sworn in; but he shall be removable for misbehaviour or other reasonable cause, at the pleasure of a majority of the corporation, the high steward being one. If the high bailiff dies in office or be removed therefrom, the high steward or his deputy, and a majority of the high burgesses shall appoint one other of the most approved chief burgesses of the borough and liberty in his room, to be continued in office till another be elected and sworn in.

The high burgesses shall be in like manner removable, and when any of them is removed or dies, his place shall be supplied out of the other burgesses, free tenants, or inhabitants of the borough and liberty, by a majority of the corporation, the high steward being one.

The present high steward, high bailiff, and high burgesses, and all future high stewards and high bailiffs shall be justices to keep the King's peace within the borough and liberty, and to enforce the statutes made for vagabonds, artificers, and labourers, weights and measures, within the same.

The high steward and high bailiff for the time being, in addition to those powers, shall also have the same powers as any justice of the peace possesses.

Sir Thomas Wolryche, Knt. and Bart., Sir Walter Wrottesley, Sir Water Acton, and Sir Clement Clarke, Baronets, and Thomas Holland, Esq., or two of them, are empowered to swear all the present corporation into their offices. Future high stewards and high bailiffs to be sworn in before the high burgesses, or five of them; future high burgesses and other officers and ministers to be sworn in before the high steward or high bailiff. Every high steward or high bailiff, before his admission to the office of justice of peace within the borough and liberty, shall take an oath for the due execution of such his office, besides the oaths appointed by law to be taken by a justice of peace, before the high burgesses or five of them. . . . . .

When one sees a place of no great importance decorated with all the insignia of civic honours, conveyed in a charter as verbose, as if it were for the capital of the kingdom one can hardly help suspecting it was a joke of the facetious monarch from whom it proceeded. Not that Albrighton is a mean village; on the contrary, it would appear no inconsiderable place, if the houses stood nearer together. There are many neat brick tenements, but in some places they are thinly scattered and placed at wide intervals asunder, so that the town, which may be said to commence in the vicinity of the church, where are several scattered houses, extends at least a quarter of a mile in a straight direction, to Albrighton Hall, its eastern termination. A stone causeway has been laid all this length, protected by a handsome oak railing painted white, which gives the town an air of neatness and convenience, and the streets, which were formerly very offensive from puddles of stagnant water, have of late years been drained. Few houses bear any marks of antiquity, and no old foundations are discoverable, so that there is no reason to suppose that the place was ever more considerable than it is at present. Mr. Gough (*Gent. Mag.*, Sept., 1791), styles it a pleasant village in a flat situation, surrounded with a beautiful and rich country; a

character which none will deny it, and perhaps as few would dignify it with the title of a market town, did not the old market cross remind them of its pretensions.

The market has been long discontinued,[1] if it was ever exercised; but fairs are held here on the 5th of March, the 23rd of May, the 18th of July, and the 9th of November,[2] and a good deal of business at some of them. From what authority the first of these proceeds, I do not know, but the 2nd and 4th are held under the Charter of Charles II, and the 3rd under that of Edward I., making allowance for the alteration of the style. Of how much importance this old fair was formerly considered for many miles round, may be collected from the following entry in the register of Chelmarsh:—"1597. Sir William Woode, clerke, vicar of Chelmershe, buried 7 Julye, beinge Abryton fayre daye;"—as there can have been no natural connection between the death of a remote incumbent and the fair of this village.

The Market House stands in the centre of the town, and has two arches, with an upper room, in which the business of the corporation is usually transacted; under the arches below is a town prison called the Crib, and a pair of stocks.

The Lords Courts and other public assemblies were holden in the Toll Shop,[3] mentioned in the charter. This building stood facing the Market House, but it was taken down some years ago, to render the town more airy. It was a spacious building with a belfry at one end. The lower part of it was used as a dancing school; being a larger room, in which the Duchess of Shrewsbury's body lay in state, 1726, previous to its

[1] I have heard that it was once a good market, and within my memory, an effort was made to renew it, but there was only one bag of corn and a basket of fowls exposed, and from this failure it was never resumed. W.P.

[2] Archdeacon Corbet's *Agriculture of Shropshire*, p. 335.

[3] At other times used as a school room. [See pp. 32, 33 *ante*.]

interment. The tolls of the manor were assigned to the education of six poor boys belonging to the borough, and Mr. John Broomhall, a former master, built a good house near the Toll Shop, and kept a considerable boarding school, having seldom less than 40 boys; but a new school has been erected in room of the Toll Shop in a more convenient place; and there is a Sunday School established under the patronage and superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, the present worthy Vicar, aided by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants. [See pp. 32, 33.]

The marsh of Aylbritone occurs in an ancient deed without date, whereby Henry, son of William le Moul, grants an acre of meadow therein, called Scovele Brodacres, to Walter, Lord of Nasse. From the clause in this deed (which is subjoined, with the illustrations of Mr. Hamper, to whose kindness I owe it), whereby it is directed to be holden of the "chief lords of the fee," we may infer that it is subsequent to the statute of *Quia Emptores*, 18 Edward I.

The ancient mansion of the Troutbecks appears to have stood opposite to the south gate of the churchyard, where there is now an old half-timbered house belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, called the Talbot Inn.[1] In the front of this house is a field called the Hall orchard, lying close up to the churchyard, and used as a burial ground for those of the Roman persuasion, at the bottom of which field is a considerable piece of water, also the Earl's property, called the Hall pool. The house, however, now called Albrighton Hall, stands, as already mentioned, at the eastern extremity of the village; is a well-looking mansion, and has a good estate. It was the property of William Tennant, Esq.,[2] of Little Aston,

[1] The sign of which, dated 1676, is no bad specimen of the sign painting of that age.

[2] From Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, vol. ii., p. 36, it appears that John Smyth, cursitor for the counties of Warwick and Hants, died unmarried in the reign of George II seized of estates at Whiston

in co. Stafford, and was purchased in 180 . . by Mr. Thos. Oatley of Bishton.

Still nearer to the town on that side, and reckoned a part of it, is a handsome white house occupied by Mr. John Meeson, to which belongs an estate which he derives from the Reynolds's. There is a windmill near his house, and he is a considerable dealer in malt and flour. His father, Mr. Thomas Meeson, possessed estates at Meeson and Dawley, in this county, which now belong to his eldest son, Mr. Richard Meeson of London.

The sign of a publick house in this village excited much speculation. It represented a man whipping a cat, which turned back her head and grinned in the face of her tormentor. Underneath were these lines:—

> The finest pastime that is under the sun,
> Is whipping the cat at Albrighton.

It is not easy to say what this refers to. The figures probably stand in the place of some representation of an ancient custom now forgotten. A dance entitled whipping the cat is mentioned as existing in France, and we are told of an annual custom at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, to enclose a cat in a cask, and suspending it from a kind of gallows, under which persons on horseback ride, each in their turn endeavouring to knock out the head of the cask, and force the poor animal to jump among the populace. (See *Gent. Mag.*, 1807, p. 1192). The commentators on Shakespeare, who have thrown much light on the history of our ancient sports, have not failed to attempt to elucidate this.

In *Twelfth Night*, A. 1, S. 3, Sir Toby says:— "He's a coward and a coystril that will not drink to my niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a parish top,"

Cross, Bonnegal, and Albrighton, besides the manor of Shenstone, co. Stafford, and other estates in that county, which he devised to William Tennant, Esq., of London, and of Little Aston, in the parish of Shenstone.

on which, Mr. Steevens remarks that a large top was formerly kept in every village, that the peasants might be kept warm, and out of mischief in frosty weather. Whether this parish top was whipped by a cat-o'-nine-tails, I do not know, and whether any such parish top was ever kept, I greatly doubt. Perhaps, after all, the following page contains the true solution of the difficulty.

Whipping the cat, a trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, vain of their strength, by laying a wager with them, that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fixed round the waist of the party to be catted, and the end thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a packthread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed to lead or whip the cat; these, on a signal given, sieze the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, heave the astonished booby through the water. (*Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, by Grose).

This practical joke is alluded to by Ben Jonson in his *Bartholomew Fair* where Waspe, speaking of his attendance upon his master through the streets of London, says: "Afore I will endure such another half-day with him, I'll be drawn with a good gib-cat through the great pond at home, as his uncle Hodge was." (A. I.).

The Church is stated in the King's Book to be dedicated to S. Mary; tradition, however, assigns Becket for its patron saint; and the wake being observed on the 1st Sunday after the 18th of July, should seem to corroborate this notion; but the King's Book is certainly right.

It is an ancient and substantial fabric of stone, with a square low tower embattled, the eastern side of which facing the Vicarage House, is greatly deformed by a large clock,[1] containing six bells, a nave, chancel,

[1] This clock was the work of John Baddeley, an excellent mechanic, of whom see *Shaw* in v. Smethwick.

and two aisles, the southern one of which was rebuilt in 17. . The body of the church is handsomely pewed with oak, and a gallery runs along the west end.[1]

Over the chancel door, on the outer wall, are two rude beasts, apparently designed to represent a male and female figure. Within the same door, eastwards, are three level stalls in arched recesses, and east of these is a stone basin, or piscina, with a locker over it.

In a volume of the Harleian MSS., numbered 5178, &c., are a few notes of arms and monuments in several churches of this county, taken apparently by some of the Heralds in one of their visitations. Those in this church are thus introduced :—"Albrighton Church, in the east skirt of Shropshire, neare to the head of Pydle. Sometime the possession of that great familie of Pychford: and in the tyme of Edward I. the baronie of Rauf Pychford."

These in the chancell window.

[Here follows coloured representations of the following arms :—1. *Blank* impaling azure 3 stirrups or (Gifford). 2. Ermine a cross patonce sable. 3. Argent 9 masoles or, within a bordure gules. 4. Argent on a bend azure 3 quatrefoils pierced or. 5. Argent a saltire azure charged with a quatrefoil pierced or. 6. Per pale argent and gules 2 lions rampant in chief 3 escallops counterchanged.]

These twelve Escotcheons in very old glass in the south; by which is a fair tomb wrought of marrable, with the coates wrought as you see.

[Here follow coloured representations of the following coats :—7. Gules three fleurs-de-lis argent (Aldeleg). 8. Barry of six or and azure (Meu . . . e). 9. Azure an estoile of 5 points pierced between 14 crosses arranged border-wise or (Vylile). 10. Gules a fret or, a label of 3 points argent (Pypart). 11. Gules a fret or (Mount-

[1] Its proximity to the Church of Donnington is very remarkable. They are not more than . . . . . asunder. I do not immediately recollect any similar instance in a country place, but the adjoining churches of Hatton and Hasoley, in co. Warwick.

ford). 12. Gules a fesse argent in chief 3 plates. 13. Argent a fret gules, on a canton azure a mullet pierced or. 14. Argent two bars azure, on a canton of the second a mullet pierced or (Cantilow). 15. Or 4 bendlets azure. 16. Azure, an estoile of 5 points wavy pierced between 3 mullets in chief and 3 in base or. 17. Azure gouttée d' or an estoile of 5 points pierced or. 18. Gules 3 fleurs-de-lis or.]

[Here also follows a drawing of Albrighton Church, taken from the south side.]

[Also is given a sketch of the celebrated heraldic altar tombstone, coffin-shaped, which is believed to be that of Andrew Fitz Nicholas de Willey, who was slain at Evesham in 1265. See *Transactions of the British Archæological Association* for 1860.]

It is not improbable that the herald who copied these arms and this tombstone was the excellent Glover; at least, I find in an Ashmolean MS. (844) twelve of the coats of arms, said to be taken from this church, and by that learned herald. The coats given in Ashmole's MS. are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 12th, 15th, 14th, and 7th; but there are some considerable variations, as well in the tinctures as in the names superscribed. In No. 3, the mascles are gules. No. 11, the fret is argent, and superscribed Audley. No. 13, the canton gules, the fret azure, superscribed Veilevile. Nos. 16 and 17, superscribed Pitchford. No. 12, Devereux. No. 15, the bends are sinister, not dexter, superscription Montfort. No. 14, the canton is argent charged with a cinquefoil or, superscribed Pypard. No. 7, superscribed Cantilow, which I take to be right. The La Warres were descended from the Cantilupes; and as these arms, as well as those of Pitchford, appear on the tomb, quære if the La Warres are not descended from this last family also.

All the stained glass here described has long since disappeared; the only remains of any consequence now existing, are in the east window:—A shield of the instruments of the passion; angels with censers, a soul

rising, &c.; and in another window, a bishop or abbot with a crosier, kneeling to God's blessing, another figure sitting above.

On the north side of the chancel is an alabaster altar tomb of Sir John Talbot and Frances Giffard, his wife. He is clad in plated armour, collar of SS, and cross pendant; mail gorget plaited, straight hair, ruffles, rings on the first, third, and fourth fingers of the left hand, and first and fourth of the right; belt adorned with quatrefoils, mail skirt, flourished knee-pieces; sword and dagger; under his head a tasselled cushion, helmet, and mantlet; his feet rest on a lion looking to the left. His lady is in a head-dress studded in front; puffed, long close beads, collar of billets, ruffles, and the cuffs formed of four cords; rings on the same fingers as her husband; stomacher and gown tied in knots to the knees, then open, and straps flying loose; petticoat close at feet. Round the ledge this inscription:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Talbot de grafton miles & d'na francisca uxor eius filia Joh'is Gyfford de Chyllyngto' milit' qui q'de' Joh'es filius 3 & heres masculus Joh'is filii Gilberti Talbot militis

& d'ne margarete heredis Will'o Troutbeck milit' obiit vj die Junij an° d'ni m° d° lv° quor' aiab' p'picietur deus ame' ℣ ℭ.

At the head, a shield, Az. 3 stirrups or. Crest, a beast or bird's head on a torse.

Another bearing—1. Az. a lion rampant or. 2. In a bordure engrailed, a lion rampant or. 3. Bendy of 10, O. and G. 4. Barry of 8 Az. and G., on the G. 10 martlets, 3, 2, 2, and 3. 5. A saltire G. charged in the centre with a martlet. 6. Betw. 3 moors' heads a fleur-de-lys A. 7. G. 3 piles A. 8. G. a bend betw. 6 martlets A. 9. G. a fret A. 10. G. 2 lions standing A. 11. G. a lion rampant O. 12. G. 2 chevrons A., a canton dexter charged with a cross patee fitchee 13. Az. a lion passant G. or A.

On the front of the tomb are four figures, viz., a man in armour, another in a gown, 2 women in gauze head-dresses, and opening gowns like their mother; between

these figures is placed the same shield of quarterings impaling the arms of Gifford, the stirrups.

Inscriptions on Mr. Scott, Dr. West, and Mrs. Shadwell, as in *Gent. Mag.* ut supra.

Hen. Heldon, A.D. . . . æt. 31.

On the south side of the chancel is an altar tomb, with a rude red slab, and in relief a fair cross, and inscription I N R I over it, and four blank shields at the corners.

In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross; they form the pedestal of a sun dial.

The advowson of this church continued appendant to the manor till the 29th of Edward I., when Ralph de Pycheford and Margaret, the relict of John de Pychford, levied a fine hereof to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Lord High Treasurer of England, and his heirs (e cartis Tho Ottley de Pitchford arm.) From the White Book of Lichfield, fo. 157, it appears to have been the intention of the bishop to appropriate this church, there written Albrithon, to the vicars of that cathedral for the purpose of founding a service therein for his anniversary.[1] In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, taken about this time (in 1292) it is valued at 8 marks.

What prevented the conveyance to the Lord Treasurer, and the subsequent appropriation from taking effect, I have not found, but it is certain that the advowson returned to the lords of the manor, as in 1307 Sir John la Warre, Knight, was the patron. This is the orthography of his name in the original episcopal register of Lichfield; yet in the 20th of Edward II. (1326), when he obtained leave to alienate it, it is certified not to be to the damage of our Lord the King

[1] A final concord at York in Hilary term 29 Edward I., between Walter, Bishop of Cov. & Lichf., complainant, and Ralph de Pycheford, impediant, of two acres of land in Albryghton, and the advowson of the church, inde placitum warrantie cartarum summonita fuit inter eos. Ralph acknowledges them to be the right of the bishop as what he had of the gift of him the said Ralph. (*Registrum Album*, p. 157a.)

if John *Delaware* grant an acre of land in Albriton, and the advowson of the church of the same vill, to the Abbot and Convent of Dore, for the purpose of finding three monks, chaplains, to celebrate divine offices daily for his soul in the Church of St. Mary, in the Abbey of Dore. (Dodsw. MS., vol. 48). The abbey here mentioned was . . . . . [*sic*].

The monks, as was generally the case, lost no time in getting the rectory of Albrighton turned into a vicarage; in 1329 it is spoken of as newly founded. From this time they continued patrons to the Dissolution.

By the Escheat Rolls of Edward III., it appears that Roger Carles had obtained royal licence to found a chauntry to the honour of Our Lady, for the good of his soul in the Church of St. Marina here (so probably by mistake for Maria; but quære, for there was a St. Marina[1]), and to grant to the same, a messuage, 60 acres of land, and 20s. rent in Albrighton. (Harl. MSS. 744). We have already seen the connexion of this family with the place, and the present individual was living in 10 Edward II., when Edmond, Earl of Arundel writes "a sun chier et bien amee Roger Carles" (inter Cartas Joh. Corbet de Sundorn, arm.) This appears to be the land here which was granted to John Cupper and Richard Trevor in 3 Edward VI. (6 pars Original. istius anni).

On the Dissolution the rectory and the church, with its appurtenances, and the advowson of the vicarage were granted in 38 Henry VIII. to John Slannynge and Anthony Butler, to be by them holden in capite. (1 pars Original. istius anni). These persons obtained the royal licence on the 24th Oct., 1546, to convey the premises to John Waverton (Sloan MSS. 4702) of Hallon, in the parish of Worfield, gent. His only child Jane carried this and the rest of his property to her

[1] Chardin mentions seeing a dried hand of St. Marina in Mongrelia. *Travels*, vol. i., p. 99. [The words in parentheses since erased.]

husband, Sir George Bromley, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester, and one of the Council in the Marches of Wales. He died seised of this rectory, valued at £6, and the advowson of the vicarage holden in capite by the 100th part of a knight's fee in 1588 (Co. Es. iii., 224), and she is found to hold this rectory in 38 Eliz., being then a widow (Lloyd MS. Coll.),[1] upon which she by licence dated 2 March, 1591-2, 33 Eliz., conveyed the said rectory and advowson of the vicarage to Roger Pulleston and Grey Calton, Esqs., to the use of her younger sons George and Edward Bromley for life, with remainders over. In the 9th year of the following reign (1611) her son, Sir Edward Bromley, Knight, of Shifnal Grange, Baron of the Exchequer, conveyed it to James Weston, Esq. (ib.), but, as I suppose, without licence of alienation, for in the same year process issued why the said premises should not be seised into the King's hands.

Colonel . . . . Waring, of Humphreston, is said to have sold the great tithes to the Haberdashers' Company in London, about the year 1655, for the sum of £800, at which time he exonerated that part of his estate of Humphreston which lies in this parish from tithes, and that body endowed the vicarage with them. The purchase money was part of a legacy bequeathed by Lady Weld[2] for the augmentation of the small livings belonging to that Company.

In . . . the governors of Christ's Hospital purchased from the Company of Haberdashers for the sum of

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[1] In the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth, Her Majesty granted tithes of grain and hay here to Tho. Calton, gent., for the term of 21 years. (Lloyd ut supra). I cannot tell to what portion of them this lease refers.

[2] Sir John Weld, Knight, married Frances, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq., Alderman of London. She was buried at Hackney in 1651, under the appellation of the Lady Wilde of Shropshire. (Lyson's Env. Lond. iii. v.) Sir John was seated at Arnold, in Middlesex. Lady Weld seems the testatrix in question; her father was of the Haberdashers' Company.

£1000, the alternate presentation of this and three other of their livings, and it has so happened in the three last turns the rotation has brought this living to the presentation of the former.

Lady Weld[1] having left the Haberdashers' Company of London £800 for the purpose of increasing their smaller livings, and the vicarage of Albrighton being under their patronage, they purchased of Major Waring of Humphryston, the impropriation of the great Tythes and endowed the vicarage therewith. The governors of Christ's Hospital, being in want of patronage for the purposes of their charity, they purchased of the Haberdashers' Company for the sum of one thousand pounds the alternate presentation of four of their livings, Albrighton being one. This will account for the three last incumbents, Mr. Hale, Mr. Binfield, and Mr. Lloyd being all presented by the governors of Christ's Hospital. It being stated in Bacon's *Liber Regis* that the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital present to the vicarage of Albrighton by turns, this might puzzle anyone not acquainted with the circumstance of three other livings being connected in the rotation.

The following is the most correct list of the vicars of Albrighton I can collect from the Parish Register and other evidence; those before the Reformation [from Nicholas Wystan to Richard Webb] are taken from a paper in the handwriting of the Dean of Lichfield, the present rector of Donington; those subsequent to 1555 are taken from the Parish Register, which commences at that period.

The vicar enjoys a glebe of 33 acres with about £120 per annum, and lets his tithes to three of the principal farmers for £500 per ann. (T.)

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[1] Probably widow of Sir Humfrey Weld, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1608; or Frances, fifth daughter of W. Whitmore of Apley, Esq., and wife of Dr. John Weldc, son of the above Sir Humphrey. Her father was of the Haberdashers' Company.

Time of Institution.	INCUMBENTS.	Patrons.
	RECTORS.	
1300. 2 Non. Jun.	Sir WILLIAM DE PICHEFORD, priest.	The Bishop.
1307. 2 Cal. Dec.	INGELARD DE WARLEYE, sacerdos, ut dicitur. Possession committed to him this day. Instituted 7 Cal. Jun. 1308, by Sir Adam de la More his proxy. ROBERT DE ARDEN. I have not found the date of his institution; but he occurs as rector in 1319, when the bishop grants him a dispensation to absent himself from his rectory for one year. Resigned 1323 "ex causa permutationis," and took his successor's rectory of Clapton, in Lincoln diocese.	Sir John la Warre, Knt.
1323. 3 Id. Jul.	PHILIP DE WARLE, late rector of Clapton, in Lincolnshire.	The same Sir John.
	VICARS.	
1329. 15 Cal. Jan.	JOHN DE ASTON, instituted to this vicarage, noviter fundata.	Abbot & Convent of Dora.
1332. 9 Cal. Dec.	WILLIAM AUFEYN, priest, instituted on the death of William de Aston (so in my transcript from the episcopal register; but *quære*). Sir REGINALD DE CHETWYND. The date of his institution did not occur; but he was vicar in 1351, and then broken with age (*senio confractus*), William, rector of Ruyton, being appointed coadjutor to him on 6 Cal. Feb.; he resigned in the same year.	The same.
1351. 6 Cal. Feb.	HENRY, SON OF WILLIAM LE SMYTH, of Albrighton, priest, instituted on Chetwynd's resignation.	The same Convent.
1369. Cal. Oct.	WILLIAM DE PRESTON, priest.	Abbot & Convent of Dora.
1369. 6 Non. Mar.	RICHARD DE ECHELICH, priest. Resigned 1382; then EVYLYTH. RICHARD HICHECOK, presented by the King, 28 Oct., 1375; presentation revoked Feb. 19 following	The same.

Time of Institution.	INCUMBENTS.	Patrons.
1382. Ap. 29	William Grene, priest. Sir William Brut, resigned 1402.	The same.
1402 Oct. 27.	Tho. Hadyngton, chaplain, ob. 1412. By the will of Roger Albrighton, clerk, made 12 May, 1409, he constitutes this Hadynton one of his executors. In the prerogative office.	The same.
1412-3. Feb. 12.	Sir John Benteley, chaplain.	The same.
1419. Jun. 24.	Sir Richd. Woodehouse, chaplain.	The same.
	Richard Webb, 9 Henry VI. (1430-1). See Shaw's *Staffordshire*, sub Pateshull.	
	Richard Wodhouse, vicar; ob. 1445.	
1445. June 25.	Sir Nicholas Whitstane, resigned 1474, when written Wystan.	The same.
1474. Nov. 26.	Sir Hugh Mynstrell, priest (see Donnington), resigned 1488.	The same
1488. Nov. 24.	Sir John Buttrey, priest.	The same.
	Thomas Wodhouse (Valor Hen. VIII.) On the death of Woodehouse in 1546,	
1546.	Sir John Longford, chaplain	Wm. Longford of Ludlow, mercer, assign for 30 years of the late Abbey of Dore.
	Nicholas Barney, sep. 1 May, 1632.	
	In Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, stated to be unfurnished with an Incumbent.	
1632, July.	William Fletcher, ob. c. 1660; bap. 26 May, 1594, a native of the parish, being son of John Fletcher.	
1661-2. Feb. 17.	Robert Fitch, on the death of William Fletcher; vicar 17 years. Came down from London to be minister, 25 June, 1660.	John Bromley, of Barbon, co. Worc. Esq.
c. 1676.	John Rowney, ob. 24 Nov., 1683, at Birmingham.	
1688 9. Jan 27.	William Scott, B.D., Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge eldest	

Time of Institution.	INCUMBENTS.	Patrons
	son of William Scott, gent., of Cosford Grange. He proceeded B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676, B.D. 1683; ob. 3 Feb., 1700.	
1701. July 19.	THOMAS WOOD, of Brasenose Coll., Oxon, M.A., proc. 1700; on an avoidance by death Sept. 25, 1725. [My grandmother recollected John Paddy living a servant with Mr. Wood, who afterwards married Lady Anne Fitzroy, daughter of the late Duke of Cleveland, and grand-daughter to a monarch.]	The Master and 4 wardens of the Company of Haberdashers.
1726.	FRANCIS WEST, inducted 20 Mar.; proceeded M.A. 1718, B.D. 1724, D.D. 1729. of St. John's Coll, Oxon. ob. 15 Jan., 1747-8.	
1748. Apr. 2.	JOHN HALE, inducted 18 Aug., M.A. (qu. ? non occ. in catal. grad. Ox. vel Cantab.); ob. 1782.	Christ's Hospital.
1782. Aug. 18.	HENRY BINFIELD, inducted 2 Apr., proc. B.A. of Pembroke Hall, Camb., 1758, M.A. 1761; ob. May, 1795. Mr. Binfield laid out a good deal of money in improving the vicarage house. He had kept a school near London, and took a few young gentlemen here.	Christ's Hospital.
1795. 23 Oct.	THOMAS LLOYD, inducted 23 Oct., "Being the anniversary of the birth of Edward VI. of pious memory, the founder of Xt^{s} hospital, The governors of which seminary are the patrons of the living, and to whom the vicar is indebted for the advantage of his education as well as his preferment. Thomas Lloyd scripsit." (Parish Register).	Christ's Hospital.

The Register begins in 1555. The following are the only extracts worthy of notice:—

1668, Apr. 10. The Right Honourable Francis Earl of Shrowsbury, sep.

This was the nobleman whom the profligate Duke of Buckingham slew in a duel March 16, 1667.[1] [Here insert the account of it from *Baxter's Life*, pt. iii., p. 22.] The earl's seconds were Sir John Talbot[2] and Mr. Bernard Howard. The quarrel originated in a criminal intercourse between the Duke and the Countess, Anna-Maria Brudenell (the "wanton Shrewsbury" of Pope), who is *said*, but I hope on insufficient grounds, to have held her paramour's horse during the unhappy conflict, in the habit of a page. It is singular that the Earl's youngest son, John Talbot, was killed in a duel by the Duke of Grafton. Of this last, Collins relates on the authority of a MS. of Gregory King, that "an astrologer had foretold that he would be killed by a tall black man before he attained the age of 21 years; but his high spirits would not permit him to decline the duel."

1702, April 11. The Honourable Gilbert Talbot, Esquire, sep. (Who was this?)

1706, Apr. 18. Apollonia dau. of Edward Talbot, yeoman, and Anne his wife, baptized.

1707, Mar. 26. Catharine the dau. of Edward Talbot, yeoman, and Anne his wife, baptized.

1708, May 7. Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Talbot, bur. (Qu. if of the Shrewsbury family).

1717, Feb. 23. Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, sep.

The life of this nobleman would afford matter for a very interesting biographical sketch. I have nothing material to add to the account in Collins, which is not badly drawn up. The tale of a tub, printed in Swift's works, has been attributed to this nobleman, assisted by his friend Mr. Somers; but I rather incline to give it to Anthony Henley, the father of Lord Worthington. The Duke had but one eye.

1726, July 15. The Lady Duchess of Shrewsbury sep.

[1] Pour recouvrer son honneur,
Il alla se faire encor battre. *Menagiana* i., 188.

[2] I presume this was Sir John Talbot of Lacock, in co. Wilts, son of Sherrington Talbot, Esq. His sister Elizabeth married in 1665 Henry Davenport of Worfield, Esq.

This lady was Adelhida, a Bolognese, daughter of the Marquis Paleotti, and said to be maternally descended from Sir Robert Dudley, the celebrated unfortunate son of the notorious Earl of Leicester. When the Duke married her, she was the widow of a Count in the service of Queen Christina. On the accession of the House of Hanover, she was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, having, on her marriage, abjured the errors of popery. Party malice represents the Duke as having been intimidated into this match, which was certainly much beneath what he might have aspired to, by the menaces of her brother. A man, whose father and only brother had fallen in duels, might be permitted to have no great fancy for such a rencontre; but his biographer assures us that there is no authority for such a tale. Her brother Ferdinand, Marquis de Paleotti, was a man of a violent character, and came to a most ignominious end, being executed at Tyburn, 17th March, 1718, 18 (sic) for murdering his servant.

Swift in his journal to Stella, 24 Mar., 1711-12, speaks of the Duchess of Shrewsbury :—She is a most agreeable woman, and a great favourite of mine.

1733, Dec. 24. George Talbot, Esq., sep.

Besides these burials, the following are said by Collins to be here interred :—

George, Lord Talbot, son to John the 10th Earl.
George, 14th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Other entries from the Register :—

1574, Dec. 6. Dame Frances Talbot, sep.
1596, Feb. 28. Palgerin, the wife of John Talbot, Esq., sep.
1608, Oct. 2. Mary Talbot, dau. of John Talbot, of Grafton, co. Worcester, sep.
1610, Jan. 30. John Talbot, Esq., of Pepperhill, sep.
1630, Apr. 1. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, late of Grafton, in co. Worcester, sep.
1635. The R^t Honble Lady the Countess of Shrewsbury was buried in this church upon Tuesday at night, being the 6th Jan^y.

Gilbert Bishoppe, servant unto Sir Edward Bromley, one of his majestie's barons of exchequer and of the manner and in the parish of Shifnal, and Margery Beverley, of the parish of Albrighton, daughter of Nicholas Barney, clerk, were marryed the 12th day Nov. 1618. (Albrighton Register).

1558, May 1. Joan Bromley, sep.
1586, June 2. John Bromley, sep.
1586, Oct. 28. Gilbert, sonne of Thos. Astley, Esq., bap.
1587, Nov. 28. Richard, the sonne of the same, bap.
1592, Sep. 28. Edward Lyttleton, Esq., sep.

[Further] Extracts from the Parish Register at Albrighton from its commencement in 1555 to the year 1795.

A true Register of all the Christenings Deaths and Marriages from the year of our Lord 1555 unto the end of this book remaining for the use of Albrighton.

Dorothye the daughter of Richard Harrington was baptized the iij daye of October 1555.

Roger the son of Roger Wightweeke was baptized the 6 day of April 1557.

Margaret the daughter of William Barney was baptized the third July 1557.

John the sonne of Nicholas Whiston was baptized the i daye of March 1557.

Anne Littleford was buryed Sept. 1557.

Joane Bromley was buryed the first daye of May 1558.

William Cawdwall and Alice Clarke were marryed the fifth daye of Augst 1558.

Pendleton, Meakin, Jellicos	often occur.	Marygold 1593. Stubbes 1593.	
Nock	1562.	Traunter.	Howle.
Mynton	1565.	Cartwright.	Spittle.
Frodgeley	1567.	Flemінge.	Stoke.

Francis Cooke and Frances Harrington were marryed 25 daye Sept. 1571.

Robert Barret and Joyce Devie were marryed 20 day of July 1572.

Richard Harrington was buryed the 3^{d} daye of May 1574.

Dame Frances Talbot was buryed the 6. daye of December 1574.

Thomas Harrington Gent. was buryed the . . . . daye of April 1586.

John Bromley was buryed the 2 daye of June 1586.

Gilbert the sonne of Thomas Astley Esq. was baptized the 28 daye of Oct. 1586.

Richard the sonne of Thomas Astley Esq. was baptized the 28 day Nov. 1587.

William Harringeton Gent. had a sonne baptizd and named Richard the 28 day of Oct. 1588.

Dorothye the daughter of Wm Harringeton Gent. was baptized 26 daye of April 1590.

Richard the sonne of William Harringeton Gent. was baptized 26 April 1592.

John Harringeton Gent. was buried 17. May 1592.

Edward Lyttleton, Esq. was buried the 28 daye of Sept. 1592.

Frances the daughter of Wm. Harringeton Gent. was baptized the 30 Oct. 1592.

John the sonne of Wm. Harringeton Gent. was baptized the 8 daye of Febry 1593.

William the sonne of John Fletcher (now Minister of Albrighton) was baptized the 26 daye of May 1594.

Elner the daughter of William Harringeton Gent. was baptized the 30 day of July 1595.

Joell the sonne of Nicholas Barney minister was baptized the 30 day of April 1596. (Q. Vicar of Worfield ? No).

Marye the daughter of Wm. Harringeton Gent. was baptized the 12 of Sept. 1596.

Palgerin the wyfe of John Talbott Esquire was buryed the 28 day of Febry 1596.

Mrs. Alice Cawdwall wydowe was buryed 22. daye June 1597.

Margaret the daughter of Wm. Harringeton Gent. was baptized the 20. May 1598.

Nicholas the sonne of Nicholas Barney Clarke was baptized the 6 daye of December 1598.

John Stoke of Wyldicote husbandman and Freeholder was buried 18. daye of March 1598.

Richard Kirkman of the clocke Mill Millner and Dorothy Wytt of the Clock Mill daughter of Thomas Wytt of Albrighton day labourer was married 5 daye of May 1599.

Joyce the daughter of William Harringetone and of Belledwye his wyef of Byshton was baptized the 24 daye of Jan. 1599.

William Barney of Albrighton Minister at Bonnigale, Freeholder was buryed the 23^d^ of Febuary 1600.

Beteridge the wife of William Harringotone of Byshton Gent. was buryed the 7 daye of June 1601.

Elizabeth the daughter of the said William Harringetone of Byshton and Betteridge his wife lawfully begotten was baptized the 7 day June 1601.

Peter Frodgeley of Wyldicote Husbandman was buryed the 30 April 1602.

John the sonne of William Southall of Beamyshe Hall, yeoman and Joan his wife lawfully begotten was baptized 20 daye of February 1602.

N.B.—The Southalls appear in the Register many years earlier.

Palgerius Taylor of Byshton Widow late wyfe of John Taylor of Byshton deceased husbandman was buryed the 6 daye of Aug. 1603.

Richard Fletchor of Wyldecote Husbandman buryed the 8 daye of Sept. 1603.

Elizabeth Harringeton widow of Bishton late wyeff of Richard Harringeton deceased was buryed the 9th daye of Nov. 1603.

Humfrey Deayne of Wyldicote Husbandman and Frecholder was buryed 5 March 1603.

Marye the daughter of William Southall of Beamyshe Hall yeoman and Joane his wife lawfully begotten was baptized the 8 daye of January 1604.

Joane the daughter of Wm. Itgeridge of Wildicot Husbandman and Gilicen his wife was baptized 28 day of February 1604.

N.B.—This family has often occurred before.

John Draper servant unto John Talbott of Peperhill Esquire was buryed the 22 Febry 1605.

Dorothye the daughter of Wm. Harringeton of Byshton was buryed the 21 May 1606.

Dorothye the daughter of Edward Waringe Gent. and Mary his wife was baptized 28 daye of September 1606.

George Manneringe Gent. sogourner at Pepperhill was buryed the 26 daye of November 1606.

William Mynton of Harriotts Heyes Husbandman and Landholder was buryed the 4th daye of Janry 1606.

N.B.—This name often occurs at an earlier date.

Susan the daughter of William Southall of Beamishe Hall, yeoman and Joane his wife was baptized the 1 daye Nov. 1607.

Susan the daughter of William Southall[1] of Beamishe Hall yeoman was buryed the 30 daye Nov. 1607.

Jenkin Wyghtweeke an innocent man was buryed 22 daye Janry 1607.

[1] [The long "S" seems to have puzzled Parsons. W. H. A.]

Mary Talbott, daughter of John Talbott of Grafton in the Countye of Worcester was buryed the second daye of Oct. 1608.

Walter sonne of Edmund Waringe of Albrighton Gent. and Mary his wyeff lawfully begotten was baptized the 26 daye of November 1608.

Thomas Tayler of Byshton Landholder was buryed 24 Oct. 1609.

George Jefferies servant of John Talbett of Pepperhill Esquire was buryed the 26 day of January 1609.

John Talbott of Pepperhill Esquire was buryed the 30 Jan^{ry} 1610.

William the son of Thomas Stockwell of Albrighton Button maker and Mary his wife was baptized the first daye of May 1611.

William the sonne of William Southall of Beamyshe Hall yeoman and Joane his wief was baptized the 17 of September 1611.

Joseph the sonne of Jervis Westcott of Byshton Gent. and . . . . his wief was baptized the 19 daye of March 1611.

William the sonne of Richard Hatton of Bishton Husbandman and Jane his wife was baptized the 13 day Dec. 1612.

Thomasin the daughter of William Southall Gent. of Beamishe Hall and Joane his wyfe was baptized 21 Augst 1614.

George Southall of Beamyshe hall yeoman was buryed the 5 day of October 1616.

N.B.—Observe several Button makers different families.

Gilbert Bishoppe servant unto Sir Edward Bromley one of His Majesties Barons of Exchequer and of the Manner and in the p'rsh of Shifnal and Margery Beverley of the p'rsh of Albrighton daughter of Nicholas Barney Cleark were marryed the 12 day Nov. 1618.

James the sonne of William Southall of Beamyshe Hall and Joane his wyffe was baptized the 30 day of July A.D. 1619.

Mary the daughter of Richd Chapman of Costord Gent. and Mary his wife was baptized the 28 of May 1620.

Roger Frodgeley of Wyldicote in the p'rsh of Albrighton husbandman and householder was buried the 24 day July 1622.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Fletcher of Wyldicote Minister and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 22 day of February 1622.

Thomas Harrington of Byshton Esquire was buryed the 15 day of May in the night by commandement of the Bishop A.D. 1623.

John the son of John Harrington of Byshton gent. and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 2^{d} of May 1623.

Charles Stanley and Elizabeth Harrington daughter of William Harrington of Byshton gent. deceased were marryed the 22 of Febry 1624.

John Stannton of Bishton gent. was buryed the first day of July 1625.

Walter Swayne and Elizabeth Southall daughter of William Southall of Beamyshe Hall Gent. were marryed the 8 Aug. 1625.

Elizabeth Harrington wife of John H. of Bishton was buryed the 6 day November 1621.

Francis Frodgeley of Wyldicote Husbandman and Mary Billingley daughter of widow Billingsley of Standley in the p'rsh Worfield were marryed the 20 day July 1628.

John the son of William Fletcher of Albrighton cleark and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 30 of October 1628.

George Talbott Earl of Shrewsbury late of Grafton in the county of Worcester was buryed the first day of April 1630.

Anne Southall of Beamish hall widow was buried the 25 day of June A.D. 1630.

Nicholas Barney Minister of Albrighton was buryed the first day of May 1632.

William the son of John Southall of Beamish Hall and Jocosa his wife was buried the 5 October 1632.

Elizabeth Fletcher mother unto William Fletcher Vicar of Albrighton was buried at his charge the 18 of May A D. 1635.

The Right Hon'ble Ladie the Countess of Shrewsburie was buried at this Church upon Tuesday at night being the 6 Jan. A.D. 1635.

Edward the sonne of John Southall of Beamish Hall Gent. and Dorothie his wife was baptized the 2 day of Febry 1635.

William Laude son of Thomas Laude of Whistone and Rebecca Whistone daughter of Thomas Whiston of Albrighton Webster were married the 21 July 1636.

Elenour Barney widow late wife of Nicholas Barney Vicar of the parish of Albrighton was buried the 16 day Nov. 1636.

Jane wife of William Southall of Bemish hall Gent. was buried the 18 October 1637.

John sonne of Richard Hatton and Anne his wife dwelling at Wyldicote was baptized the 15 March 1637.

Jane daughter of John Southall of Bemish hall and Dorothy his wife was baptized the 4 November 1638.

Elizabeth wife of William Fletcher Vicar was buryed the 5 day of June A.D. 1640.

Thomas sonne of John Southall and Dorothy his wife was baptized the 6 day of September 1640.

Margaret daughter of John Southall of Bemish hall and Dorothie his wife was baptized upon the 6 day of Augst 1642.

Mary daughter of Thomas Brooke and Alice now his wife, unlawfully begotten, bap. 7 day September 1642.

Walter Woodcocke and Dorothie Masonn were married the 5 Augst 1645.

William Southall of Beamish senior was buried upon the 7 day September 1650.

Catherine the wife of John Harrington of Bishton Gent. was buried 20 Dec., 1650.

Robert Fitche came down from London 25 day of June to be Minister of Albrighton, A.D. 1660.

John Chapman Cleirk deceased the 2 day of December and was buried the 4 December 1660.

Frances the daughter of James Southall and Anne his wife was buried Febry 3, 1662.

John Harrington of Bishton Gent. was buried 15 day Jan. 1664.

Faithful Friend of the p'rsh of Albrighton and Mary Pike of the p'rsh of Claverley were married the 22 day Nov. 1664.

William Scott of Cosford Gent. was buried the 1 day of April A.D. 1665.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Walter Stubbs and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 6 day of Augst 1665.

Israel the son of Edward Wilks yeoman was buried the 16 day October 1665.

The Right Honble Francis Earl of Shrewsbury was buried the 10th day of April A.D. 1668.

Roger Astley was buried the 25 day January 1668.

Faithful the son of Faithful Friend and Mary his wife was baptized the eight day Augs. 1669.

John Bonthall vicar of Patshill was buried the 19 day March 1676.

Walter Woodcocke gent. was buried 28 day Dec. 1677.

William Southall and Elizabeth Ropier were marryed 25 April 1681.

George Ashby Esquire of Quenby in the parish of Hungerton in the County of Leicester and Mrs. Hannah Wareing of the Parish of Dunnington were married the 7 Nov. 1682.

Mr. John Bright of Aston Pigot in the Parish of Worthing in the County of Salop and Anne Woolley Spinster of the same was married March 24 1683.

Mr. Rowney Vic. of this Parish dyed at Birmingham Nov. 24, 1683.

Memorandum Will: Scott lately fellow of Sidney College in Cambridge and Batchelor of Divinity was inducted into the

Parish Church of Albrighton on the 27 day of January 1688, and continues this Register so long as God in his mercy shall think fitt.

April 5, 1684. William Hardwar the elder was buried.

April 11th. Rec[d] an affidavit that Will Hardwar was buried in nothing but what was made of sheeps wool onely.

Sept. 11, 1684. Walter the son of Walter Woodcocke and Eliza his wife was baptized.

Feb. 22, 1684. William the son of William Scott Vicar and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

Sept. 4. Geo. Winkle a Recusant was interred.

July 25, 1686. William the son of Walter Woodcocke and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

July 26, 1688. William the son of Walter Woodcocke and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

Janry 1689. Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Woodcocke and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

Nov. 30, 1689. Francis Devey of Pattingham and Elizabeth Littleford of this parish were married.

Feb. 1689. Thomas Stanier Gent. was buryed.

Jan. 22, 1690. Thomas son of Walter Woodcocke and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

Jan. 29, 1693. Anne the daughter of Walter Woodcocke and Eliz. his wife was baptized.

Feb. 3rd. William Frodgley and Mary Picton were married 1693.

June 6th. Elizabeth the daughter of Walter Woodcocke and Eliz. his wife baptized 1695.

March 13, 1696. Thomas the son of Lancelot Shadwell Gent. and Alice his wife was baptized.

April 6, 1697. Isaac the son of Isaac Littleford and Mary his wife was baptized.

April 9, 1697. Fraunces Harrington was interred.

Samuel the son of John Jennings of Shrewsbury and Sarah his wife was baptized March 31, 1698.

Aug. 25th, 1698. John the son of Lancelot Shadwell Gent. and Alice his wife was baptized.

Dec. 21, 1698. Thomas Hurst of the parish of Kinver and Eliz Addenbrooke of Kings Swinford were married.

Mem[d] March 13, 1699. It was proved at the Assizes at Salop by the oath of one John Beddoe, Clerk, that Thomas Sankey and Hannah Parker were married by him on the 10th day of February 1698.

March 12, 1700. Anne the daughter of Lancelot and Alice Shadwell was baptized.

Decr 23^{d}, 1700. Francis Payne of Wiston and Mary Thomason of Stockton were married by Licence.

July 31, 1700. Thomas Woodcock was buried.

Febry 5, 1700. Mr. William Scott, Batchelor of Divinity Vicar of this parish was buried.

Memor. That Thomas Wood Master of Arts Vicar of this parish was inducted July 10, 1701.

July 2^{d}, 1701, Mr. Richd Howell of the Parish of Longforde and Mrs. Isabell Hollbrooke of the parish of Edgmond were married by Licence.

Febry 9, 1702. Thomas Howe of the parish of Wolverhampton and Elizabeth Woodhouse of the parish of Sedgeley were married by Licence.

April 11, 1702. The Honble Gilbert Talbot Esq. was buried.

March 16, 1703. Lancelot the son of Lancelot Shadwell Gent. and Alice his wife was baptized.

March 30, 1703. Charles Greene of the parish of Eccleshall and Elizabeth Eykyn of the parish of Worfield alias Worvel Holm were married by Licence.

July 24, 1704. Richard Sheldon Yeoman of the parish of Treasle and Jane Littleford of the Parish of Stockton were married.

April 18, 1706. Apolonia the daughter of Edward Talbot Yeoman and Ann his wife was baptized.

March 26, 1707. Catharine the daughter of Edward Talbott yeoman and Ann his wife was buried.

Augs^{t} 11. Eliz. wife of Walter Woodcocke Baker was buried.

Nov. 26. George Harrington Yeoman was buried at the White Ladies.

Oct. 6, 1708 Anne daughter of William Frodgeley and Mary his wife was baptized.

May 7th, 1708. Ann wife of Mr. Edward Talbot was buried.

May 16, 1710. Walter son of Walter and Mary Woodcocke was baptized.

April 16, 1711. Catharine Hill daughter of Anthony Hill and Catharine his wife late Catharine Coyney of the Parish of Boninghall was baptized.

Jan. 21. Edwd son of Lancelot Shadwell Gent. and Alice his wife was baptized.

Jan. 28, 1712. Lancelot Shadwell of Beamish Hall Esquire was buried.

May 1, 1712. William Parsons and Sarah Evans were married.

March. 25. Eliz. daughter of Walter Woodcocke and Mary his wife was baptized.

March 31, 1713. Thomas son of William Parsons and Sarah his wife was baptized.

Oct. 20, 1713. William son of Anthony Hill and Catharine his wife was borne.

May 17, was buried Walter Woodcock.

April 1715 was baptised John son of Alex[r] Shenton.

Sept. 30, 1717, was buried Thomas son of John Stanier Gent.

Feb. 23, 1717, was buried Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.

Febry 27, 1718, was baptized Mary daughter of William and Sarah Parsons.

Febry 2[d], 1718, was married Richard Hyllier and Sarah Littleford.

Jan. 12, 1720, was bap. John son of John Oatley and Mary his wife.

Nov. 1, 1720, was bap. Mary the daughter of Walter and Mary Woodcock.

Oct. 7, 1720, was buried Mr. John Stanier.

March 12, was buried John son of John Stanier.

July 7, 1720, was married Mr. William Arden and Margaret Stubbs.

Sept. 13, 1722, was bap. John son of William and Sarah Parsons.

March 25, 1723, was bap. Mary daughter of John and Mary Oatley.

Nov. 25, 1723, was buried Mrs. Alice Shadwell.

April 27, 1724, was bap. Alice daughter of Mr. Thomas Shadwell.

Sep. 24, 1724, was bap. John son of William and Sarah Parsons.

Jan. 24, 1724, was bap. Thomas son of John and Mary Oatley.

Memor[dm] That Francis West Vicar of this parish was inducted March 21st, 1725-6.

July 15, 1726, was buried Lady Dutchess of Shrewsbury.

Nov. 21, was buried Faithful Friend.

Nov. 30, 1726, was bap. Isaac son of John Oatley and Mary his wife.

Nov. 22, was buried Isaac Littleford 1727.

Oct. 27, 1728, was bap. Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Lees.

June 7, 1729, was bap. Sarah, daughter of John Oatley Clerk and Mary his wife.

Janry 22, 1729, was bap. Anne daughter of Edward and Sarah Owen.

Jan. 25, 1729. Buried Edw[d] Littleford of Little Bishton.

Augst 18, 1729, was interred William Richards of Pepperhill Park.

Sep. 24, 1729, was buried Eliz. Wigfall spinster. N.B.—This family of long continuance.

Aug. 28, 1729. was buried Anne Hardware widow. N.B.—This family almost as old as the Register.

June 22d, 1729, were married by Licence Peter Frodgley of the parish of Idsall and Jane Worley of the parish of Patishall.

Dec. 27, 1729, were married by Licence John Crockat of ye Parish of Barton upon Trent and Mary Swingwood of the parish of Idsall.

Jan. 1, 1730, were married by Licence John Clybury of the parish of Wellington and Ann Barker of the same.

March 2d, 1730, were married by Licence James Anson of Drayton in the parish of Shiffnall and Elizabeth Marten of Albrighton.

April 23, 1730, was buried John Jellicorse of Pepperhill.

July 26, 1731, were married John Kensey of the parish of Eyton and Mary Hawkins of the same by licence.

October 30, 1731, were married by licence John Hatherton of the parish of Eccleshall and Joan Hughes of this parish.

Dec. 12th, 1731, was buried Mr. Thomas Shadwell.

April 10, 1732, was bap. Richard son of Mr. John Oatley Clerk and Mary his wife.

Augst 28, 1733, was bap. Samson son of Anthony and Catharine Hill.

Dec. 24, 1733, was buried George Talbot, Esq.

Dec. 25, 1736, was buried Mary Oatley.

Sept. 8th, 1737, was buried Margaret Shadwell.

May 8, 1738, was bap. Eliz. daughter of Richard and Sarah Stanier.

Decr 22d, 1739, was Buried Sarah the wife of Richard Hillyard.

Dec. 7th, 1740, was bap. Sarah daughter of Richard and Sarah Stanier Esq.

Dec. 23, 1741. Elizabeth wife of Richard Reynolds Gent. Buried.

Nov. 20, 1742, were married William Law and Sarah Owen.

May 14, 1742, was buried Charles Goodiere Gent.

July 1, 1744, was bap. John son of Richard Stanier Esq. and Sarah his wife.

Dec. 14, 1744. Richd Reynolds Gent. was buried.

March 29, 1745, was bap. Sarah daughter of John and Mary Parsons.

Oct. 30, 1745, was bap. Mary daughter of Richard Stanier Esq. and Sarah his wife.

May 14, 1745. Buried Thomas Jellicoe of Bonnigale.

Dec. 2, 1745, was bap. John son of John and Mary Parsons.

Sep^{t} 13, 1748. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Moseley and Sarah his wife.

Oct. 13, 1748, was bapt. James son of John Hale Clerk and Jane his wife.

Oct. 29, 1748, was bap. Mary the daughter of John and Mary Parsons.

Jan. 19th, 1748, was Buried Francis West, Doctor of Divinity Senr Fellour of St. Johns College Oxford and Vicar of this Parish Twenty one years.

Mem. that John Hale M.A. and Vicar of this parish was inducted April 2^{d} 1748.

Feb. 5, 1749, were married by Licence Richard Bates of the Parish of Wellington Batchelor and Mary Deeken of the Parish of Newport spinster.

Nov. 30, 1750, was bap. Elizabeth daughter of John Parsons and Mary his wife.

Octr 13, 1751, Was Buried Richard Stanier Gent.

Febry 8th, 1752. Joseph Owen and Anne Owen were married by Licence.

May 10th, 1752, was buried Mr. Lancelot Shadwell.

Jan. 1st, 1753. Mary the daughter of Joseph and Anne Owen was baptized.

March 8th, 1753, was bap. Catharine daughter of John and Mary Parsons.

Augs^{t} 29, 1754. Sarah the daughter of Joseph and Anne Owen was baptized.

June 19th, 1755. William the son of John Parsons and Mary his wife was baptized.

Febry 2^{d}, 1756. Anne the daughter of Thomas Meeson and Dolly his wife was baptized.

Oct. 28, 1756. Edward the son of Joseph Owen and Anne his wife was baptized.

June 6th, 1756. Jane the wife of John Hale Clerk vicar of this parish was buried.

May 6, 1757. Richard the son of John Parsons and Mary his wife was baptized.

Augs^{t} 10, 1758. Joseph the son of Joseph and Anne Owen was baptized.

Jan 25, 1759. Mary the daughter of Thomas Plimley Gent. and Catharine his wife was baptized.

Sept. 21, 1759. Thomas the son of John Parsons and Mary his wife was baptized.

Dec. 27, 1759. John the son of Joseph Owen and Anne his wife was baptized.

Sep. 18, 1761. Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Meeson and Dolly his wife was baptized.

March 29, 1761. John Oatley Clerk Minister of Patteshall was buried.

March 15, 1762. Anne Daughter of John Parsons and Mary his wife baptized.

Mary Daughter of Edward Hill of New Pepperhill was borne Feb. 22.

Sept. 10, 1763. Anne Parsons an infant was buried.

Sept. 21, 1763. Edward Shadwell was buried.

Sept. 22nd, 1763. Thomas Parsons an infant was buried.

Oct. 5, 1763. Anna daughter of John and Mary Parsons was baptized.

July 16, 1765. Walter William son of Edward Hill of Pepperhill and Mary his wife born.

March 17th, 1766. John son of John Thomas Meeson and Dolly his wife was baptized.

Oct. 30, 1766. William, son of Joseph and Anne Owen was baptized.

Sept. 10, 1771. Bryan J. Anson Bromwick son of John J. Anson Bromwick Clerk and Elizabeth his wife was baptized.

Jan. 25, 1771. John Broomall Buried.

Dec. 27, 1772. Richard Oatley was buried.

May 6, 1773. George son of John Hale Clerk vicar of this parish baptized.

July 31, 1773. John son of John Parsons and Anne his wife was baptized.

Febry 23, 1773. John Parsons from Bonningale was buried.

April 17, 1775. Anne daughter of John Parsons and Anne his wife was baptized.

June 12, 1778. Richard son of John Parsons and Anne his wife was baptized.

Mem. Henry Binfield A.M. Vicar of this parish was inducted Aug 18, 1782.

Mem. The Rev. Thomas Lloyd M.A. was inducted into the Vicarage of Albrighton on the 23 day of October 1795, being the anniversary of the birth of King Edward the sixth of pious memory, the Founder of Christs Hospital in the City of London, The Governors of which seminary, conjunctively with the Haberdashers Company of the City of London are the Patrons of this living, and to which the Vicar is indebted for the advantages of his education as well as Preferment.

Thomas Lloyd, Scripsit.

March 5, 1797. Mary Parsons Widow was buried aged 77.

N.B.—The Right Honble the Earl of Shrewsbury sent one Hundred Pounds to be distributed amongst the industrious poor of Albrighton Febry 20th 1795.

Sept. 27, 1750. Thomas Warren the younger of the Parish of St Philip in Birmingham Co. Warwick Batchelor and Mary Spooner of the parish of St. Martin in Birmingham aforesaid were married by Licence.

Febry 11, 1751. Thomas Meeson of the parish of Dawley Batchelor and Dolly Reynolds of this Parish spinster were married by Licence.

Notes from Albrighton and Donnington.

William the son of John Fletcher was baptized the 26 day of May 1594, with the following note in the margin: "Now Minister of Albrighton the 19 July 1632."

Nicholas Barney, Minister of Albrighton was buried the 1 day of May Anno Dom. 1632.

Elizabeth Fletcher mother unto William Fletcher, vicar of Albrighton was buried, at his charge the 28 day of May 1635.

Eleanour Barney widdow, late wife of Nicholas Barney vicar of this parish of Albrighton was buried the 16 day of November 1636.

Memorandum. Robert Fitche came down from London 25 daye of June 1660 to be Minister of Albrighton.

John Chapman Cleirke deceased the 2 daye of December and was buried the 4 daye of December Anno Dom'i 1660. (N.B.—I find he was Rector of Donnington. John Chapman Cleirke is charged in some old parish Rates from 1608 to 1636.)

Rebecca Hitchcock servant unto William Fletcher of Albrighton Cleark was buried 28 day of Nov. 1624.

Nov. 24, 1683. Mr. Rowney, Vic. of this Parish dyed at Burmingham.

Memorandum. Will. Scott lately fellow of Sydney College in Cambridge and Batchelor of Divinity was inducted into the parish Church of Albrighton on the 27 day of January 1688 and continues this Register so long as God of his mercy shall think fitt.

John, son of Edward & Esther Davies, of Albrighton, was baptized the 12 day of May, 1638, being Whit-sunday even, Sir John Corbet, Knight & Baronet, & his Kinsman Mr Antony, coming from London accidentally, being the two godfathers, who desired to do good unto a poor man, & enticed his wife to it.

Gilbert, the son of John Astley, Gent., was baptized 21 Febry. 1560.

1738: Sands, of Whiston. Frodgeley, of Wildicot. Dearne, of Wildicot. Stockwell, of Wildicot, 1546. Sutton, of Harriotts Haies, 1548. Roger Friend, of Whiston, 1600. William Itheredge, of Wildicot. Richard Fletcher, of Wildicot, 1603. Thomas Stokes, of Wildicot, 1605. John Staunton, of Byshton, 1608.

In 1611, the following are called gentlemen in the Parish Accounts:—

Mr. Talbott, John Gifford, Esq., Wm. Harrington, Gent. John Cleark, Gent., Richard Wooldridge, Gent., William Southal, Gent., John Staunton, Gent.

1755: Thomas Cotton, Wm. Barney, Rich. Harrington, Tho. Meakyn, Hen. Jellicorse, Wm. Cartwright.

1756: Thomas Pendleton, Roger Spittle, Roger Wightwell, Nicholas Whiston, Rich. Cooke, Anne Littleford, Isabel Staunton.

1558: Joane Bromley, Thos. Stoke, Joyce Southall, Wm. Cawdwall.

1560 to 62: Wm. Mynton, John Friend, Tho. Chapman, Rich. Littleford.

1567: Peter Frodgeley.

Called Outdwellers:—

Robert Corbet, of Humfreyson, Esquire, 1623. John Chapman, Clerk, 1608—1636 (Church Wardens' Accounts). Gilbert Astley, Gent.

Copy of *a Levy* and *the Churchwardens' Accounts* for the year 1608, at Albrighton, transcribed by Mr. Parsons.

A Lewne layd the second daye of October a° dom^i 1608 of vj^d a yard land for Roger Brooke and Thomas Cowper Churchwardens in the presence of Edmund Waringe Gent. John Cleark Gent. William Southall, Roger Friend, and John Fletcher, with others.

	s.	d.		s	d.
John Talbot, Esquire	iiij		Michael Wooldridg, Gent.	xij	
John Gifford, Esquire	ij		George Southall ...	ij	
William Harrington, Gent.	v		John Staunton ...	iij	
Edmund Waringe, Gent.	xij		Richard Friende ...	ij	vj
John Cleark, Gent. ...	ij		Richard Johns ...	ij	

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Cooke... ...		xiiij	Edward Walters ...		ij
Roger Brooke ...	ij		James Pytt... ...		ij
John Fletcher ...	ij		Laurence Payton ...		ij
Roger Frodgeley ...		xij	George Mynton ...		iij
Richard Ford ...		xij	William Taylor ...		ij
Edward Mason ...		xij	Widow Spittle ...		ij
Thomas Stokes ...		xij	William Cradock ...		ij
Wydowe Hatton ...		xij	Roger Friend ..		ij
John Taylor ...		xij	Thomas Storbreall...		ij
Thomas Leapie ...		xij	Richard Wenlock ...		j
Edward Mason ...		xij	Joyce Land... ...		j
John Pendleton ...		xiij	Hamlett Cotton ...		j
Thomas Cowper ...		iij	Richard Stringer ...		
Richard Johnes ...		iiij	Richard Dearne ...		
Thomas Whiston ...		iij	Richard Brome ...		ij
Thomas Wightweek		iiij	Widow Foord ...		ij
John Wightweek ...		iij	Walter Sweetman ...		ij
John Chapman,Cleark			Richard Dennis ...		j
William Barney ...		i	Henry Spittle ...		xj
John Raynolds ...		ij	Richard Spittle ...		j
Humfrey South ...		ij	John Spittle ...		ij
George Rydley ...		ij	Thomas Howle ...		iij
Robert Preston ...		ij	John Albrett ...		ij
Henry Meredite ...		ij	Paul Johnson ...		xiij

[Total £2 . 6 . 2]

The account of John Staunton and Thomas Wightweeke of all the money they have layd out since they came into office.

	s.	d.
Imprimis payd unto Telmon the high constable for Jayle money		viij
Item spent in going unto the quarter Sessions unto Shrewsbury about Jayle money and maimed Souldiers	ij	
Item paid unto Telmon the hye Constable the 22 daye of June for maimed Souldiers	iiij	
Item paid unto Richard Wood for amending the porch and Steeple with Shingles		vj
Item paid for one hundred Shingle nails & half a hundred of late nayle to amend the same ...		x
Item paid for course boards to amende at the end of the Gallery...		ij
Item payd for one to helpe to forme ye w^d Shingles		iij
Item payd for parchement to wryte ye Register books		iiij

Item payd at the Arch Byshoppes visitation holden at Shrewsbury the first daye of July, for our dyet & dutyes belonging unto the officers ...	ix	ix
Item paid for delivering in the Register Books ...		xj
Item paid unto Henry Telman hye Constable ye xxix daye of September for maymed Soulldiers ...	iiij	iij
Item paid the same daye unto the said hye Constable for Jayle money		xiij
Item paid for Bread & Wine for a communion at Michaelmas	ij	
Item paid for pales to pale the church yard unto Richard Ennes		vj
Item unto the Ringers for Ringing on the 5 November		vj
Item payd for a raile & paling the same unto John Wightweeke		j
Item payd for amending and washing the Surplis ...		vj
Item payd for Bread and Wine for the communion at Christmas		xxij
Item payd for glassing and boarde for the Steeple windows	vij	ij
Item payd for Stubs to nayle ye same		iij
Item payd to Rychard Wyke hye Constable for Jayle money and maymed Soulldiers	ij	viij
Item paid at Archdeacons visitation holden at Newport on the fifth October & spent for dyet ...	x	
Item paid unto Bodylay of Tong for flocking the great Bell & for making the Rope and also for a flock for the same	x	vj
Item paid for Bread & Wine for Communion at Easter	ix	ij
Item payd unto Davye Jones for amending the beare	ij	ij
Item payd unto Baxter for amending the Ropes and making of bald roobes for the bells	ij	
Item payd unto the Vicar for writing of accounts ...		xij
Sum Totals payd iij^li^ . x . vj^d^		
Sum Totales verefied iij^li^ . ix . vj^d^		
By these Accounts the p'r'sh is indebted unto the Churchwardens		xij

Forasmuch as the Leawnes by the yard lands in the parish & lordshipp of Albrighton formerly have bine soe extreamly unequall that sixteen pounds per anu. payd as much as £100 p' ann., £10 p' ann. payd as much as £200 p' ann. &c., with divers other great inaequalitys wch was cause of much agreevane unto many of the said p'sh & ldship. . . . and for redresse

thereof divers of the said parish & lordship did make complaynt thereof by peticon to the Honble justice clarke one of the judges of the assises held at Bridgenorth anno 1650: wch s^d Judg did refer ye s^d complaynt. . . to ye justices of ye peace at ye next general quarter sessions to be houlden in ye s^d county, . . . wch s^d justices at ye genrall sessons of ye peace houlden at Wenlock Magna ye 1st day of Oct. in ye s^d yere 1650 Upon ye complaynt aforesayd of ye p'isnrs of Albrighton the matter was refered 2 or 3 justices of peace in ye division. . . . . And upon the 10th day of Apr. 1651 at ye monethly meeting at Bridgenorth John Chapman clearke whoe formerly had bine a p'ishnr in ye s^d p'sh. . . did appeare in ye behalfe of his sonn Mr Thos Chapman then inhabitant in ye s^d p'sh before Richd Cresset Esq. Thomas Ketlebe Esqre & Lancelott Lee [?] Esqr and did testify. . . before ye s^d Justices as alsoe before divers others of ye s^d p'sh of A. then present, That ye said leawnes by the yard lands had bine soe extreemly unequall as beforesaid: And that the same had bine testified by others of 4 understandinge able & sufitient men of ye p'sh of A. with their owne writings names & markes thereunto in ye yere 1643. Which extreme inequality by yard land beinge made apparant before ye s^d justices: two of them viz. Thomas Ketlebe & Lancelot Lee [?] did order. . . that all lewnes taxations & payments both for ye contribution of releife of the poore & to ye constable for ye comonwelth as alsoe to ye church. . . should thenceforth be levied. . . equalie accordinge to every mans land & livinge wch he houldeth. . . . And whereas there hath bine a sute moved & commenced concerninge ye s^d lewnes taxations & payments to ye constables & church depending in the court of publike exchequer chamber at Shrewsbury Richd Adams of Lincons Inne Esqre & John Tranter of Albrighton co' Sal. gent Pristies to ye s^d earle and Geo. Carpenter of Albrighton yemon on ye one parte and Dame Chrysagon Brygges of Humfriston in ye s^d co. widow & John Harrington of Bishton in ye p'sh afs^d gent. & John Chapman & Thos Chapman his sonne afs^d & Wm Scott ye yonger of Cosford Grange & Wm Stockes & Richd Dearne of Wildcote gentlma' boath in ye s^d p'sh & Henry Sheldon of Whiston gent. & Will. Hand of ye same & John Brookhurst of Bishton yeoma' all in ye s^d p'sh on the other part. The . . . finall determininge of the sute. . . by consent of boath p'ties. . . beinge referred to John Chapman of Donington. . . clarke, Henry Miller of Ryton clarke, Thomas James of Albrighton gent. & Wm Scott ye elder of Cosford grang in ye s^d p'sh gent. Arbitrators indifrantly chosen by both p'ties to make an award

Arbitrment & end of ye s^d^ sute before ye 6th day of Jan. 1653 or soe soone as with conveniancy after may bee.

The leawnes of ye p'sh of Albrighton as under by ye rate of a peney pound beinge are as foloweth.

	s.	d.
The right hon^ble^ ye earle of Shrewsbury to ye contribuc'on constable & relefe of the poore of the p'sh	14	2
To the church	8	4
Mr. Waringe	5	.
Mr. Waringe to ye poor...	1	8
Mr. Harrington	6	8
Mr. Gattaker to the Con'buon & poore	4	2
Mr. Wm Scott...	2	2
Mr. Tho. Chapman	3	4
Mr. Tho. James	2	10
Mr. Jo. Southall	2	6
Mr. Flecher to ye cont'buon & poore	1	1
Mr. Wm Stockes	1	8
Mr. And^r^ Cooke	2	1
Mr. Jo. Hilton	2	1
Richd Dearne...	1	8
Wm Hand	1	4
Mr. Carpenter	2	6
Wm Frodsle	1	0
Wm Stockwell	0	9
Wm Wightwicke	0	6
Wm Winele for Whiston's livinge	0	6
Widd. Jolicorse	.	3
Robt Marigold	0	7
Pitt for new lands	.	6
Widd. Barney	.	8
Wm Barney	.	4
Franc. Bromly	.	2
Wid. Meson	.	9
Rob. Williams	.	8
Henry Tonckes	.	2
Miolas Alcoke	.	2
Edwd Brooke	.	1
Franc. Sutton	.	3
Thoms. Toncks & Alex^r^ Shenton for Clarkes land[1] ..	1	0
Alex. Shenton for Clarkes land[1]...	0	2

[1] John Clerke of Albrighton was rated 33s. 4d. to the "benevolence" 7 Hen. VII., and in another roll of the same of the preceding year Roger Clerke the son of John. William Caudwall and Alice Clarke married 5 Aug., 1558. (Parish Register).

	s.	d
The two benches belonging to Lee Halle	0	1ob.
Constables lewne att 1d p' l is	3	12. 10

In a book of the freeholders of Shropshire temp. Jac. I. I find only one mentioned of "Albrigton," viz., John Clarke, senior.

In the list of those who refused to take the oaths to George I., 1715, with the annual valuation of their lands, is Edward Talbott, of Albrighton.

At the great contested election for Shropshire, Sept., 1713, candidates: Lord Newport, Sir John Astley, John Kynaston, Esq, the following voted in respect of freeholds in Albrighton:—

	N.	A.	K.
John Barney of Albrighton...		1	1
Thomas Whittwick of Albrighton	1		
John Catterell of Albrighton		1	1
Thomas Preston of Albrighton	1		
James Hipwood of Wolverhampton	1		
John Jellicoe of Peperhill		1	1
Timothy Hill of Dunnington		1	1
Thomas Jellicoe of Windlycott		1	
Thomas Wood, clerk, of Albrighton		1	1
Walter Woodcott of Albrighton		1	1
John Davies of Albrighton	1		
Edward Davenell of Albrighton		1	1
Richard Reynolds, gent., of Albrighton ...		1	1
Thomas Hallowfield of Albrighton		1	1
John Whitwick of Albrighton		1	1
Benjamin Blake of Albrighton		1	1
John Hayward of Albrighton		1	1
Tho. Plimley of Albrighton	1		
Richard Etheridge of Wolverhampton ...	1		
Alexander Shenton of Bauningale		1	1
Edward Hamer of Worsale, co' Stafford ...	1		

By an admeasurement of the Lands in the Parish by Mr. Bishton in the year 1790, for the purpose of making a new Levy, it appears to contain Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty-five acres, Two Roods and Twenty-one Perches, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord of the Manor, possesses One

Thousand, four Hundred and fifty acres, one rood and four perches, which is nearly one-half of the Land in the parish, which is not very productive to His Lordship, it being mostly let on long Leases for lives. Since Mr. Bishton's survey was taken, there has been a great change of property in the parish. Mr. Tenant's estates at Whiston and Albrighton Hall, the former being One Hundred and Fifteen acres, was sold in 1806 to Mr. John Wood of Whiston for £7,500, and Albrighton Hall, being 150 acres, was sold to Mr. Oatley of Bishton for £10,000. These estates, as well as most others in the parish, are under a modus of a few pence to the Vicar in lieu of tythe Hay, and a small Chief Rent of one and two pounds [*sic.* ?] per acre to the Lord of the Manor. Mr. Wighwick's estate has been sold in lots to Mr. Edward Owen, Mr. Joseph Owen, and Mr. Sutton. Sir George Pigot's estate at Harriots Hays has been sold to Mr. Meeson.

Sales of the Tenants Lands at Albrighton by Auction 16 July, 1806, at Wolverhampton :—

Albrighton Hall Farm containing A 150 . 0 . 21 a modus of 4^{d} in lieu of tithe Hay, & a Chief Rent due to the Earl of Shrewsbury of £1 p' ann' Sold to Mr. Thomas Oatley of Bishton for £10 : 000.

A Farm at Whiston Cross containing A 115 . 0 . 12 a modus of 2^{d} in lieu of tithe Hay & a Chief Rent to the Earl of Shrewsbury of 2^{sh} p' ann' Sold to Mr. John Wood for —— £7,500.

The collections for the maintenance of the poor taking the average of the four last years, stands as follows, viz :

From Easter 1804 to Easter 1805.	£228 : 19 : 10	
Ditto 1805 to Ditto 1806.	250 : 8 : 0	
Ditto 1806 to Ditto 1807.	269 : 9 : 7	
Ditto 1807 to Ditto 1808.	313 : 8 : 0	
4	1062 : 5 : 5	
	£265 : 11 : 4	

The most considerable *waters* are the *Hub Poole* near the Church, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and *Beamish Pool* belonging to Lancelot Shadwell, Esq.

The most considerable running stream or rill is *Cosford Brook*, which seems to commence at a considerable Lake belonging to Lord Bradford, called the white Sich, and after running through Tong, and supplying Mr. Durand's Pools, is joined at Cosford by the superfluous water from the Hall pool, then supplying the mill at Cosford, where there is a bridge, runs through Ryton and Beckbury, joins the Worfe at Higford, and running through Worfield, and supplying the Mills there and at Rendleford, falls into the River Severn a little above Bridgnorth.

Beamish Hall is about a mile East of the Market Cross of Albrighton, belonging to the Shadwells, and occupied by Mr. Yates, a tenant; great part of the old mansion was taken down about forty years ago, the remainder serves as a Farm House. I find there nothing curious, save a copper weather-cock upon the summer house in the garden, with the L.S. 1655, perforated upon the Vane. [See pp. 28, 29 *ante*.]

The name of Shadwell does not occur in the Parish Register previous to the year 1696. Before which the Southalls appear to have been in possession of Beamish Hall from the year 1555, the time that the Register commences. As they are called Gentlemen, and the clergy of those days were not very lavish of distinction, we may conclude the Southalls of Beamish Hall were among the foremost in the parish. The Harringtons of Byshton first appear in the Register in 1574, and frequently occur till 1664, being called Gentlemen, and sometimes Esquire, it is likely they were a family of some distinction, but whether owners of Bishton, or Lessees under the Earls of Shrewsbury, I am not enabled to determine, most probably the latter, as it is likely all the Lands that the Earl of Shrewsbury now possesses in Albrighton came to them entire from the marriage of Sir John Talbot of Grafton with the Heiress

of the Troutbecks of Mobberley, and that no part of it has been or could be alienated.

Humfreyston or Humpherston, an estate formerly belonging to the Warings, now to the Colmores, is in the Parish of Donnington, but in the Constablewick of Albrighton. The Land Tax, Window Tax, &c., are collected from Albrighton, as well as included in the ballot for the Militia. It has [c. 140] acres of land in Albrighton Parish, which is tithe free. The Waring family being formerly impropriators of the great tithes of Albrighton, and selling the same to the Haberdashers' Company, the then Patrons, to endow the vicarage, reserved the tithes of their own Land in Albrighton Parish. I find by the Albrighton papers that Robert Corbet, Esq., lived at Humpherston about the year 1723, but whether as proprietor or tenant does not appear.

There is a tradition in the parish that in former times several Families came to Church in their Coaches, viz., one from Beamish Hall (perhaps the Southalls), one from Bishton (perhaps the Harringtons), one from Pepperhill (the Talbots.)

An imperfect copy of two epitaphs in the chancel at Albrighton, which may perhaps be decyphered by the learned.

Hic jacet johan: Talbot de Grafton miles et d'na' Francisca uxor filia Johan: Gifford de Chillington militis qui q'd Johan: fil' et hæres maseul' Johan: filii Gilberti Talbot militis et Margarette fil'et hæredis Will^mi Troutbeck militis obiit VI die Jun: A D M D L V. [*See page* 34 *ante.*]

Hic terra reconditur Tot Tantisq' notissimvs ille Cultissimus Dominus D. Gvl. Scott Th. B. Prædij de Cosford natus Hæres quem qvondam Sociis svis Doctissimvs annum creatur lactitavit Coll: Syd: Cant. et in qvo pastore svo per 17 annos gloriata est. Hæc parochia cætera famam melivs qvam lapidam consvlas in cælvm abitvram exhalavit animam 3^d non. Feb: anno ær. ætatis svæ 50 Ecclesia svis Bonisq. omnibus desiderivm quam flebile uxorem tali Dignam sortitvs est Eliz: Fischer Fil R^ti admodvm Dom: D C F. Rectoris de Hickling in agro Nottinghamensis ex qua Svscepit Filios sex Totidemq' filias. [*See page* 31 *ante.*]

Domesday, vol. i., p. 259.

In Elnoelstrui h'd.

Isd N. ten' ALBRICSTONE. Algar et Godhit tenuer̃ p' H. M. Ibi I. hida et dimid geld. Tra. ē. IIII. car'. In d'nio sunt III. et XIII. servi. et III. vill'i et III. bord' cu. I. car'. Ibi Silua. C. porc' inerassand. Sed mo est in manu regis. T.R.E. ualb XXI. solid. Modo. XVI. solid. Wast' inuenit.

In the hundred of Elnoelstrui.

The aforesaid Normannus is tenant of Albriestone. Algar & Godhit held it as two manors. There is one hide & a half. The taxable land is four carueates. In demesne there are three; with thirteen servants; three villeins, & three borderers, with one carueate. There is a wood which will feed a hundred swine. But the manor is in the hands of the King. In the time of King Edward the confessor it was worth twenty one shillings; & is now worth sixteen. It was found waste & uncultivated.

(Here follows the Domesday account of Albrighton near Shrewsbury, which is omitted, since it does not relate to the Albrighton here treated of.)

Some account of the *Talbot family*, as connected with Albrighton in Shropshire, extracted from *Collins' Peerage*.

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, whose descendants came to the Title after the death of the 8th Earl of Shrewsbury in 1617: was third son to John the second Earl of Shrewsbury. He married to his second wife Etheldredra daughter of Sir John Cotton, and by her had issue Sir John Talbot of Albrighton, he died in 1516.

Sir John Talbot of Albrighton was sheriff for Shropshire in the 19, 29 & 33rd of Henry VIII. and by his last will & testament writes himself of Gratton; he married Margaret daughter & heir to Adam Trentbeck of Mobberly in Cheshire, & 2nd Elizabeth daughter of Walter Wrottesly of Staffordshire, Esq, from which second marriage the family of the present Earl Talbot is descended.

Sir John Talbot of Grafton his eldest son married Frances daughter of Sir John Gifford of Chillington in the county of Stafford Knight. This Sir John died in 1555, and together with his wife is buried at Albrighton and a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

Sir John Talbot Knt. his eldest son married 1st Catherine daughter of Sir William Petre Knt, & left issue two sons,

George who became the ninth Earl of Shrewsbury, & John Talbot of Longford in the County of Salop. George the ninth Earl of Shrewsbury died unmarried in 1630, and was buried in the Church of Albrighton in the Co. of Salop.

John the 10th Earl of Shrewsbury, his nephew, son to his Uncle John of Longford, succeeded him. He married Mary daughter of Sir Frances Fortescue, and his eldest son was George Lord Talbot, who married Mary daughter of Percy Herbert, Lord Powis; this George Lord Talbot died childless in the life time of his father and was buried near his Uncle at Albrighton.

Francis second son to John Earl of Shrewsbury, succeeded to the Title & became eleventh earl of Shrewsbury; he married Anne daughter & heir of Sir John Conyers, but had no surviving issue; he married secondly Anna Maria daughter to the Earl of Cardigan, & died March 16th 1667.

Charles his eldest son, the 12th Earl & only Duke of Shrewsbury, married Adhelida daughter of the Marquis of Paliotti of Bologna in Italy, who abjured The Roman Catholic Religion on her marriage & was buried at Albrighton. The Duke although his heir differed from him in Religion, and was a distant relation, yet for the Honor of the family he left, which from four Thousand pounds a year & in debt, he brought to eight thousand out of debt. By his will it was not to be alienated from the Honor, and an act of Parliament has been obtained for that purpose. He left the Duchess £1200 p' ann. he died Febry 1st 1717—18, o.s.

Gilbert 13th Earl of Shrewsbury succeeded him in the Earldom, the eldest surviving son of Gilbert Talbot, 4th son of John the 10th Earl of Shrewsbury, by Mary daughter of Sir Francis Fortescue, but, the said Gilbert being in Holy orders in the Church of Rome the Honors descended to his brother, George the 14th Earl of Shrewsbury, who married Mary daughter of Thomas Viscount Fitz William & dying Dec. 12, 1733, was interred at Albrighton in the County of Salop.

George the 15th Earl of Shrewsbury was born Dec. 11, 1719, o.s. and married Elizabeth daughter of the Hon. John Dormer of Peterly and died in July 1787, without issue & was succeeded by his nephew.

Charles 16th Earl, born March 8, 1753, succeeded his Uncle July 22, 1787, married Sept. 12 1792 Miss Hoye.

In Albrighton Register: 24 Dec'. 1733 was buried George Talbot Esq

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, makes no other mention of Albrighton than what follows, viz.: —"Syr John Talbot

that married Troutbeks Heire dwelleth in a goodly Logge on the High Toppe of Albrighton Parke. It is on the very egge of Shropshire 3 miles from Tonge." Vol. v., fol. 30. This can describe no other place than high Pepperhill, where some other branch of his family has still resided, for in Albrighton Register we find John Talbot, Esq., of Pepperhill, was buried there in 1610, and as late as 1708 there was a family of Talbot living in the parish under the designation of yeoman, but the place of their residence is not mentioned. Whether Pepperhill was the seat of the Troutbecks, I cannot determine, but am rather inclined to think it was built by Sir John Talbot, who married the heiress of the Troutbecks of Mobberly in Cheshire, and thereby became possessed of the manor of Albrighton in the time of Henry VIII. The Mansion House of the Troutbecks was probably what is now the Talbot Inn, opposite the south gate of the church yard, there being a field opposite thereunto called the *Hall Orchard* leading to a great water called the *Hall Pool*.

Cosford Grange has 300 acres of land in Donnington which pays the great tithes to the Rector, which the Rev. Mr. Plaxton recovered from Mr. Stanier by a suit in Exchequer. The Vicars of Albrighton found a presumption on this circumstance, that their tithes are recoverable if the patrons would institute a suit, but the patrons perhaps do not consider themselves so immediately interested as the Vicars. (It has been suggested, I know not upon what foundation, that when Mr. Scott was Vicar of Albrighton he established a modus for the great tithes of Cosford in favour of his brother, who was then owner of the estate.—*Since crossed out.*)

The *Dead Woman's Grave*, which, for the singularity of its name, I shall notice as a place about a mile to the east of Beamish, on the outskirts of the parish, bordering on Codsall in Staffordshire. There two cross roads meet where, tradition says, a woman was buried here, who hanged herself in a slipping of yarn, hence

the name. The land here belongs to the poor of the parish of Tong.

Humfreyston has 139a. 3r. 5p. in the parish of Albrighton, which Mr. Waring exonerated of tithes, when he sold the impropriation of the great tithes of Albrighton to the Haberdashers Company. Humfreyston is also in the Constablewick of Albrighton. [See p. 94 *ante.*]

In 21 Ed. IV. Wm Humfreston, Simon Hadyngton [? Haryngton], & Richard Asshe, capell: demise & confirm to Marg^t^, late wife of Fulke Sprenchose, our manors of Donyngton, otherwise called Bemeshall, & Stanwey, for life, rem^r^ to Rich. Lee & Mariare his wife.

The sign of *the Talbot*, which stands fronting the south gate of Albrighton churchyard, bears antiquity in the face of it, being dated 1676, and is no bad specimen of the sign painting of that period. [See p. 58 *ante.*]

There is a part of *an old Cross* in the churchyard, surrounded with steps at the base; about three feet of the shaft remains and serves for the pedestal of a sun dial. [See p. 64 *ante*]

The east window of the south aisle is bricked up. On the east side of the tower is a clock by the famous mechanic John Baddeley, who was many years an inhabitant of the town, and who Mr. Stebbing Shaw has celebrated in his *History of Staffordshire*, under the article *Smethwick*, of which place he was lord of the manor, but was a native of Tong. The clock, no doubt, is a good one, but the face of it is thought by many too large and staring. [See p. 66 *ante.*]

Harriots Hays. This is the most northern angle of the parish adjoining Donington. Wm. Mynton, of Harriotts Heyes, husbandman and landowner, was buried 4th Jan., 1606. [See p. 28 *ante.*]

Bemish Hall is about a mile east of the market cross at Albrighton. This appears by the existing remains to have been formerly a place of considerable importance. A great part of the house was taken down about 1770, and what remains still covers a great surface of ground.

It is occupied by a farmer. On the vane of a weather cock in the summer house in the garden is perforated L.S. 1695. Here is a fine piece of water called Bemish Pool, which produces excellent fish. I take this place to have been the residence of the family of Belmeis or Beaumeys, lords of Donnington.

John de Beumeys is sixth on the list of jurors 7 Edw. I. for taking the inquest after the death of Henry de Penebruge, Lord of Tonge.

Hugh de Beumeys is the last on the like list 19 Edw. II. after the death of Fulke de Penebruge.

Hugh Suthall of Bemyshall in co' Salop married Anne dau'r of Wm Barnesley by a dau'r of Whorewood of Bobington. (Dodsworth Coll., in Bibl. Bodl., vol. xciv., p. 66.)

John Southall, of Beamyshall, disclaimed being a gent. in 1663.

Jane Beymis, sep. 11 Mar. 1539, at Shifnal.

It appears that the property in Albrighton enjoyed by the family of Belmeis devolved to that of Wymmesbery. "Margt. the dau'r & heir of John Wymmysbery married Sir Fouike Sprenchose, & being a widow, in 19 E. IV. she granted her estates to her four daughters, of whom Margery the wife of Richard Lee was eldest. Among these are enumerated Donyngton & Bemyshe Hall." [See p. 29 *ante*.]

Whiston Cross is so called from being placed at the spot where the London road to Shifnal is intersected by that from Albrighton to , and on which, according to the practice of our pious ancestors, a cross was no doubt anciently erected. An estate here, adjoining on the west, to the parishes of Ryton and Beckbury, was lately sold by Tennant, Esq., to Mr. John Wood, of Whiston, in the parish of Bonningale. Mr. Wood possesses and occupies a fine estate at the place last mentioned (Whiston), partly inherited by his father, who married a co-heiress of the Sheintons of Whiston, and partly purchased from the other heirs of that family. [See pp. 29 and 92 *ante*.]

Cosford, the remaining part of the *body* of the parish, not being part of the original manor of Albrighton,

shall be deferred till we have considered those parts of it which are detached.

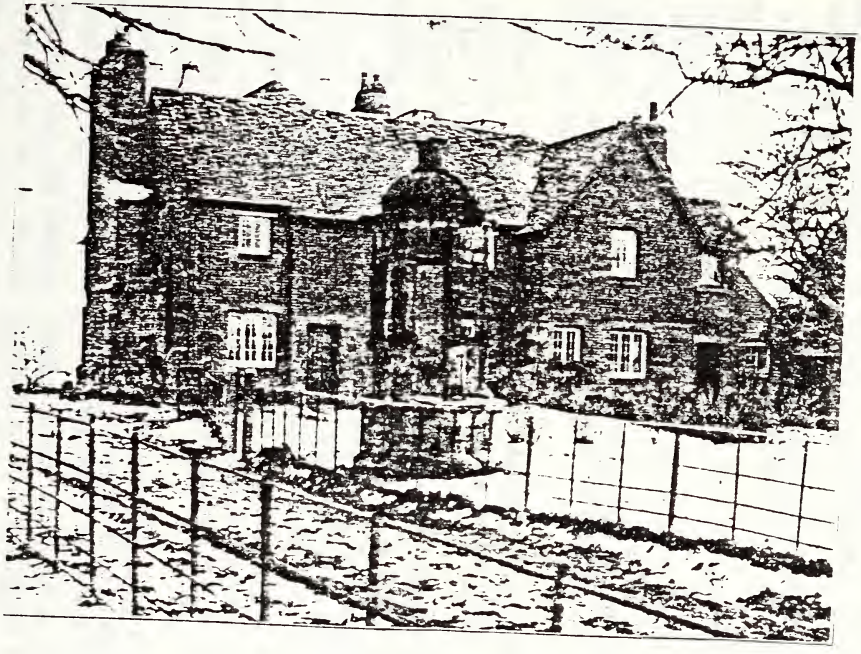
Wildecot. I can give no account of the descent of this property, which was of late years divided into three separate estates, one of them the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the second of Mr. Pearson, of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, the third of the aforesaid Mr. Parsons of Wildicott. All these were added to the Patteshull estate by purchase or exchange by the late Lord Pigott, whose nephew, Sir George, keeps them under his own management, and the four houses are occupied by his labourers in husbandry. [See p. 27 *ante*.]

The researches and enquiries of William Parsons, Esq., of Bewdley, son of the gentleman just mentioned, have contributed the chief information respecting this parish.

John la Ware, Lord of Albrighton, by his deed of 5 Edw. II. 1311, grants to Agnes de Weldecote relict of John Wiliems two acres of land in the heath called Cobesties herst, at a rent of 8d., and two appearances at his great court of Albrighton, with permission to stock up, enclose, and reduce the same into cultivation, and certain reservations of common, which may be seen in the original deed.

Sciant &c. quod ego Johannes la Ware, Dominus de Albriaton, concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Agneti de Weldecote quondam ux. Joh. Wiliems duas acras terre cum pertin. jacentes in bruera que vocatur Cobesties-herst. Tenend. et habend. &c. predicte Agneti et hered. ipsius Agnetis de corpore exeunt. Reddendo inde annuatim michi &c. octo denarios, pro omni servicio seculari &c. Salvis tamen duabus app'entis ad magnam Curiam de Albriatone. Concessi eciam eidem Agneti &c. quod I . . . possint predictas duas acras terre assartare includere, et in culturam redigere, et omne vell' sumn inde facere. Salvo tamen communum omnibus communare quolibet anno per vestram aspertatam, et quolibet tercio anno tempore Warecti[1] eidem consuetud. ibidem prius usitat cum libero introitu et exitu, ad eandem. [Warranty, contra omnes Homines]. In cujus rei &c. Hijs test. Domino Waltero de

[1] The time of lying Fallow.



PEPPERHILL. ALBRIGHTON.

Huggeford, Milite, Johanne Bukkeburi, Rogero Carles, Johanne Herbert, Willo' Hod, Rad. de Grendhull et alijs. Data apud Albriaton, die Mercury prox. post fest. annun. beate Marie, Anno R. R. Edw. fil. R. Edw. quinto.—(In the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury.)

John Stoke, of Wyldcote, husbandman & freeholder, was buried 18 Mar. 1598.

Peter Frodgley, of Wyldecote, husbandman, sep. 30 Aug. 1602. Peter Frodgley, of Wildecote, husbandman & householder, sep. 24 Jul. 1622.

Richard Fletcher, of Wyldecote, husbandman, sep. 8 Sep. 1603.

Humphrey Deayne, of Wyldecot, husbandman & freeholder, sep. 5 Mar. 1603.

Joan, dau'r of Wm. Itgeridge, of Wyldecote, husbandman, & Gillian, his wife, bap. 28 Feb. 1604.

Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Fletcher of Wyldcote, minister, & Ehz^th his wife, bap. 22 Feb. 1622.

Francis Frodgley, of Wyldecote, husbandman, & Mary Billingley, daughter of widow Billingley, of Studley, in the p'sh of Worfield, married 20 Jul. 1628.

Upper, or High Pepperhill, Lower Pepperhill Pepperhill Park-side. These estates are the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Upper Pepperhill is the highest land in the parish, standing on the summit of a steep hill; it is seen at a considerable distance and commands an extensive prospect to the south and west. The house is large, and appears, from the old foundations still visible to have occupied formerly a much greater space of ground than it does at present. It has been already mentioned that this was the residence of the Talbots of Albrighton. [See p. 28 *ante*].

John Draper servant unto John Talbott of Peperhill Esqr was buried 22 Feb. 1605. (Parish register); & George Manneringe gent. sojourner at Pepperhill was buried 26 Nov. 1608.

Among the old account books found at Grafton by Mr. Hamper is one which appears to have belonged to John Talbot, Esq., grandson of Sir John, by the heiress of Troutbek. From this it appears that he occasionally resided here; thus, under the extraordinary charges of November, 1564, is :—

Iteme p^d for washing your sherte at Pepperhill 4^d [1]

P^d for carriag of ij cheses fro' Pepp'hill to London wey'ng xvij pounds 12^d

1564 Novr. Gyven to hieperpye to drinke fro' Pepp'hill to Grafton 4^d

P^d for a dosen of horsbred being at lihg hall when my m^r lay at Pepperhill 2^s

In the following account books from 1570 to 1580 no mention of Pepperhill occurs.

1571. July 27. P^d to John Horton for his charges fetchinge of 2 keyne at Albrighton beinge left there at the fayre 12^d

But from the account book from December, 1599, it is probable he was then residing there, as among the presents received are the following:—

Pendleton of Albrighton a cople capons. Person of Du'ington a gose. Dod of Boni'gall wodhouses a cople capons. John Revans of Pleley a cople capons; Richarde Littlefode the same. The tenants of Longforde 7 ducks, 6 tealles, 5 doz. & 1 cockes, a doz. & 4 plovers, 2 doz. Snypes & a heathecock. Goodman Sambroke of Shakerley a cople of hennes.

1600. Sept. To Peperhill: 30d. [?] of maunchet, 20d. [?] of cheatte, halfe a strike of flowre for baikin of venson, a peece of rostinge beefe had to Pep'hill 2^s 6^d

Thomas Whiston one gose one plover. The vickers wiffe of Bonningeall 4 chickens.

Pepperhill Park-side[2] adjoins the parish of Boningale, and the farm house is situated by the side of the great London road to Shrewsbury, near the well-known public house called The Horns of Boningale. [See p. 28 *ante*.]

Bishton. These farms, which were formerly a separate manor, if not two, compose another part of that insulated portion of the parish of which we have been treating. The name is supposed to be derived from the circumstance of its having been at an early period of the Saxon era the residence or property of the

[1] Washing seems to have been much dearer in Shropshire than in Essex; for in the same book is an entry:—For washing vj sherts at Ingatston 6d.

[2] Said to be the native place of Jonathan Wild.

bishops of Lichfield, and Mr. Wilkes, a Staffordshire antiquary, asserts that the bishops resided in various parts of his diocese (Shaw i., 45), and though we have no memorial of the fact, the conjecture does not seem improbable; since, I find it written in an old deed, Bissepestune. In Domesday it is Bispetune.

One Turgod held it in the days of the Confessor, and was a freeman. It was rated at only one hide to the Danegeld, but before the general survey, cultivation had made so great a progress that the land consisted of 6 carucates or 720 acres [query the present acreage of Bishton], half of which were occupied by two Frenchmen, with the assistance of four villeins and two bordars; the remaining three carucates appear to have been the demesne of the owner, Normannus, who held this manor, as the neighbouring one of Albrighton under the Earl of Shrewsbury, Roger de Montgomery. Here was a wood capable of fattening ten hogs. The whole manor in the time of King Edward was valued at 30s. but now only at a third part of that sum. Whether Bishton passed with Albrighton into the several families of Pichford, Tregoz, La Warre, &c., I am unable to ascertain. I find mention made of a family who took its name from the place at an early period, viz., the latter end of the 13th century. Robert de Bisppeton attests a deed of Richard Mansel by which he confirms his sister Cecilia Mansel's grant of lands at Eyton, near Alberbury, to that priory. Humfrey of Humfriston is a joint witness, which identifies Bisppeton with the place now before us, as is further evinced by a subsequent deed attested by Henry de Bissepestune, whereby William Alein of Bolingale, who was second husband of the above-mentioned Cecilia, joined with her in releasing her right in the property at Eyton to the priory of Alberbury. (Chart. de Alberb. in archiv. coll. Omn. Anim. Oxon.) These transactions belong to the year 1270 or thereabouts.

This family of Bispeton were probably only occupiers of the estate under the superior lord, and may have

been progenitors of the family of Bishton now of Kelsall, in the neighbouring parish of Donnington. Some authorities, however, represent Simon Harington (second son of Sir Robert Harington of Aldingham by Elizabeth, daughter and co heiress of Thomas de Multon, Lord of Egremond) as having been seated at this place as early as the reign of Edward II., in virtue of his match with Alice, daughter and sole heir of John de Bishton. But I have not seen any authoritative document which fixes them here antecedent to 1493; on the 22nd of December, in which year (the 9th of Henry VII.) George Talbot, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury of that family, grants certain lands in Stonton within his demesne of Idsale, otherwise Shifnel, to Simon Harington of Bishton, for his council bestowed and to be bestowed :—impenso et impendendo (Visit. com. Salop penes prænob. Geo. march. de Buck) From the terms of this grant it should seem that Mr. Harington was a lawyer, and one of the earl's council (one essential appendage to the establishment of every great peer in those days), and he was probably the *clerk of the crown* mentioned in the following pedigree taken from the MS. last quoted :—

Simon Harington, ob. 8 Hen. VI. . . . .

Simon Harington of Bishton, clerk of the crown, t. Hen VII. . . . . John s p.

Thomas Harington of Bishton, s. & h. 11 Hen. VIII. | Anne dr. & h. of Thomas Warren of Northamptonshire.

Richard Harington of Bishton. = Elizth. sister of Sr. Robert Broke, Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas. | William Harington.

[1] John H. | William Harington of Bishton. . . . | [2] Thomas H.

Joyce. | John Harington of Bishton, living 1623 | Elizabeth

[1] John Harrington bap. at Shifnall 1 Feb, 1539. John Harrington sep. ib. 8 Feb. 1539. Probably the John of this pedigree.

[2] Thomas Harrington sep. 8 Feb. 1539. Shifnall Register.

[Here follow a number of fragmentary Harrington descents, compiled from entries in the Albrighton Registers.]

John, the last person mentioned in this pedigree, was born in or about the year 1593, being admitted a member of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1610, at the age of seventeen, and of the inner temple, London, in 9 Jac. 1611.[1]

John Harrington, of Bishton, gent. (most probably the same person) was buried at Albrighton Jan. 15, 1664. But I am unable to continue the line any further, two more entries of the name being all that occur in the parish register, viz. :—

Frances Harrington sep. 1697.

George Harrington yeoman, sep. 1707. Buried at the White Ladies.

[I know of no family of the name in the vicinity now extant. W.P.]

Several entries of the same name occur in the registers of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Wellington, of which last place Edward Harrington[2] disclaimed being a gentleman at the visitation of 1663. There is an estate called Harrington in the parish of Sutton Maddock.

Arms of Harrington, of Bishton :—Sa a fret arg. on a chief of the 2d. three trefoils slipped vert, the chief being an augmentation to the ancient arms of Harrington (which gave birth to the baronial families of Bonvile, Exton, &c., and to the celebrated translator of Ariosto), and intended propably to denote that this particular branch of it occupied the less distinguished, though not less happy or less useful station, of country gentlemen and cultivators of the soil.

Whether the family of Harington enjoyed Bishton in full right, and if so, how it passed from them to the

[1] W. H. Cooke's *List of Students*, 1877, p. 195, says:—"John Harrington, Bysbton, Salop, son of William Harrington."

[2] Edward, son of Walter and Jane Harrington, baptized at Wellington 1626, was probably the person here mentioned.

earls of Shrewsbury I have not seen, but the estate is now the property of that noble family. It is divided into two farms, Big and Little Bishton, which are let on leases for lives to Mr. Thomas Oatley, who resides at the former, which is a spacious and venerable half-timbered house, covering a great extent of ground. The lease has been in the same family for more than a century, and was formerly possessed by the Rev. Mr. John Oatley, Vicar of Patteshall, grandfather to the present occupant, whose father, [1]Thomas Oatley, of Bishton [Benthall?], married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Roger Clayton of Wroxeter, gent. The present Mr. Oatley married Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Dana, Vicar of Wroxeter, by Helen, daughter of Charles Lord Kinnaird.

The farm house at Little Bishton is inhabited by Mr. Oatley's labourers.

Bishton repairs its own highways, and this, I believe, is the only trace remaining of its ancient separation from the manor of Albrighton.

Peter de Bysspeston is one of the jurors on the inquest after the death of Fulke de Penebrigge of Tonge 19 Edw. II.

There is a Bishopston in Warwickshire.

Joseph son of Jerves Westcott of Bishton gent. bap. 19 Mar. 1611.

John Staunton of Bishton gent. sep. 1 Jul. 1625.

1687. Thomas Foly of Bewdley & Sarah Littleford of Albrighton m^d^ by licence. Rock co. Worcester.

Bishton was held by the Littlefords previous to the Oatleys, probably as tenants under Lord Shrewsbury. The last of the Littlefords was an attorney seated at Bonnegale Woodhouse, and married a daughter of the Rev. John Oatley, Vicar of Patteshall, but died with-

[1] Thomas Oatley, of Benthall, who never occupied Bishton. The Rev. John Oatley, his father, was succeeded there by his son John; and he by his brother Isaac, a tradesman from London; and he by his nephew Thomas, the present occupant, son of said Thomas of Benthall.

out issue, and his estate at Bonnegale sold to Lord Pigot, and now in possession of Sir Geo. Pigott.

We now return to the *body* of the parish, and to *Cosford Grange*, which lies on the western boundary of the parish, and adjoins to the parish of Shifnall, and being specified in Domesday, must, I suppose, at that time have been a separate manor.

The name of this place, in ancient charters, antecedent to the 1st of Richard I., is written Cospelford; if this is meant for Gospelford, it should seem to have had some ecclesiastical connection in the Saxon times, analagous to that which has been already conjectured respecting Bishton.

In Domesday it is written Casteford. Turgot, the owner of Bishton, also held this place in the Confessor's days. After the conquest, it was granted to the great Earl of Shrewsbury, under whom it was enjoyed at the time of the general survey by Ralf de Mortemer, patriarch of the illustrious lineage of that name. It was rated at one time to the Danegeld. But the land cultivated was three carucates, whereof one was in the demesne. In the time of K. Edward it was worth 40s., afterwards it was waste; now it is worth 5s.

The whole of this account bears evident marks of the haste in which these detached estates (for such Cosford was in respect to the bulk of the Mortimer property which lay in the southern parts of the county) were dispatched by the Norman commissioners, who, in placing this manor under the hundred of Baschurch, were more than hasty, they were grossly erroneous, for that hundred was nearly commensurate with the present hundred of Pimhill.

Though this place became at a very early period the property of Buildwas Abbey, yet the lords of Albrighton appear to have exercised some kind of superiority over it. Richard de Pichford granted to the religious of that house all the service of Richard Crasset due for the land of Cospelford. His grant to this effect, which

is printed in the Monasticon, was confirmed by King Richard Cœur de Lion in the first year of his reign, 1189.

About 400 acres of Cosford Grange is in the parish of Donnington, and pays tithes to the rector of that parish. Mr. Plaxton has entered the following memorandum in the register of Donnington :—

Mem. that I G.P. clerk, a° 1692 had a suit in the court of exchequer for the tythes of Cosford & recovered them, & received them in kind to Donnington 1694 & 5, & received a rent by agreement in 1696.

Mem. That A° 1697 I came to an agreement with Mr. Stannyer the owner of Cosford for the tythe corn, hay, wool & lamb, & tythe wood & all other dues belonging to the rectory of Donnington from the lands of Cosford.

N.B.—Mr. Cradock recovered all in a second suit A.D. 1712.

The Abbey of Buildwas and its estates were granted at the dissolution to Edward Lord Grey de Powis, and this nobleman deceasing without lawful issue devised his estates to his natural son, Edward Grey, Esq., of Buildwas, on the Inquisition, after whose death, taken at Wellington on the 15th of June, in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth, it is found that he died seized amongst other things of the Grange of Cosford, leaving issue by Chrysogona his wife, daughter of John Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, Edward Grey, his son and heir, then of the age of eighteen years and eight months.

Mary d^r^ of Richd Chapman of Cosford gent. & Mary his wife bap. 28 May 1620.

Cosford afterwards became, but by what conveyances I am not informed, of the family of Scott. The Vicar of that name is stated in his epitaph to have been "born heir of the farm of Cosford."

Wm Scott of Cosford gent. sep. 1 Apr. 1665.

William Scott was of Cosford Grange in 1667, when the following deed was executed :—

Copy of *an Agreement between the Parishioners of Albrighton and the owner of Cosford Grange* respecting the repairs of *Cosford Bridge*, 1667.

This Indenture made the first day of July in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King defender of the Faith Anno D'ni 1667. Between William Scott of Cosford Grange in the County of Salop Gent on the one part and Robert Fletcher Clerk minister of Albrighton in the county aforesaid, Edmond Waringe Esqr John Traunter gent. George Harrington gent. Thomas Chapman gent. William Wightwicke, Roger Friend, John Hilton and John Dearne for themselves and other Freeholders within the parish & manor of Albrighton aforesaid on the other part. Whereas there hath been time out of mind an ancient stone Bridge over a brooke or River adjoining to or lying neer to part of the ground of Cosford Grange aforesaid and which of late hath been in decay for want of repaires, and divers suites and contentions have been concerninge the repaires and who ought to repaire the same it being pretended by the one party that the Parishioners within the Parish of Albrighton and the Freeholders within the same ought to make repaire thereof, And on the other side that the owners & occupiers of Cosford Grange aforesaid ought from time to time to keep the Bridge in Repair the same being in a great road or Highway called London Road and called Cosford Bridge between Wolverhampton, being a great market towne in the County of Stafford, and the towne of Shiffenhall, a market town in the County of Salop aforesaid, And whereas by mediation of friends an agreement hath been made both for the present repairing of the East End of the said Bridge conteyning about ——— yards in length, and for keeping the said East End in Repair for the future and to avoid further contention concerning the premisses. Now this Indenture witnesseth that for and in consideration of performance of the said agreement as is ordained and declared between the parties to these presents for them and the inhabitants and Freeholders within the [parish] and Mannor of Albrighton. That the said Freeholders and Inhabitants shall before the first day of June next after the Date of these presents sett the said East end of the said Bridge, as the same is measured out for that purpose, in good and sufficient repair. And shall pay the workmen for the work that hath been lately done, or that is to be done before the said first day of June, work and materials at their own charge for the doing thereof. And the said William Scott for and in consideration of the Premisses doth for him and his heirs executors and administrators ratify concede promise and grant to and with the said Robert Fletcher, Edmond Waringe, John Traunter, George Harring-

ton, Thomas Chapman, William Wightwicke, Roger Friende, John Hilton, and John Dearne, being trustees named for the Freeholders and Inhabitants within the same parish and Mannor aforesaid, and every of them, their and every of their executors administrators and assigns by these presents. That he the said William Scott his heirs and assigns shall for ever from and after such time as the said bridge shall be repaired as aforesaid, well and sufficiently keep the said East end of the Bridge in sufficient repair and shall and will serve and keep harmless the said Freeholders & inhabitants their heirs executors and administrators and assigns, and all their lands, Tenements, goods and Chattels of and from all indictments, Informations, Issues, Threats, dysrespects & troubles respecting the said Bridge from and after such time as the same shall be repaired as aforesaid. And the said William Scott doth consent and agree that the owners and occupiers of the said Messuage and lands called Cosford Grange ought from time to time to keep the said East end of the said bridge in repair at their own respective charge (he being now owner of the said Grange.) In witness whereof the parties to these presents Indentures have Interchangeably sett their hands and seals the day and yeare first above written.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT.

Sealed and delivered in the
presence of. RICHARD SKRYMSHER.
LUTWIDGE COOKE.
THOMAS BROMLEY.

N.B.—Cosford Bridge was formerly no more than a narrow bridge for horses, the carriages were obliged to drive through the brook, and in the time of the floods ran great hazard. But about thirty years ago the old bridge, the object of contention, was taken down, and a commodious bridge for carriages of all sorts substituted by the commissioners of the roads under the Act, which is now in use.—(W. P.) The present bridge for carriages was erected about 1780.

The first entry of a Stainer in the register is ye burial of Thomas Stainer gent. 1689, Feb.

Cosford claims a modus for corn-tithes.

There was till lately a fine wood on the estate, called *Cosford Wood*, but it has been rooted up, and the land brought into cultivation.

Cosford Mill belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury; there is a beautiful dingle continued from the mill pool to Cosford Wood. This mill lies upon Cosford brook in the parish.

John le Wyte of Costeford witnesses a deed *s.d.* in Broseley.

Edward Grey, Esq., being seised in fee of Cosford Grange and la Lea adjoining thereto, demised them on the 17 Eliz., 1575, to John Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, for 41 years from and after the decease of Jane Lady Powys,[1] then wife of John Herbart,[2] of Redcastle, in co. Montgomery, Esq., and in the Trinity term following Richard Medlicott and George Broke, gentlemen, by fine in the common pleas, acquired from the same Mr. Grey, to them and the heirs of Richard, four messuages, &c., 600 acres of land, 100 of meadow, &c, in Cosforde, Lea, Albrighton, Dunnington, Charlton, and Wrockerdeyn.

On the 19th of June, 25 Eliz. (1583) Lady Powys died at Buildwas, and Mr. Gifford entered upon Cosford Grange and the Lea.

Mr. Grey died at Buildwas 9th Sep. 34 Eliz. 1592, being succeeded by a son of both his names, and it seems then to have been discovered that the alienation to Medlicott and Broke was defective, as being without license, for on the 8th of June, 39 Eliz. (1597) they obtained a pardon thereof. However, this conveyance appears to have been merely nominal for some family purposes, since on the 1st of Dec. 45 Eliz. 1602, Grey

[1] This information is contained in letters patent under the great seal of King James, 19 Mar. 21mo regni (1623 4), and therefore must be supposed to be correct, yet it is quite inconsistent with our baronages, and even with more authentic documents. This Lady Powys was Jane Orwell, otherwise Kempe, mother of the illegitimate children of the last Lord Grey de Powys. From her being called Lady Powys it might be supposed that Lord Powys afterwards married her, but this he could not do, since his wife, Anne Brandon, survived him, and married secondly one Randulph Haward, Esq. (Dyer's Reports, 79b), called in the baronage Randle Hunworth.

[2] Called in the Wenlock Register, 1551, John Herbart of Buildwas, Esq.

the son, by the name of Edw. Greye, Esq., of Buyldwas, in consideration of £180 granted the ferme or grange of Cosford, and the lands, tenements, &c., occupied therewith, and also all those lands called the Lea adjoining thereto, with all commons, royalties, and a long string of etcæteras, to Richard Gyfford, Esq., of Ashmores, co. Stafford, in fee. at a rent of £3 per ann. The premises are stated to be situate in the parish of Albrighton and Donnington, and to be then in the occupation of John Gyffarde, Esq., of Chillington, father of this granter, by virtue of a lease yet unexpired.

Richard Giffard died 29th Apr. 4 Jac., 1606, leaving issue John, his son and heir, then not nine years of age, and a young son Thomas. John had livery of his lands on March 19th, 21 Jac. 1623-4, and probably resided at Cosford for a short time, since he is called *late* of that place in a deed of 25th March, 5 Car. I., 1629-30, whereby himself and his brother—[*Ends thus, abruptly.* W.H.A.] [See p. 30 *ante*.]

CARLES FAMILY—[See p. 45.]

Nicholas Carles occurs 21 Edward I.

Roger Carles occurs 32 Edw. I. and 11 Edw. II. In 15 Edw. II., March 24, he had custody of all castles, lands, &c., of the Earl of Lancaster and his adherents within co. Salop. (Rymer, sub anno, also vol. iv., p. 263.)

Sir William Carles, Knight, married Emma, dau. of Richard de Terbok. Their son, John Carles, aged 30 in 2 Rich. II., married Joan, daughter and co-heir of Fulke le Strange, of Longnor (she was aged 27 in 49 Edw. III.), and had issue a daughter and heiress, who married . . . . Corbet of Albrighton (*qu.* Longnor).

Among the deeds of Corbett of Longnor is a bond of £100 from William Trussell of Cubleston, chivaler, to Hugh Carles, clerk, 48 Edward III.

Robert son of William de Wortyngton grants to Sir William Carles Knt. that he may put a stank (stangnum) in the water of Dogels fromily to my land, & from my land of Appleye usque

ad metas ibi positas, et ito altum cum terra sua de Waltonleyis. Dat. ap Waltonleyis in festo Sci. Michaelis anno (*sic*) xx^mo^ vij^mo^. H. T. Radulfo de Bikir stat Ric le Walays Ric. de Bradschaks.

Richard Charles, of Staffordshire, married Mary, sist. & coh. of John Stanley, of Pipe.

On Col. William Carles or Carlos, temp. Car. II., see *Gent. Mag.* 1821, 386.

HILL OF PEPPERHILL—[See pp. 28.]

The Hills of Pepperhill were descendants of an ancient family originally seated at Hill Croomb in co. Worcester, from whence they removed to Castle Moreton or Morton Foliot in the same county, where one of them (denominated, from his rigid attachment to the old religion, *Pope Hill*) was resident in the reign of Elizabeth. His grandson John acquired by inheritance devise from a collateral relation a considerable estate in Herefordshire, but being reduced in his circumstances by his adherence to the cause of Charles I., and having a numerous family by two wives, William his second son by the latter had his fortune to seek, and became steward to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Mr. Talbot of Longford. In an account of himself still preserved by his descendants, he says that he first went to live at Pepperhill on the 21st of February, 1692, "having taken a lease of my lord duke, who afterwards granted me a lease dated 25th March, 1699, for the lives of my three children, Anthony, Elizabeth, & Catharine.

"On Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1698, the wind blew down three stacks of chimnies at Pepperhill, where, by the fall of the last, were killed three youths, viz.:—John Arden my wife's nephew, George Nicolls son of George Nicolls of the Park gate, & Robert ———. This misfortune was a great damage to me, by the charge of repairing the house, & was the occasion that I builded the new house at Pepperhill. The year following being 1699 I built the abovesaid house, & came with my family to live in it at our lady day 1700."

[The following pedigree of the Hills is given in tabular form in Mr. Blakeway's MS., but it is here reduced to narrative form.]

Arms.—Sable, between 3 cats passant guardant argent, a chevron or.

I.—. . . . Hill, of the parish of Castle Moreton, co. Worcester, temp. Elizabeth. Being a zealous papist, he was called "Pope Hill." He mar. a dau. of . . . Arden, of Arden, Esq., and had issue :—

(1) Richard.
(2) A dau. who married . . . Wrenford, who is supposed to have left Okehill to his wife's nephew. It is doubtful whether Mrs. Wrenford was daughter or sister of Pope Hill.

II.—Richard Hill, of Castle Moreton; mar. Alice, dau. of . . . Woolmer, of Keneton, co. Warw., Esq., and had issue :—

(1) John.
(2) William, married and had issue.
(3) Thomas, married but d. s.p.
(4) Alice, mar. . . . Bullock.
(5) Adam, mar. to . . . Wolryche, of Dinsmer, co. Heref.

III.—John Hill, Esq., of Okehill, co. Heref.; an officer in Charles I's. army; on the restoration appointed secretary to the lieutenancy, marshall, and receiver of Herefordshire, till the Test Act. Nat. 1613; ob. 14 Aug. 1688, æt 75; sep. at Longford. He mar. first, a dau. of . . . Vicaridge, of Farrington, co. Heref., Esq., by whom he had issue :—

(1) Wrenford, living 1710, married . . . Prosser.
(2) Richard, living 1710, married twice.
(3) Mary, mar. to . . . Badham.

He mar. secondly, Bridget, dau. of Thomas Lechard, of Byletts, co. Heref., Esq. (she ob. 10 Feb. 1681, sep. in the Minster yard, Hereford), and by her had issue :—

(4) John, ob. s.p. 11 Feb. 1681.
(5) William, of whom next.
(6) Thomas. (7) George, died young.
(8) Judith, ob. at Bowden, sep. at Tugford, co. Salop, 16 Dec. 1694.
(9) Bridget, m. . . . Knowles.
(10) Alice, ob. at Bowden 10 Feb. 1694, sep. at Tugford.
(11) Mary Magdalen, m. 30 Aug. 1703 Richard Baldwin, gent.

IV.—William Hill, nat. at Okehill, 7 April 1652; muster-master of Staffordshire 1686; purchased the lease of Pepperhill for 3 lives in 1699; living in 1710; mar. in London, 3 July 1683, Elizabeth, dau. of John Arden, Esq., and had issue:—

(1) Anne, nat. at Brocton 1687; ob. 1695, sep. at Longford.
(2) Anthony, of whom next.
(3) Elizabeth, nat. at Longford 1692.
(4) Catherine Magdelena, nat. at Pepperhill 1695.

V.—Anthony Hill, nat. at Longford 28 Oct. 1690; mar. 8 July 1710, Catharine, dau. of Mark Coyney, Esq., and by her (who was born 1692) had issue:—

(1) Catharine, nat. 1711.
(2) William, nat. 20 Oct. 1716; mar. but ob. s.p.; left his estate to his wife, & she to her two nieces Savage.
(3) Thomas, nat. 14 Feb. 1717; ob. s.p. in West Indies.
(4) John, nat. 12 Mar. 1719.
(5) Mary, nat. 1721. (6) Bridget, nat. 1722.
(7) Edward, of whom next.
(8) Anne, nat. 1726
(9) Richard, nat. 1729; of Stallington Hall, co. Staff., by purchase; sep. at Caverswell; mar. Mary, d. & h. of William Clarke, of Caverswell, gent., and by her (who ob. 1802, sep. at Caverswell) had issue, a son, Richard Clarke Hill, Esq.
(10) Winifred, nat. 1731, mar. to . . . Norris.
(11) Sampson, nat. 1733

VI.—Edward Hill, nat. 5 Feb. 1724—5; mar. Margaret, dau. of . . . Parkins, of Worcester, and had issue:—

(1) Catharine, mar. to Vincent Newton (son of George Newton, Esq., by Magdalen, dau. of John Coyney, Esq., of Alveton Lodge), of Irnham, co. Lincoln, Esq., and had issue:—

[1] John Newton, Captain in Staffs. Militia.
[2] Vincent Newton, Lieut. R.N.
[3] Edward Newton, Lieut. in Staffs. Militia.
[4] Walter Newton, Cornet in 21st Light Dragoons.
[5] Catharine, mar. 1809 to . . . Willingwood, surgeon, of Irnham, co. Lincoln.
[6] Sophia. [7] Mary.

(2) Elizabeth, mar to John Thompkinson, gent., of Harriot's Ease, co. Salop.

(3) Mary.

(4) Walter William Hill Coyney, Esq., nat. at Pepperhill 16 July 1765; Lieut. in Navy; took the name of Coyney by sign manual; mar. 18 Aug. 1788, Mary Catharine, d. & h. of Edward Coyney, Esq., of Weston Coyney, co. Stafford, and by her (who was born 17 Mar. 1769) had issue:—

[1] Walter Weston Coyney. [2] George Coyney.
[3] Charles Coyney. [4] Herbert William Coyney.
[5] Mary. [6] Elizabeth. [7] Anne Mary.

(5) George, surgeon on the staff in West Indies; ob. s.p. at Martinico, 1801; mar. a dau. of . . . Burton, of Sheffield, co. York.

[The descents are also given of the issue of Michael Jones and Mary, his wife, relict of Edward Coyney, Esq.; and of William Gower and Ellen, his wife, sister and heiress of Sampson Coyney, Esq.]

PIGOT OF WILDICOTT—[See pp. 27, 100, *ante*.]

I.—HUGH PIGOT, of Peploe, co. Salop, d. 1697, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Dickin, several children. The 7th son,

II.—RICHARD PIGOT, mar. Frances, dau. of Peter Goode, and had issue three sons:—

(1) GEORGE PIGOT, created a baronet 5 Dec. 1764, and in 1765 LORD PIGOT of Patshull. He left two natural daus: [1] Sophia, mar. to the Hon. Edward Monckton, of Somerford, co. Stafford, and [2] Leonora, mar. to Claud Russell, Esq., of Binfield, Berks.

(2) Robert, 2nd baronet, major-general, of Patshull; mar. Anne, sister of General Sir Henry Johnson, and had issue:—

[1] George, 3rd baronet, of Patteshull; mar. Mary Ann, dau. of Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade, co. Northampton.

[2] Robert, a colonel, mar. Mary, dau. & coh. of John Williamson, of Stafford.

(3) Hugh, an admiral; mar. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Peter le Neve, Esq., and had issue:—

[1] Major General Sir Henry Pigot, who mar. his cousin Anne Fisher, and [2] Isabella.

SOUTHALL, OF BEAMISH HALL—[See p. 93, *ante*.]

GEORGE SOUTHALL, of Beamish Hall, yeoman, sep. 5 Oct. 1616 (HENRY, *alio loco*), had issue [qu. Anne, buried 29 June 1630, then a widow], a son,

WILLIAM SOUTHALL, of Beamyshe Hall, yeoman, afterwards gent., sep. 7 Sept. 1650, mar. at Donnington 28 April 1587, Joan, dau. of John Chapman, of Donnington, clerk (she was bur. 18 Oct. 1637), and had issue:—

(1) John, bap. 20 Feb. 1602.
(2) Mary, bap. 8 Jan. 1604.
(3) Susan, bap. 1 and sep. 30 Nov. 1607.
(4) William, bap. 13 Sep. 1611.
(5) Thomasine, bap. 30 July 1614.
(6) James, bap. 30 July, 1619; mar. Anne . . . , and had a dau. Frances, sep. 3 Feb. 1662.
(7) Elizabeth, mar. 8 Aug. 1625, Walter Swayne.

John Southall, of Beamish Hall, and Joyce had issue, William, sep. 5 Oct. 1632.

John Southall, of Beamish Hall, gent., and Dorothy had issue:—

(1) Edward, bap. 2 Feb. 1635.
(2) Jane, bap. 4 Nov. 1638.
(3) Thomas, bap 6 Sep. 1640.
(4) Margaret, bap. 6 Aug. 1642.

Dorothy was a dau. and co-heir of Edward Deane, of Woodhall, par. of Codsall, Staffs., by Frances, dau.

of Mic. Moseley de la Mere. (Shaw's *Staffs.*, Huntbach's *Collections.*)

William Southall and Elizabeth Ropier were mar. 25 April 1681.

SHADWELL OF BEAMISH HALL—[See pp. 29, 93, *ante.*]

LANCELOT SHADWELL, gent., of Beamish Hall; sep. 28 Jan. 1712, as "esq."; by his wife Alice (sep. 5 Nov. 1723), he had issue :—

(1) Thomas, bap. 13 Mar. 1696 [this is ye first entry of this family in this regr.]; sep. 12 Dec. 1731; mar. & had a dau Alice, bap. 27 Ap. 1724.
(2) John, bap. 25 Aug. 1698.
(3) Anne, bap. 12 March 1700.
(4) Lancelot, bap. 16 Mar. 1703; sep. 10 May 1752.
(5) Edward, bap. 21 Jan. 1711; bur. 21 Sept. 1763.

Mr. Thomas Shadwell, of Albrighton, mar. 22 May 1721, Elizabeth Cowper, widow of Thomas Jevons of Sedgley Hall, and had issue a dau. and sole surviving child, who mar. John Horton, of London, sugar-refiner, and had a son John Horton, of Hadley, co. Middx., who sold Barton in 1786 to Euxlius Horton. (Shaw's *Staffs.*, ped. of Jevon of Sedgley Park.)

Margaret Shadwell was bur. 8 Sept. 1737.

Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, mar. Isabella, 3rd dau. of Sir Thomas Cayley, 5th baronet, of Brompton, co. York.

HARRINGTON OF BISHTON—[See pages 93, 104, *ante.*]

Richard Harrington, of Bishton, sep. 3 May 1574, had a daur. Dorothy, bap. 7 Oct. 1555. His widow, Elizabeth, was buried 9 Nov. 1603.

Francis Cooke & Frances Harrington were married 25 Sept. 1571.

Thomas Harrington, gent., sep. 15 April 1586.

John Harrington, gent., sep. 17 May 1592.

William Harrington, of Bishton, had issue (? by Betteridge, his wife, sep. 7 June 1601):—(1) Richard, bap. 28 Oct. 1588; (2) Dorothy, bap. 26 Ap. 1590, sep. 21 May 1606; (3) Richard, bap. 26 Apr. 1592; (4) Frances, bap. 30 Oct. 1692; (5) John,

bap. 8 Feb. 1593 [see below]; (6) Elner, bap. 30 July 1595; (7) Mary, bap. 12 Sept. 1596; (8) Margaret, bap. 20 May 1598; (9) Joyce, bap. 4 June 1599; (10) Elizabeth, bap. 7 June 1601, mar. 22 Feb. 1624, Charles Stanley.

John Harrington, of Bishton, gent., by his wife Elizabeth (sep. 6 Nov. 1627), had issue a son, John, bap. 2 May 1623.

John Harrington, of Bishton, gent, sep. 15 June 1664. His wife Catharine sep. 20 Dec. 1650.

Frances Harrington sep. 9 April 1697.

John Harrington, of Bishton, had in 1633 three sons and as many daughters. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 71, p. 492.)

BOSTOCK.

Richard Bostock, of Whixall, Esq., mar. Mary, dau. of Thomas Welsh of Wemme, & had issue a son:—Nathaniel Bostock, M.D., living 1711, mar. Anne, dau. of John Stafford, of Edmundsbury, co. Suffolk, Esq., & had a son:—Richard Bostock.

WIGHTWICK—[See p. 30.]

Francis Whightwick, ob. 1714, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of James Hancox, of Worvill, co. Salop, cler. (She ob. 1736.)

Anna, 3rd sister to the above Francis Whightwick, mar. Jeremiah Whitehouse of Bridgnorth. (He ob. s.p. 1775.)

(Shaw's *Staffs.*, ped. of Wightwick of Wightwick, parish of Tettenhall.)

TALBOT.

(From the Newport Register.)

Robert Jurdan and Elizabeth Talbot, mar. 8 Oct. 1631.

John Talbot (sep. 1668) and Elizabeth, had issue:—Judith, sep. 1656, and Anne, nat. 1654.

Deborah, wife of Richard Talbot, sep. 1690.

The Honble Thomas Talbott, Esqr., sep. at Longford 5 July 1686.

The Hon. Charles Talbot, of Hore Cross, Stafford, had issue: Barbara, wife of Francis Fortescue Turvile, Esq., of Husband's Bosworth, mar. 1780, ob. 1806; and Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury.

[Here follow two extracts from the *Gent. Mag*, Feb. 1790, relating to James Talbot, the Pope's Vicar for the London district. W.H.A.]

PARSONS OF WILDICOTT—[See pp. 27, 100, *ante*.]

When to your guests you serve good dishes,
Leave out the sprats and smaller fishes.

Swell not your page with men of small account.
Let them toil on amid their native dirt,
Unheeded and unsought. Nor gild the Hobnails on their clouted shoes [[1] with blazon of rich Heraldry.]
The Parish Rolls shall show they once have been.
The Sexton note the place of their repose.
Whether they bore their arms *across* or pendant
let their deeds shew. W.P.

I.—JOHN PARSONS, of Hughley, removed to Rindleford 1672, ob. Aug. 1687, sep. at Worfield. He mar. 1st Joyce . . . ; and 2ndly Jane, widow of John Walker of Rindleford (ob. 1672), and dau. of . . . Oliver of Round Acton, co. Salop, farmer. (She ob. 4 Mar., 1698, sep. at Worfield.) By his first wife, Joyce, he had issue :—

(1) John Parsons, nat. 1649, sep. 1656.
(2) Joyce, nat. 1652, mar. 1674, John Jefferies, of Hughley.
(3) William Parsons, of Hughley, farmer; nat. 1654; sep. 1702; by Eleanor, his wife, he had issue :—[1] William Parsons, of Kenley, nat. 1684, ancestor of V. Parsons of Wenlock; & [2] Mary, nat. c. 1690.
(4) Thomas, of whom next.
(5) Catharine, nat. 1660.
(6) Anne, mar. . . Moore, of Ludlow.
(7) Jane, mar. Rev. Jacob Littleford, rector of Hughley.

II.—THOMAS PARSONS, bap. at Hughley 28 Feb. 1656; ob. at Ackleton 12 June 1710, sep. at Worfield; mar. 1681, Sarah (nat. 1658, ob. 1720), 3rd dau. of Richard Clemson of Ackleton, by Joan his wife, and had issue :—

(1) Joyce, nat. 1682, sep. 1702.
(2) John Parsons, of Ackleton; nat. 1683; sep. 1757; mar. Sarah, dau. of . . . Hardwicke, of the little Moor, parish of

[1] Another copy almost obliterated omits these words, but adds at the end, "They need no other Herald." W.H.A.

Pattingham (she rem[d] John, son of Benjamin Gibbons, of Stableford, gent., [nat. 1712, sep. 1786], and ob. 1780, æt. circa 75), and by her had issue:—

[1] Thomas, nat 1728, sep. 1778.

[2] Mary, nat. 1730, mar. Richard Smytheman and Richard Slater.

[3] John, nat. & sep. 1732.

[4] John, nat. 1734, lived at Manchester.

[5] Sarah, nat. 1737, ob. 1800, mar. Isaac Clarke.

[6] Elizabeth, nat. & sep. 1740.

(3) Jane, nat. 1685, sep. 1697.

(4) Thomas Parsons, of Kingslow, parish of Worfield, contractor for the navy; nat. 1687; sep. 1743; by Margaret, his wife (sep. 1735), he had issue:—Elizabeth, nat. 1711, mar. . . Jellicoe, of London, distiller.

(5) William, of whom next.

(6) Richard Parsons, a captain in the army; nat. 1690; mar., but d. s.p. in London.

(7) Sarah, nat. & sep. 1692.

III.—William Parsons, of Wildecot, parish of Albrighton; nat. 1689; sep. 1750 at Worfield; mar. 1 May, 1712, Sarah (nat. 1687, ob. 1768), dau. of Richard Evans, of Hallon, parish of Worfield, by Mary his wife, and had issue:—

(1) Thomas Parsons, lieut. in ye King's service; bap. 31 March, 1713; ob. 1734, æt. 21, sep. at Worfield.

(2) Mary, bap. 27 Feb. 1718; sep. 1744.

(3) John, of whom next.

(4) Sarah, mar. Richard Stringer, of Dallicot, parish of Claverley.

(5) Richard Parsons, of Nuthall; bap. 24 Sept. 1724; mar. Mary, dau. of . . . Shelton, of Purton, and had issue:—

[1] Richard, of Nuthall, mar. 1st . . . Cartwright, & 2ndly . . . Boulton.

[2] Francis.

[3] Anna Maria, mar. John Thomason, of Asthall.

[4] Mary, mar. to James Eykyn, gent., and Joel Butcher.

[5] Anne, mar. William Phillips, of Brockton.

[6] Sarah, mar. . . . Cartwright, of ye Wargs, in Tettenhall parish.

[7] Martha, mar. Benjamin Thomason, of Echoes hill, parish of Stockton.

IV.—John Parsons, of Wildecot; bap. 13 Sept. 1722; bur. 23 Feb. 1773; mar. Mary (bur. 5 Mar. 1797), dau. of William Pitt, of Astley Abbots, and had issue:—

(1) Sarah, nat. 1744, bap. 29 Mar. 1745, mar. John Osprey.
(2) John Parsons, of whom next.
(3) Mary, bap. 29 Oct. 1748, mar. Samuel Bowes, of Bewdley.
(4) Elizabeth, bap. 30 Nov. 1750, mar. Robert Falkner of Bath.
(5) Catharine, bap. 8 Mar. 1753, mar. Francis Falkner of Bath.
(6) William Parsons, Esq., of Bewdley, bap. 19 June 1755, mar. & had issue a dau., the wife of . . . Turton.
(7) Richard Parsons, of the Birches, bap. 6 May 1757; mar. 1st in 1782, Mary, dau. of Valentine Vickers, of Cranmore, Kent (she ob. at Kinlet, 1788), and 2ndly, Anna Maria, dau. of Thomas Kilvert, of Condover.
(8) Thomas Parsons, born 1759, died young, bur. 22 Sept. 1763.
(9) Anne, bap. 15 Mar. 1762, died young, bur. 10 Sept. 1763.
(10) Anna, bap. 5 Oct. 1763, mar. Francis Kilvert, of Bath.

V.—John Parsons, of Wildecot; bap. 2 Dec. 1746; mar. Anne (bap. 8 Aug. 1745), dau. of John Lees, of Humfreston, and had issue:—

(1) John, bap. 31 July 1773.
(2) Anne, bap. 17 Ap. 1775.
(3) Richard, bap. 12 June 1778.

The five following deeds have been referred to in the preceding account. They were translated by W. Hamper from the originals in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1807.

I.

Sciant &c. quod Ego Henricus filius Willielmi le Moul de Aylb'tone dedi &c. Waltero Domino de Nasse dimidiam aeram prati cum suis pertinencijs jacentem in Mariseo de Aylb'tone in loco vocato *Scovelebrodacres*, videlicet in latitudine inter pratum Henrici dicti le Reve et pratum Walteri le Moul, et extendit se in longitudine a prato Nicholai Ragon usque ad pratum Henrici le Moleward. Habendum et tenendum &c. de capitalibus Dominis feodi &c. [Warranty, contra omnes mortales.] In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam Sigilii mei impressione roboravi. Hijs testibus: Elya de Aylb'ton, Ricardo

Edy, Nicholas Ragon, Philippo Boter, Thoma fforestario, et multis alijs. (Seal gone.)

Indorsed. Carta Henr. Le Moul de dimid. acra p'ti ap' *Schovelbrodacre.*

Shuffle-board was a favourite amusement of our ancestors. I have met with another instance of land so denominated (undoubtedly from being in the form of a parallelogram similar to the board on which that game was played). "Sciant &c. quod Ego Philippus Hose dedi &c. Philippo de Raby de Cestr. unam selionem terre arabilis cum pertinencijs in campis de Claverton [near Chester] que vocatur *le Shovlebrod.*" Dated 20 Edw. III.

On the game of Shovel-board, which is prohibited under the name of slide-thrift or shove-groat in 33 Henry VIII, c. 9, see *Shakespeare*, edit. 1803, vol. v., p. 22, vol. xii., p. 96, and Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, i., 454. This accurate and learned gentleman thinks that shove-groat was — [*ends thus abruptly.* W.H.A.]

William, son of Roger de Galby, by deed s.d. (though early in the reign of Edw. I., as I judge from the writing) grants to Hugh the Chaplain, son of Hugh Eyrek of Frisby, 6½ acres of land in Frisby (co. Leic.) inter alia, "*dimidiam doliam in Shovelebrodemedue.*"

Played in Corpus Hall, Oxford, by the scholars at the end of the last century, teste V. Thomas formerly scholar. H.O.C. [*i.e.*, the Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe. W.H.A.]

2.

Sciant &c. quod ego Radulphus de Picheford, Dominus de Albrithon, dedi &c. pro me et heredibus meis, vel meis assignatis, Willielmo de Parco de Ettingeshal duo Burgagia in villa de Albrython. Habend. et ten. de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis, sibi vel suis a. una cum libera communa pasture omnibus animalibus suis in feode de Albriton, salvis defensis meis, libere quiete bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim michi &c. unam Rosam ad festum Nat. beati Johannis Baptiste pro omnimodis seruicijs secularj

bus et demandis. [Warranty contra omnes homines et feminas.] Et ut hec mea donacio et carte mee confirmacio rata et stabil. et inconcassa permaneat hanc Cartam Sigilli impressione roboravi. Hijs testibus: Johanne de Beunes, Johanne Umfrey, Nicholao Carles, Johanne Clerico de Bispton, Johanne filio Henrici de eadem, et alijs. Data apud Abrython, pridie Kalend. Junij, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi viccssimo tercio.

(Seal of Black Wax, bearing Arms, viz.: Semé of Cross-crosslets, a Cinquefoil voided, circumscribed—

✠ S' RADVLFI . DE . PICHEFORD.)

3.

A touz iceux q' cestes l'res verrount ou orront Johan atte Wode Chivaler, Salutz en Dieu. Come jeo tyngne le Manoir de Albrygton en le Countee de Salopie, per turme de ma vie, et un au oltre del heritage Mons' Johan de la Warre, per les services de vynt livers, a rendre au dit Mons' Johan Sieur de la Warre, a ses heirs, annuelment, as festes de Seint Martyn, et les Apostels Philip et Jacob, per owes porcions, issuit q' apres le dite terme termine de dit Manoir, one les appur', au dit Sieur de la Warre, et a ses heirs droit revertier, la quelle revercion del dit Manoir ensemblement, oue les ditz services, le dit Sieur de la Warre meintenant per soun fait ad graunte a Thomas de la Warre, Clerc, Thomas Cleymond, William Gerneys, Thomas Stathele, Ric' Wolmere, Johan Fengreyn, et Johan Overton, a avoir et tenir a eux pur terme de lours vies, come per le fait le dit Sieur de la Warre plenerment app'iert, come chose soit a vous touz per icestes moy le dit Johan atte Wode, destre attorne a ditz T.T., W.T., R.J., et J. sur le graunt issuit a eux fait per le dit Sieur de la Warre a terme de lours vies voilant et grauntant per icestes destre entendant as dit T.T. &c. en avaunt de les services et revercion susditz, come jeo estey devant la dit graunt ou dit Sieur de la Warre. En tesmoynance de quelle chose, a icestes jay mys mon seal, le vynt et noiesesme jour d' aust l'an du reigne le Roy Ric' secound, unsisme.

(Seal, of Arms, viz.: a Lion rampant, double queue. Crest an Oak Tree. Circumscribed—

Sigillum Johannis boys.)

4.

The following deed proves, I think, that Sir John made a new park at Pepperhill. Thomas Stoke of

Wildcott, by his deed of 1519, grants to him and dame Margery his wife, six butt ends of land in Nowland near Copistre heath, as they are inclosed *in the new park*.

[There is a tenement and some acres of land at Wildecott still called Stokes's, that belonged to my father. Nowland and Copistre heath I never heard of.—W.P.]

Sciant &c. quod ego Thomas Stoke de Wyldecott, dedi &c Johanni Talbot, Militi, Domino de Albrighton, et Domine Margarie uxori ejus, sex buttas yendus terre,[1] cum pert. jacentes in Nowland juxtra Copistre heth, inter seliones Johannis Derne, et seliones in tenura Humfridi Flecher, sicut includitur in Novo parco, pro certa summa pecuniarum solvit premanibus. Habend. et tenend. &c. de capitali Domino feodi &c. [Warranty contra omnes gentes.] In cujus rei test. &c. Hijs testibus; Thomas Harygton, Gentilman, Humfrido Flecher, et Thoma Freman, et multis alijs. Data apud Wildecott, primo die Maij, Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie, undecimo.

(Seal, bearing the Initial W.)

5.

Johannes Dux Norff', Comes Warenne, et Marescallus Anglie Dominus Mowbray et Gower, et Elizabeth uxor ejus, Omnibus &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos prefatos Ducem et Eliz. uxorem nostram, attornasse deputasse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis Cristoforum Talbot, Ricardum ffulmeston et Thomam Stuche, conjunctim et divisim nostros veros et legittimos attornatos ad deliberandum vice et nomine nostris, dilecto Consanguineo nostro Gilberto Talbot Armigero, plenam et pacificam Seisinam de et in Manerio sive Dominio de Stottesdon in Com. Salop. cum pert. suis, exceptis wardis et maritagijs tenemen. nostrorum Manerij sive Dominij nostri predicti cum acciderint, juxta vim formam et effectum cujusdam carte nostre eidem Consanguineo nostro inde confecte. Ratum et gratum habentes et habitur totum et quicquid dicti Attornati nostri fecerint vel aliquis eorum fecerit in premissis per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presento scripto nostro Sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data apud Castrum nostrum

[1] Butt ends of lands, or headlands.

de Holte, duodecimo die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quinto decimo.

(Signed) NORF.

(Small seal of Red Wax, bearing 3 Lions passant gardant, in chief a label of 3 points.)

Albrighton by Wolverhampton
28th Jany 1823.

My dear Sir,

Your Letter of the 25th, not having the address as above did not come to hand till this evening. I have searched my Register, & cannot find an entry of the burial of Gilbert Talbot in 1743. The last of the Talbots buried here was George Talbot Esqre on 24th Decr 1733. I regret that my Register does not furnish you with the information desired.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly &c.,
THOS LLOYD.

Bewdley, 25 May, 1808.

Dear Sir,

I consider myself highly honored as well as gratified by a perusal of the Albrighton manuscript, which in matter of deep research is far richer than I expected, what I contributed is mere home-spun domestic stuff, and does well enough to weave in, and *thicken* the fabric, but by no means entitles me to the distinguished niche you have in your great politeness assigned me. You have divested yourself of your own plumes, therewith to adorn me. As for the sketch of our family pedigree (which I find cheek by jowle with our ancient Lords the Talbots to whom we never aspired to hold the *stirrup*) I hope it will obtain no place in your collections, let us drop into gentle oblivion till we have distinguished ourselves more worthily. I have taken the liberty to make some pencil notes upon your manuscript, which you may rub out at pleasure, they are mere hints and explanations. I have sent you a letter lately received from Mr Bucknal (the *village* Lawyer) it may be of some use, tho most of his information seems to be anticipated by your industry. The Deficiency in the original *Body Corporate* it will enable you to correct and supply you with the dates. I took the names, erroneously substituting Mr. Trannter, the Head Burgess, for Mr. Gratton, the High Steward. You pay me too high a compliment to ask my opinion of your Draught, as I am (God help me) unlettered and unlearned. Was my judgment worthy to be relied on, I

hould pronounce it a masterly performance, both in matter, arrangement, and style. And with what additions we may yet procure promises to make Albrighton prominent in Topographical History. And when I recollect how many more parishes you have to toil upon, your industry and perseverance excites my wonder. The abridgement of the Charter is very judicious and masterly. It was the only method to make it interesting to a common reader. If I should ever live to see this great work accomplished and given to the world, I may then venture to say that I have lived to see one of my sanguine hopes accomplished. I should have been quite satisfied with your ingenious solution of the Cat story, had I not met with Grose's blackguard book, which destroys the antiquity of the thing, but affords us an explanation we cannot fairly reject. I am delighted at the *places* you have assigned the Trentbecks and Talbots, there I wished to *fix them*, but thought I had not sufficient authority, though much presumptive evidence. You know the Dean of Lichfield; if you could get a little chat with him, he could, I am pretty sure, give you some useful information respecting Albrighton, Donington, and perhaps Tong. I have reason to think he trod that ground often, and with an observant eye, during his long residence at the Donington Rectory. I think if you determine to write Mr. Shadwell, he will be happy to supply you with data to embellish his mansion at Bemish. If you think I can be of any use, I am acquainted with Mr. Parker (a cousin of Turtons) who is associated in the law with his son; command me as heretofore. I am the happiest creature in the world to be employed, and to think myself of use. I do not like to keep your papers a moment longer than necessary, nor to return them by a casual messenger. My man has no objection to the walk, but do not trouble yourself to answer my *wire-drawn* epistle. I hope I shall be lucky enough to see you the next time you come to town. With compts. to Mrs. Blakeway.

I am, dear sir,
Your obliged and faithful servt.
WM. PARSONS.

[Addressed:—]
Rev. J. B. Blakeway,
Kinlet.

[*Taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, for Sept.*, 1794, *vol.* lxiv., *part* ii., *pp.* 799-801, *signed R.G.*]

Albrighton in Shropshire, seven miles from Wolverhampton, is a pleasant village, in a flat situation, sur-

rounded with a beautiful and rich country. The church consists of a nave, west tower, north aisle rebuilt, and chancel. On the north side of the latter is an alabaster altar tomb, with a man in plated armour, collar of S S, and cross pendent, mail gorget plaited, straight hair, ruffles, rings on the first, third, and fourth finger of the left hand, and first and fourth of the right, belt adorned with quatrefoils, mail skirt, flourished knee-pieces, lion at feet looking up to the left, sword and dagger; under his head a tasseled cushion, helmet, and mantlet. His lady is in a head dress studded in front, puffed, long close beads, collar of [billets and points,] ruffles, and the cuffs formed of four cords, rings on the first and fourth finger of the right hand, and first, third, and fourth of the left, stomacher and gown tied in knots to the knees, then open, and straps flying loose, petticoat close at feet. On the ledge this inscription:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Talbot de Grafton, miles, et d'na Francisca uxor ei' filia Joh'is Gyffard de Chillingto' milit', qui q'd Joh'es fil'et heres mascul': Joh'is filii Gilberti: Talbot milit' & d'ne Margarete heredis Will'o Trowtbech milit' obiit vj° die Junii, an° D'ni m° d° lv°, quor' a'r'ab' p'pietur de' ame'. J.C.

At the head: Az., three stirrups or.
Crest, a beast or bird's head on a torse.

1. Az. a lion rampant or.
2. In a bordure engrailed a lion rampant or.
3. Bendy of ten O and G.
4. Barry of eight Az. and G.; on the G. 3, 2, 2, 3 ducks or martlets.
5. A saltire G. in centre of it a martlet.
6. A fleur-de-lis A. between 3 moors heads.
7. G. three piles A.
8. G. a bend between six martlets A. G. a fret A.
9. G. two lions standing A.
10. G. a lion rampant Or,

11. G. two chevrons A. in a canton dexter a cross patée fitchée.

12. Az. a lion G. or A.

In front, the same quarterings impaling the stirrups, between a man in armour and one in a gown, and two women in gauze head-dress and opening gowns as their mother.

This Sir John Talbot was son and heir of Sir John, and grandson of Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., of Grafton, co. Worcester, whose pedigree may be seen in Dr. Nash's *Worcester Collections*, i., 158.

On each side the east window, scrolls of the institution of the Sacrament in black letter.

On the altar rail, in capitals :—

John Hilton & Thomas Howell, Churchwardens, 1685.

On the south side an altar tomb, with a rude red slab, and in relief a fair cross and inscription I N R I over it, and four blank shields at the corners. In the same wall are three level stalls, and east of them a piscina and a locker over it. In the east window a shield of the instruments of the passion. In another a bald Bishop or Abbot, with a crosier, kneeling to Christ blessing. Another figure sitting above. In the east window angels with censers, a soul rising, &c. The vestry is on the north side.

In the chancel, slabs,

"In perpetual memory
of the Rev^d and learned FRANCIS WEST,
Doctor of Divinity,
born in the parish of St Christopher, London,
Senior Fellow of St John Baptists College, Oxford,
Vicar of this parish 21 years.
He died the 15th of January, 1747, aged 55."

Arms gone.

"Hic terra reconditur
tot tantisque notissimus ille
cultissimus dominus
D. GUL. SCOTT, th. bace.

Predii de Cosford natus hæres,
quem quondam sociis suis doctissimus annum
lætitavit Col. Sid. Cant.
et in quo pastore suo
per 17 annos gloriata est
hæc parochia.
Cætera famam melius
quam lapidem consulas.
In cœlum abituram exhalavit animam
30 non. Feb. anno ær. Ch. M.D.C.C.
ætatis suæ 50.
Ecclesiæ suæ bonisque omnibus
desiderium quam maxime flebile.
Uxorem tali dignam fortitus est.
Eliz. Fisher, r'di admodum D.G.F.
rectoris de Hickling in agro Nottinghamensis
ex qua suscepit filios sex, totidemque filias."

"Hic jacet corpus Annæ viduæ et relictæ
Tho Shadwell, gen. una filiar. Lancelotti
Lee, de Cotton, arm. quæ ob vicesimo
primo die Jan. A.D. 1699."

Arms: Per Pale, a Chevron Erm. between three annulets, impaling a fesse chequé between ten billets.

Benefactions.

Mr. Bromley £100. The yearly rent to be divided to the poor at the trustees' discretion.

Mr. John Chapman 15s. 4d. yearly to the poor on Christmas Day.

Mr. William Scot, late of Cosford, £40. the interest yearly to the poor.

The Duke of Shrewsbury, 1703 and 1704, £40. disposed of among the poor agreeably to his order.

Anne Marigold, widow, in her life a silver chalice.

Mr. Thomas Davenhill, interest of £20 to the poor yearly.

The Vicarage is in the alternate gift of the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital. The present Vicar is Burfield.[1]

[1] *Sic.* It should be "Rev. Henry Binfield."—Ed.

In the church-yard, an altar tomb for Anne, daughter[1] of Thomas Green of Wolverhampton, who died 1762, aged 24.

"Beneath this stone now rests inshrin'd,
Alas! what once inclos'd the purest mind;
A virtuous soul so free from every stain,
So try'd by fortune, and unmov'd by pain;
Without a groan with agonies she strove;
Heav'n, wond'ring, snatch'd her to the joys above."

"THOMAS GREEN, died 1783, aged 52."

As to the manor, "Norman held *Albricistone* in Elnoestriu Hundred. Algar and Godhil held it before, but the King was then in possession of it. 2 Edw. I. Hugh de Bolinghale gave lands here to the Abbot and Convent of Lilleshull. John Tregoz died seized of it 28 Edw. I., leaving John la Warre, son and heir of Roger la Warre, by Clarice, his eldest daughter, and Sybil, the wife of William de Graudison, his other daughter, his heirs. John la Warre had it assigned for his purparty as heir to his grandfather, John Tregoz. 31 Edw. I. he had grant of a market on Tuesday, and fair on the eve, day, and day after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to hold two Courts of View of frankpledge. 20 Edw. II. this John le Warre, chev. son and heir to Roger la Warre, held this manor in chief by one knights fee, and, dying without issue 22 Richard II., was succeeded by his brother, Mag. Thos. de la Warre, rector of the Church of Manchester, who died without issue 4 Hen. VI. Hugh Heles, or Holes, Knt., 5 Hen. IV. levied a fine of this manor, and died seized 3 Henry V. 10 Henry V. Thomas Hewster and Simon Hedrington had the custody of it, during the minority of Margaret Hale (Hole), daughter and heir of Thomas Hale, deceased. 37 Henry VI., John Troutbeck, Esq.,[2] died seized of it. 22 Elizabeth the Queen gave leave to John Talbot, Esq., to sell

[1] *Sic.* It should be "wife." She died Dec. 16, 1762.—ED.

[2] See the intermarriage of Troutbeck and Talbot on the monument.

Albrighton to Robert Caldewell, gent., and his heirs. 6 Edward III. [*sic.* qu. VI.] it was found that a Chantry was erected in the Church of St. Mary of Albrighton, to which one messuage and sixty acres of lands, and two shillings rent were annexed. The benefactor was Roger Careless. 38 Henry VIII., John Waverton did homage for the Rectory. 11 Elizabeth the Queen decreed to Thomas Calton, gent., the tithes of corn and hay here for twenty-one years, paying £10 19s. 9¼d. *per annum*. 38 Elizabeth, Jane Bromley, widow, was seized of the Rectory, which 9 James I. Sir Edward Bromley, Knt., alienated to James Weston, Esq. The church and vicarage value £5." (Mytton MSS.) R.G.

NOTES AND ADDITIONS.

[The foregoing account of Albrighton was transcribed for the Society from page 25 to the top of page 12 by Miss Auden, and from page 42 to page 132 by Mr. W. H. Allnutt of Oxford, from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library. It is not so much an exhaustive history of the place as a collection of "Materials for a history of Albrighton." The history is not complete, and the manuscript was badly arranged, with many fragmentary notes and additions written on slips inserted anywhere. It was apparently compiled between 1800 and 1825. The editor has attempted to put these fragments in their proper places, and he has reduced the tabular pedigrees into narrative shape. It forms a valuable addition to our Shropshire place histories. A few additional notes may help to elucidate some points in Mr. Blakeway's account.

Derivation (p. 26.) Mr. Duignan says:—"Albrighton, near Tong, in Domesday is Albriestone; in 1232, Albrihton. This certainly represents an old English personal name Aldbriht, Albrikt, or Elbriht = Aldbrites-tone (town, &c.) The *es* in place names is usually the genitive, now omitted or shortened to *s*." (*Transactions*, 2nd series, vi., 3.)

Domesday (pp. 40, 95.) Eyton gives a more accurate translation as follows:—"The same Normannus holds Albriestone. Algar and Godhit held it (in time of King Edward) for two manors. Here is one hide and a half geldable. The arable land is sufficient for 4 ox-teams. In demesne are 3 such teams; and there are 13 serfs and 3 villains and 3 boors with one team. Here is a wood which will fatten 100 swine, but at present it is in the King's hand. In time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 21 shillings per annum. Its present value is 16 shillings He (Norman) found it waste." The

Algar who held Albrighton was probably Algar, Earl of Mercia, who held extensive possessions in Staffordshire, including the manor of Pattingham. Norman Venator, the Domesday lord of Albrighton, held seven manors (viz., Cantelop, Lege, Colesmere, Estone, Chenelton, Albriestone, and Bispetone) under Earl Roger; and as in five of these he was succeeded by the family of Pichford, it is concluded that they were his heirs. For 200 years these Pichfords held the fief immediately of the crown. Ralph de Pichford rendered important services to Henry I. at the siege of Brug in 1102. He seems to have had two sons, Richard and Engelard; Richard de Pichford died in 1157, leaving a son and heir Richard, who died in or before 1176, leaving a son and heir Hugh de Pichford. Hugh married Burga, daughter and sole heir of Ralph de Baskerville, and died about 1211, leaving a son and heir Ralph, who succeeded him, and is mentioned at p. 41 *ante*. (Eyton's *Antiquities*, ii., 149, &c.) The pedigree of Pichford of Albrighton, &c., is given in *Eyton*, vol. vi., p. 270. Soon after 1297, Ralph de Pichford (son of John) sold the manor of Albrighton to John, Baron Tregoz of Ewyas Harold, co. Hereford, who died 21 Aug., 1309, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Clarice, wife of Roger de la Warre, and Sibil wife of Sir William Grandison. A suit arose as to the partition of the estates of Sir John Tregoz, which was settled by award of Parliament in 1302, the manor of Albrighton coming to John de la Warre, son of the said Roger and Clarice. (*Eyton*, ii., 156.) The annals of the Lords de la Warre are given in Dugdale's *Baronage*.

The following is a list of the inhabitants of Albrighton, who were assessed to the Lay Subsidy of 1327, with the amounts at which they were assessed:—

ALBRYGHTONE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Albert de Dore ...	iij		William Reygner ...		xviij
Roger Careles	ij		Henry de Tongges ...		ix
Thomas le Tayllour ...		xviij	Richard atte Shawe ...		xij
John Umfrey	ij		Richard de Rucroft ...		xij
John de Anka		xij	John Tarrol	ij	
Peter de Byspyton ...		xviij	John Careles		xij
Henry de Byspyton ...		xx	Peter Pistor		xij
William Austyn ...		xij	John Faber		xij
Gilbert de Staundon ...		xviij	William le Barre ...		vij
Richard Derne ...		xviij	Subtaxers there: Richard Austyn ...		xiij
William de Cantelop ...		xviij	Subtaxers there: Nicholas de la Hull ...		xij
John de Gaywode ...		xxj			
John atte Wodehous ...		xxj			
William Masonn ...		ix			
Adam Elyes		xij	Sum ...		xxxv^{s} iiij^{d}

(Exchequer, Lay Subsidy, Salop, 1 Edward III., $\frac{106}{1}$, m. 7 b.)

The Church (pp. 33, 60). The present building consists of nave and aisles, chancel with vestry and organ chamber on the north side, western tower, and south porch. The nave is almost entirely modern; the aisles were erected in 1853, the south aisle perhaps on the site of a thirteenth century one. The chancel is fourteenth century, with Decorated windows, the large east window having a transom. The sedilia and piscina are Perpendicular. There are two interesting tombs, one to Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, and Frances his wife, 1555 [see pp. 34, 37, 63, 91, 128]; the other, on the south side, with a rude cross and other ornamentation, but without inscription, is supposed to commemorate the only Duke of Shrewsbury, 1718 [see p. 31]. The lower part of the tower is a mixture of Norman and Early English, whilst the upper part is probably late Early English. The porch is modern. For this brief description of the Church the Editor is wholly indebted to the Rev. D. H. S Cranage's *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*, part i., pages 1—3. The church is believed to be dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, whose day is July 22, and not to St. Mary the Virgin or to St. Thomas of Canterbury. [See pp. 33, 40, 60.]

The marble *Table of Benefactions* [see p. 35] has disappeared. Boards now hang in the Vestry, and give these additional benefactions :—

Mrs. Mary Waltho alias Walters, by her will dated April 23, 1783, gave £20 to be placed out to interest, with the approbation of the Minister and Churchwardens, the interest thereof to be disposed of to the poor yearly for ever.

1853. *Catherine Gratiana Johnson*, widow, added the north aisle to the Church, re-built the nave, entirely restored the south aisle, and made the tower available for worshippers.

1853. *Sophia Dale* gave the font.

1873. *John Edward Briscoe* gave the clock.

1874. *Catherine Gratiana Johnson* left by her will £100 three per cent. Consols, the interest thereof to be given every year by the Vicar in bread.

1875. *George Jones Barker* gave the land for the enlargement of the Churchyard.

Incumbents (pp. 68—70.) Eyton names two Incumbents of Albrighton, who are not recorded by Blakeway, viz. :—

1186—7. Nicholas, Priest of Albriton.

1319, Feb. 9. John Merton, clerk, presented by King Edward II., by Letters Patent.

1332. William Anseyn (not Aufeyn) was appointed Vicar. (See *Eyton* ii., 160—1.)

The following is a continuation of the list of Incumbents :—

1827, April. Frederick William Franklin, M.A, succeeded Thomas Lloyd, M.A., on his death 5 Jan. 1827. He was pre-

sented by Christ's Hospital; formerly Head Master of Hertford Grammar School; died 17 Feb. 1836.

1836. GEORGE WINDUS WOODHOUSE, M.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford; was presented by the Haberdashers' Co., of which Co. he was a liveryman; Vicar 58 years; died 20 June 1894, aged 94.

1894, Nov. 21. THOMAS PRIESTLEY, B.A. and A.K.C., was presented by the Haberdashers' Co.; formerly Vicar of St. Peter, Hoxton London. The present Vicar of Albrighton.

Whether the old Talbot Inn, now the Shrewsbury Arms, was or was not the site of the old *residence of the Talbot family* [see p. 31], whilst digging in the newer portion of the church yard, the grave-diggers came upon traces of walls and pavements, which point at least to out-buildings of the hall. The *Hall Pool* was formed by pounding up the water in a dingle, the brook course being the parish boundary. The pounded water spread over the boundary into the parish of Donington, for which privilege a fine was paid to the lord of the manor of Donington, as appears from a list of fines in the possession of Mr. Daniel Jones of Kilsall Hall.

The legend adopted by Mr. Hare in his *Shropshire*, p. 260, that Albrighton and Donington Churches were erected by two sisters, is said to be a facetious supposition of the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, rector of Donington.

The "stone causeway" leading from the church to the east of the town, and the "oak railing" which protected it [see p. 33], have disappeared. The "half-timbered house near the Market Cross" [see p. 31] is evidently the present Crown Hotel.

A copy of the *Charter* of 16 Charles II, in the possession of the Vicar of Albrighton, names John Traunter, gent., as the first High Steward, and "the aforesaid John Traunter" and others High Burgesses. This differs a little from the list given on page 54. Instead of William Shrasborough and Humphrey Toucheys, it names William Knasborough and Humphrey Tomkys. It is contained in a large bound Corporation MS. volume. But see Wm. Parson's letter on p. 126.

The custom of *Whipping the Cat*, alluded to on p. 60, was practised within living memory, at Tong, on a garden boy named Thomas Shortland. Mr. D. Jones of Kilsall Hall remembers seeing it done.

The *altar-tomb* mentioned at p. 64 is the one already alluded to as the supposed tomb of the Duke of Shrewsbury, who was buried here 23 Feb., 1717. The *St. James' Evening Post* of 18 Feb., 1717—18, says:—"Yesterday morning early, the corps of the late Duke of Shrewsbury was carried out of town in great pomp to be interred at Obrighton in Shropshire, the burial place of his ancestors, and is to lie in state on the road every night." The *Weekly Journal* of 8 Feb., 1717—18, says:—"The Duke of Shrewsbury died Feb. 1, after having lain ill a long time of a fever and an asthma. He is succeeded

in his estate by his nephew, Charles Talbot of Longford in Wiltshire, but the title of Duke is extinct."

The *sun-dial*, referred to on pp. 64 and 98, was replaced in 1854 by a cross, round the base of which are the words :—

Here once the Dial told
Of Time's unceasing flight,
But now again the Holy Cross
Tells of Eternal Light.

Restored by the desire of A T. 1854.

The Will of Dame Mary Weld (not Frances, see pp. 66—67) is dated 12 Feb., 1623, and imposes certain conditions which each Incumbent has to subscribe his readiness to perform.

John Baddeley (see pp. 60, 98) attained great reputation as a clock-maker. His clocks were "grandfathers." They were made at the houses yet called the "Clock Mills," and power was derived from the adjacent water-course. He died in 1804.

Bishton (pp. 27, 102). Domesday gives this account of Bishton : —"The same Normannus holds Bispetone. Turgod held it, and was a free man. Here is one hide geldable. The arable land is sufficient for 6 ox-teams. Here two French men with 4 villains and 2 bordars have three such teams. Here is a wood which will fatten 10 swine. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 30 shillings per annum. Its present value is 10 shillings." Bishton, like Albrighton, went to the Pichfords, and presently became a mere member of the greater manor of Albrighton. The Bispestons, who took their name from Bishton, held this place under the lords of Albrighton, the earliest known tenant being Henry de Bispeston, who occurs in 1221. (Eyton's *Antiquities*, ii., 166—7.)

Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan refers to a saying current in this neighbourhood—"The Bishtons for wealth, and the Oteleys for blood," and states that with the exception of the Giffards and Talbots they are the oldest proprietors of their lands in this neighbourhood up to the beginning of this century. (*Transactions*, vi., 39.) Bishton belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Cosford (pp. 30, 107.) Eyton makes the etymology to be Gorstesford, or The Ford of Gorse. He gives this translation of the Domesday account :—"Radulfus (de Mortemer) holds Costeford (of Earl Roger). Turgod held it (in time of King Edward), and was a free man. Here is one hide geldable. There is arable land sufficient for 3 ox-teams. In demesne there is one such team. In time of King Edward it was worth 40 shillings per annum ; afterwards it was waste ; now it is worth 5 shillings per annum." Ralph de Mortemer is one of the greatest names that occur in the Shropshire Domesday, but he shared in the rebellion of 1088, and either lost this manor or surrendered it as a matter of policy. Cosford seems shortly afterwards to have become

annexed to the Pichfords' tenure in the manor of Albrighton, and later belonged to Buildwas Abbey. (Eyton's *Antiquities*, ii., 262—4.)

Richard de Pichford's grant to Buildwas Abbey was prior to 1176. A charter of Richard I., dated 20 Oct., 1189, confirms to the monks "the land of Cospelford which they had in exchange by gift of William Crasset." In 1536, the rents of the Abbey of Buildwas derived from Golford were £3 per annum. The Vicar of Albrighton was paid 10s. for administering the sacraments there. In 1537, the Ministers' Accounts give £3 as the ferm of Gosforde Grange.

Blakeway's statement that "Cosford Mill lies upon a small stream that runs from Ryton" is a mistake. (See p. 30.) It is a continuation of that passing through Albrighton, the "Hall Pool," and has nothing to do with Ryton.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is the owner of the Cosford estate. In 1857 the Wolverhampton Water Works were established at Cosford, and since 1895 Albrighton has been supplied with water from this source.

Pepperhill (pp. 28, 39, 101-2). This estate belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. It was to Pepperhill that Mary, Queen of Scots, was brought by Lord Shrewsbury.

The following early *Wills* of Albrighton testators are preserved in the P.C.C. :—

1409.	Albryghton, Roger, clerk.	19 Marche.
1581.	Ragdon, Thomas.	30 Darcy.

At Lichfield, these early Wills were proved :—

1549.	Jenyns, Margery.	81 b.
1560.	Johans, Henry.	7 b.
1560.	Hatton, Edward.	10 b.
1636.	Barney, Eleanor.	
1637.	Barney, William.	

Blakeway's statement should be borne in mind that William Parsons of Bewdley "contributed the chief information respecting this parish." The initials W.P. that frequently occur throughout the history are his; and, because of his assistance, Blakeway has given the very full pedigree of Parsons, recorded at pp. 120—122. Parsons seems to have had some difficulty in reading 16th and 17th century hand-writing, as the many mistakes in the Register Extracts made by him testify. No effort has been made to correct them in these additions, but the Albrighton Registers will be printed by the Shropshire Parish Register Society, Lichfield Diocese, vol. iii., to which reference should be made.

For many of these additions and corrections the Editor is indebted to the Rev. Thomas Priestley, Vicar of Albrighton. Reference should also be made to Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan's paper on "Donington Church and Lordship," in vol. vi. of the *Transactions*, which contains much information about Albrighton families.—Ed.]

W.G.D.F.

NOTES ON ALBRIGHTON IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

By the Rev. Thomas Priestley, B.A., Vicar of Albrighton.

It is proposed now to supplement the history compiled by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway by briefly appending a few notes on what has occurred in the village during the 19th century. Our thoughts turn first to the *Church* and its surroundings. At the dawn of the century the Church was much smaller than it is to-day (1899). There was no north aisle as yet. Inside, in front of the blocked up tower arch, was a singing gallery, and the pulpit was further forward, by the next pillar in fact. The choir in this singing gallery was led by a small orchestra, one of the instruments being called a "Serpent." But we shall not make fun of this worthy company, seeing that in the temple of old and in our cathedrals and large churches to-day wind and stringed instruments were and are introduced on special occasions with great advantage.

At the close of Blakeway's history, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd was Vicar. He had been a Christ's Hospital boy, and was appointed by that institution to the benefice, as he very gracefully acknowledges in the Parish Register. There is in the chancel a Latin inscription to Mr. Lloyd and his family :—

In Sacrario hunc juxta locum
Una cum tribus ex filiis ejus, Herberto, Joanne, Leolino,
Uxore item altera Maria situs est
Quoad mortalis esse potuit
Thomas Lloyd, A.M.
Olim fere per quinquennium Æglesburgensis
Deinde hujusce ecclesiæ per annos triginta et unum
Vicarius et Pastor fidelis
Obiit V Januarii, A.D. MDCCCXXVII., Ætatis LXXI.
In Externo Cœmaterio
In loco ad orientem spectante et ferreis repagulis munito
Quiescunt

Uxor ejus prima Anna liberorum mater unica
Filius filiæque Gulielmus, Maria, Anna,
Elizebetha, Sophia.
Apud Æglesburgum in Comitatu Buckingensi
Sepulti sunt filii Thomas et Henricus.
Horum heu omnium ultimus elatus est
Pater Maritus.
Georgius, Jana et Francesca superstites
Hoc pietatis et amoris Monumentum.
P.C.

On Mr. Lloyd's death, Christ's Hospital again had the nomination, and appointed the Rev. Frederick William Franklin, M.A., the Head Master of the Christ's Hospital School at Hertford. This made the fourth Christ's Hospital appointment to Albrighton in succession, the Haberdashers' Co., the other patrons, taking their turns meanwhile among the other five livings which are in this alternate patronage. Mr. Franklin read himself in April 22, 1827. Two years later he lost his wife, Mary. A son of Mr. Franklin was preparing for Holy Orders, and on the eve of the Ordination went out of his mind. The few that can remember Mr. Franklin speak of him as a great student and recluse. A tablet in the chancel records that he died Feb. 17, 1836, aged 62.

At last came the turn of the Haberdashers' Co. Only once before since they became patrons (1623) had the Company presented to Albrighton. The selection fell on the Rev. George Windus Woodhouse, M.A., Curate in charge of Tettenhall, five miles distant from Albrighton, himself a member of the Company and his father before him. The new vicar and his charge were destined to be associated for many a day (1836—1894). We may add that he was over six feet in height, broad and massive in proportion, and never wore a great coat. In 1828 he had married his cousin, Mary Appleton; she died Easter Day, 1882. Including his Tettenhall days, Mr. Woodhouse served under seven Bishops of Lichfield—Ryder, Butler, Bowstead, Lonsdale, Selwyn, Maclagan, and Legge. Twice he became

Rural Dean of Shifnal. He preached in Shifnal Church at the Queen's Coronation, June 28, 1838, and again at her Jubilee, June 21, 1887.

In the year following that of the appointment of Mr. Woodhouse, a second gallery was erected in the church in the south aisle, the pews in it being sold by auction to help raise the necessary money, some £200. In 1839 an organ of three barrels, playing 36 tunes and three glorias, by Bevington of London, was erected in the singing gallery, at a total cost, including extras, of £138, all displaced seatholders receiving compensation. When any other tunes were desired or a chant, the organ was temporarily dispensed with, a man with a flute giving the note to a female leader and she starting the choir.

In 1853 came a grand restoration of the church, Mrs. Catherine Gratiana Johnson bearing the chief part of the expense. The north aisle was appended, the south re-built and the nave restored, together with other improvements, the new work being Decorated Gothic. Mr. H. J. Stevens of Derby was the architect. Both the old singing gallery and the brand new south gallery disappeared in the process. At the re-opening services the preachers were men who afterwards became famous as Bishop Claughton of St. Albans, Bishop Woodford of Ely, and Dean Hook, at that time Vicar of Leeds. The accommodation was now equal to about 500 persons.

The barrel organ now found itself at the east end of the new north aisle, but seems to have lost favour amid so much grandeur. A harmonium was procured. Mr. James Loxdale could not, however, even endure the harmonium, and at his own cost built an organ chamber north of the chancel, and purchased a small manual organ of Messrs. Bishop of London. This was in 1855, and the instrument referred to did duty until last year (1898), when a two-manual of rare sweetness, and fitted with many modern improvements, was built by Messrs. Jardine and Co., of Manchester, and sub-

scribed for by the parishioners and friends as a memorial to Mr. Woodhouse himself. Mr. Woodhouse passed away on the eve of the longest day, 1894, within a day or two of his 94th birthday. At one time Mr. Woodhouse took pupils. Of these, one became the Right Hon. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., and another Canon Eyton, of Westminster, son of the author of the *Antiquities of Shropshire.*

The churchyard was enlarged in 1849, and again in 1874, on this occasion at the cost of George Jones Barker, Esq., of Albrighton Hall.

Miss Sophia Dale gave the font in 1853.

The weekly offertory was adopted in 1869. A new clock was presented for the church tower in 1873 by John Edward Briscoe, Esq., of St. Cuthbert's Hall.

The Vicarage has been enlarged from time to time, and was thoroughly restored as recently as 1895. The road passing the Church and Vicarage used to have some dangerous curves. It is the high road from Wolverhampton to Newport, and this part of it was straightened about 1840, the process involving some exchanges of land between the lord of the manor, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Vicar of Albrighton. The field adjoining the churchyard on the west, originally the old hall orchard often noticed by Blakeway, and which contains two or three tombstones of Roman Catholics, has lately been taken by some market gardeners, and now stands filled with long conservatories to grow grapes and tomatoes for the market towns.

We shall be quite following on the lines of Blakeway if we append a few extracts from the *Parish Register*, and a few inscriptions on the tombs and monuments. The present Vicar has copied out the whole of the Registers from 1555 to 1812, with a view to their being printed by the Shropshire Parish Register Society. He has, moreover, copied into a book every epitaph and inscription both in church and churchyard.

First a few extracts from the Registers of the 19th century :—

Memorandum.—October ye 25th, 1809, being the day on which our good old King entered the 50th year of his reign, was celebrated as a Jubilee or day of national rejoicing. All the poorer inhabitants of the parish were feasted by the more opulent, who liberally subscribed for the occasion, and more than six hundred persons, old and young, received a pound of meat and a pound of bread per head.

The Royal Oak Volunteers, consisting of 120 men of the parishes of Donington, Albrighton, and Boningale, met, fired a feu de joie, went to Church, and afterwards dined together. All hearts and voices sang, "God save the King."

Thos Lloyd, Vicar.

1809.—Feb. 4 was buried Charles Blakeway, Clock Maker, aged 58.

1809, June 22.—The Reverend Thomas Lloyd, of this parish, widr, & Mary Fowler, of this parish, spinster, were married by Licence.

1812, Feb. 20.—The Revd William Thomas, of Cleobury Mortimer, Clerk, bachelor and Elizabeth Smith, of this parish were married by Licence.

1812, Dec. 26.—William Perry and Sarah Nutt, both of this parish were married.

This is the last entry in vol. v. From 1813 new volumes are entered upon ; another, in printed form, for marriages, and printed-form ones, for the first time, for baptisms and burials, a separate book for each.

Mem.—New Books were provided by Government for registering Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1st January, 1813.

Henceforth the entries are in different books.

Baptisms.

In 1847 we have "Temperance" as a woman's Christian name, and though uncommon, a very beautiful one.

In 1848 we have the first mention of the railway. The inspector of railway works had three children baptized. Railway labourers and a railway ganger are also mentioned.

In 1860 is the first reference to the Cosford Water Works.

In 1865 the Master of the Hounds was Orlando Stubbs, Esq.

Marriages.

1816, Sept. 16. — The Rev. Joseph Dale of Donington, bachelor, and Jane Lloyd, of this parish, spinster, were married.

In 1839 we find a marriage between Henry Organ and Plenteousness Lock. They were gypsies, and the church was crowded. The Rev. J. Dale, of Donington, took the service, and as the congregation dispersed, Orson Bidwell, the doctor, rode up. "Well, Mr. Dale," said he "You could'nt have had more people if you had been marrying the Queen." "Well," replied Mr. Dale, "we have been marrying a lady because she described herself as of 'no occupation.'"

1868, Aug. 27th.—Alfred Burd, Clerk in Holy Orders, and Mary Alice Woodhouse were married.

1884, Sept. 16th.—James Stanley Woodhouse, Clerk in Holy Orders, and Harriette Powys Isaac were married.

Burials.

1813, March 23.—Thomas Rowley, aged 16, killed by a waggon running over him.

The very next is—

1813, April 7.—Jane Craddock, aged 3, burnt to death.

1818, Aug. 26.—William Totty, Parish Clerk of Albrighton, aged 74.

1825, Aug. 20.—Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Vicar, aged 67.

1827 Jan. 10.—Rev. T. Lloyd, A.M., Vicar of this parish, aged 70. Buried by C. Jesson, Curate.

At this time, what is now called Station Road was known as Workhouse Lane.

1829, Sept. 11th.—Mary Franklin, aged 55 years. Buried by J. Dale, Curate of Donington.

1832, Oct. 20.—Josiah Hinchley, of Albrighton, aged 70. Found dead in Chillington Park.

1834, May 18.—John Hampton, Parish Clerk and Acting Overseer, aged 37.

1836, Feb. 23.—Rev. Frederick William Franklin, Vicar of Albrighton, aged 62. Buried by J. W. Willett, Curate.

1837, May 3.—Stephen Totty, Parish Clerk of Donington, aged 69.

1839, Aug. 21.—James Parry, of Albrighton Hall, aged 74.

1844, April 7.—Isaac David, a soldier on route from Ireland to Maidstone, died suddenly at the Harp Inn, aged 20.

"Abigail Feaster" is a very remarkable name, yet the two words go well together. See I. Sam. xxv, 18.

1856, Nov. 28.—Orson Bidwell, aged 71.

1860, March 11th.—Three infants of the name of Culwick were buried, one day old. There was a fourth child born dead. Within twelve months previously the mother had twins.

1875, Jan. 23.—Elizabeth Brawn, of Chapeltown, near Leeds, aged 89.

1876, Aug. 26.—Charles Goddard Woodhouse, Vicar of Minsterley, aged 41 years. W. A. H. Lewis, officiating Minister.

1878, June 24.—Jane Brawn, of Wakefield, aged 88.

1882, April 13.—Mary Woodhouse, aged 82, the Revs. W. A. H. Lewis and C. P. Isaac officiating.

1886, Jan. 16.—Alfred Burd, Vicar of Cleeton St. Mary, aged 58 years.

1888, Feb. 26.—William Henry Smith, aged 10, and James Jordan, aged 9, drowned in Albrighton Pool. Ice.

1890, Feb. 20.—John Edward Briscoe, of Albrighton, aged 59 years.

1894, June 25.—George Windus Woodhouse, Vicar of Albrighton, aged 93 years and 11 months. W. A. H. Lewis, Vicar of Upper Gornal, officiating Minister.

Now a few *inscriptions* and *epitaphs*. The Meeson family is much noticed by Blakeway.

In the Vault beneath
are deposited the remains of
Thomas Meeson, Gen^{t}
Who died July 28, 1798. Aged 70 years.
Also of Dolly Meeson his wife
Who died Nov. 12, 1808. Aged 86 years.
Elizabeth Meeson their second daughter
died Jan. 11, 1819. Aged 58 years.
And John Meeson, their second son
died July 3, 1840. Aged 74 years.

A stained glass window in the Sacrarium has the words :—

In memory of Maria Meeson. Died Dec. 20, 1852. Aged 60.

The Oatleys, too, occur in Blakeway. There are seven altar tombs to them in a row on the west side of the churchyard, mostly illegible.

Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas Oatley, Esq., of Albrighton Hall
who died January 27, 1834, aged 74 years.
Also the Rev. Geo. Edmund, A.M. son of the above
who died December 1, 1832, aged 35 years.
Also John Oatley, Esq., late of Bishton Hall
in this County, who departed this life
January 17, 1864, in the 73rd year of his age.

Here lieth the body of
William Jones,
Pensioner, late a Private in the First
Regiment of Royal Dragoons,
Who Died June 12th, 1851, Aged 70.
He served in the Peninsular War
under the Duke of Wellington,
At Douro, Talavera, Torres Vedras,
Busaco, Fuentes D'Onore, Albuera,
Salamanca, Badajos, Vittoria,
Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse.

For England, scorning wounds and death,
He fought her battles well;
And how he fought the fight of faith
The judgment day will tell.

Tablet to Mrs. Catherine Gratiana Johnson, who in 1853 restored the Church :—

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam
Cujus summa et immerita erga se Bonitate
Solatium auxiliumque quam plurimum
In Precibus quæ hac in Æde quotidie haberi solent
experta est
hanc Alam ædificandam
Necnon et reliquam Ædem
restorandam, amplificandam, exornandam
curavit
C. G. J.

To Orson Bidwell, the last Mayor of Albrighton :—

In Memory of
Orson Bidwell Esqre
who after the sedulous and humane discharge
of his professional duties as a Surgeon
in this place and neighbourhood
for nearly half a century
Died November 23rd 1856. Aged 71.
Beloved, Respected and Lamented.
This Tablet
Is erected by his Friends.

In Memory of
Mary Jane Crowther
who at the age of 10 years
sacrificed her life
to save her brother from drowning
March 1877.

On one who died in Australia in 1889 :—

Gathered Home from every land
One by One.

Brass in Church :—

George Jones Barker late of Albrighton Hall
A Magistrate for the Counties of Stafford & Salop
And for 22 years Churchwarden of this Parish
Born 17th Sept. 1825 Died 27th April 1892. Also
Sara his wife. Daughter of James Cunliffe
Of London Born 25th November 1834 Died 8th April 1877
This Brass has been placed here by
John Raymond Barker, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford
In loving remembrance of his Parents. Novr 1892.

There is a tablet on the wall of the Church outside to five sisters of the name of Wightwick, whose united ages amount to 380 years.

The world is a city full of crooked streets
and death the market place where all men meet
If Life were Merchandise that men could buy
the Rich would always live, the Poor must die

Ah why so soon just as the bloom appears
Drops the fair blossom in this vale of tears
Death view'd the treasure to the desert given
And claim'd the right of planting it in heaven.

By the Rev. G. W. Woodhouse on Amy Elwell, 1855, aged 8 months :—

Thine was a blessed flight
E'er sorrow clouded and e'er sin could slay
No weary course was thine, no arduous fight
And but an hour on earth of labour light
With hire for all the day.

Ye see around us richer neighbours lie
As deep and still in the cold grave as I
From ease and plenty they were called away
Could we in lingering sickness wish to stay
When faith supports the body worn with pain
To live is nothing but to die is gain.

Praise upon tombs is labour vainly spent
A wife's good name is her best monument

A virtuous pair who hand in hand had trod
Life's path in peace with man, themselves and God.

Turning to the parish generally, in 1801 there were 900 inhabitants; in 1831, 1,054; in 1841, 1,058, and 236 houses; in 1851, 1,141, and 242 houses; and in 1891, 1,147 persons. In 1899, about 1,200 persons, and 250 houses. The acreage is 3,424, and the rateable value £9,873.

Blakeway shows us that even in the last century some provision was made for *education*. At a Parochial School the master had the free use of the premises on condition that six of the boys, selected for the purpose, should be taught gratuitously. It was not until 1856 that the National Schools were built in what we now call the Station Road; next year the house adjoining, now covered with ivy, was built for the master's residence. In 1893, an infant classroom was built out at a cost of £300, and in 1896 the playground was enlarged, and the whole buildings thoroughly overhauled and improved. The present master, Mr. S. A. Stroudley, has in seven years considerably advanced education in the village. In the same building a Sunday School has been held for many years under the superintendence of Miss Jellicorse.

There are two good private schools for girls—the Manor House (Mrs. Hill), and Oak House (Mrs. Bennett). There is just now no private school for boys, and a few go to the Wolverhampton Grammar School.

In 1869 an endeavour was made to form a *Library* for the village. A beginning was made in a cottage opposite the site of the present Library. In 1872 the Earl of Shrewsbury gave permission for an old school building to be restored and used as a Library. The funds were raised by subscriptions and a bazaar. The space available for book shelves was increased in 1898 by the addition of an annexe. There are now some 7,000 volumes. For several years the whole details have been worked by Miss Helen Barton, purely as a labour of love. In 1884 a large room over the Library was opened as a Men's Institute and Recreation Room.

Only one addition seems to have been made to the *Charities* during the present century. This addition was ecclesiastical. Mrs. C. G. Johnson, who restored the Church in 1853, left by will and caused to be invested Aug., 1874, £100 three per cent. consols, the interest to be given yearly in bread by the Vicar to the poor. As regards the Albrighton Poor's Estate, Mr. B. W. Lamb being in 1894 the sole surviving trustee, the Charity Commissioners sanctioned the addition of the present Vicar and Mr. A. C. Lyon of Albrighton Hall. To these the Parish Council, according to the Act of 1894, added two more members—Mr. A. J. Hoole and Mr. J. H. Tomkins.

This seems a suitable place to notice the two Lodges of the Manchester Unity of *Oddfellows*. The "Perseverance" Lodge was opened Jan. 9, 1843, and so successful was it that a second Lodge, "The Earl of Dartmouth," was opened in 1862. The two Lodges now number 457 members, all men. There is also now a Juvenile Branch with 126 members, male and female. An adult female Lodge is in process of formation. The present capital is £9,239. In 1897, the "Dartmouth" Lodge erected a terrace of nine houses near the railway

station, which is accordingly known as "Dartmouth Terrace." For 34 years Mr. Thomas Totty has been the untiring secretary.

Reference was made just now to the *Railway*. It was in 1848 that the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway brought their line through a portion of Albrighton. It cut through the lands of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, William Oatley, Maria Meeson, and the Albrighton Poor's Estate. The station followed in 1849, the first train being run in November of that year, exactly 50 years ago. To-day, Albrighton station serves a large district, especially in the way of coals, timber, and agricultural produce. The traffic on the road up to "The Crown" is immense, and is probably not exceeded by that on any road between Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury. It should be added that this line of rail was ultimately taken over by the Great Western, and it has become a part of their main line from Paddington to Chester and Birkenhead.

Early in the century there was a considerable manufacture of the best *Bricks*.

Gas was introduced into the village in 1868.

The present *Post Office* was built in 1877, and the office transferred to it from over the way on March 25, 1878. The building was improved in 1897, and is now one of the most picturesque objects in the place. There are two posts in and three out daily. The office is also a telegraph station, and includes Savings Bank and all other modern developments. Four letter carriers go out daily. Mrs. Maria Scriven has many years been Postmistress.

In 1857 the *Water Works* which supply Wolverhampton were established at Cosford, in this parish. The engines were started on the 15th October. The building has a handsome frontage in a dip on the great Holyhead road, and the chimney shaft is a conspicuous object for miles round. The water is derived from a well of 140ft. and a deep boring of 1,000ft. in the new red sandstone. There are to-day five engines of 750

horse power capable of pumping 25,000,000 gallons per week. In 1895 this water began to be supplied to Albrighton itself, many of the wells there containing only surface water. By this time most of the houses and buildings have adopted it freely or by compulsion.

A neat *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1883.

A branch of *Lloyds Bank* was opened in 1894.

We still have the four *Inns* named by Blakeway. The Talbot Inn has become The Shrewsbury Arms. The change was made soon after Lord Talbot of Ingestre succeeded in his claim to the Earldom's estate of "Shrewsbury." The villagers still remember the sign of the Talbot Hound, and often speak of the old inn as "The Dog." This inn is a survival of the old hall of the Talbots, and is exactly opposite the church. Then we have the Olde (Holly) Bush Inn, the Crown with its picturesque half-timbered buildings, such a favourite study for artists, and lastly The Harp. We ought to add that in the rear of the Crown there was erected early in 1898 a large assembly room, built of corrugated iron, which is most useful for public meetings, concerts, sales, &c. The Harp has a curious history. It used, until about the middle of the century, to be across the way, and was the great posting house in the coaching days. Here Charles Dickens stayed when on his way to Tong, which village and church he associates with Little Nell in his "Old Curiosity Shop." At the old Harp (now turned into Mr. Forshaw's shop and private residences) the County Ball used to be held, and the Albrighton hounds were kept here in those days.

There were early in the century other *Inns* than the four before spoken of, but they have all gradually been closed. There was the Whiston Cross Inn where are now the Kennels. This was a great centre, but disappeared along with the coaching system. Then there was "The Last" in the middle of the village, and on its sign, "I have been looking for good ale all the day, and at the Last I have found it." "The Cat," and

THE CROWN HOTEL, ALBRIGHTON.

also "The Star" would also seem to have been inns at Albrighton.

Speaking of the *Hounds*, there is no doubt that Albrighton is more widely known over England for its pack of foxhounds than for anything else. The writer of these words used as a boy to follow on foot the Bramham Moor hounds in Yorkshire. This got him into the habit of glancing down the list of meets in the *Times* newspaper. As Albrighton is always at the head of the list, the name became familiar; but if anyone had asked him then, or for many a year after, where Albrighton was, he would have been utterly unable to say. The kennels have now been for some years at Whiston Cross, a good mile south of "The Crown."

The M. F. H. since 1887 (until 1890 conjointly with Major the Hon. H. C. Legge) has been Captain James Foster of Apley Park, a very capable and popular gentleman. A change is, however, taking place, and the coming Master is to be Mr. J. C. Munro, late Master of the East Sussex Foxhounds. This change has involved the removal of John Scott, who has been huntsman twenty-one years and had a farewell present of £630.

We must say something now about the various *estates*. The late vicar, Mr. Woodhouse, went up to London as a witness in connection with the Shrewsbury claim, and took with him the volume of the Register which records the burial of the only Duke of Shrewsbury. It was in 1694 that Charles, the 12th Earl of Shrewsbury, was made Marquis of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury. He died leaving no son, and therefore those titles died with him, and the earldom went to his cousin Gilbert, a Roman Catholic priest. From this time the direct line failed. A nephew three times succeeded an uncle, and then the title devolved upon a cousin, Bertram, who died unmarried in 1856. On his death the title was disputed, and the lands were claimed for the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk, under the will of the last Earl. The Courts decided that

under a private Act of Parliament obtained by the Duke of Shrewsbury in 1720, the title and estates must go together; and the true successor to the Earldom was found to be Earl Talbot, the head of another line of the descendants of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton (who lived in the time of Henry VII.), sprung from a second marriage of Sir Gilbert's son, Sir John Talbot of Albrighton. The trial began 13 July, 1857, and was successful 1 June, 1858, when Earl Talbot and Viscount Ingestre became Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.[1] The present Earl is the 20th. He is Lord of the Manor of Albrighton, and owns a considerable part of it, including the Cosford estate, the Bowling Green and Elms Farms, Whiston Hall Farm, High House, Little Harriots Hayes, &c.

The Earl of Dartmouth owns most, if not all, the southern (or foreign as Blakeway calls it) portion of the parish, which is separated from the northern half by the long and narrow parish of Boningale.

Mr. George Jones Mitton is the owner of Beamish Hall estate and of Big Harriots Hayes Farm. The Humfreston Hall estate, a portion of which is in Albrighton, is now the property of Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan, a well-known contributor to the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

The Meeson property passed to the Barker family, some of it still belonging to Mr. John Raymond Barker, of London. Albrighton Hall and lands adjoining were sold on the death of Mr. George Jones Barker to Mr. Alfred C. Lyon, who is the present owner and a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Daniel Jones of Kilsall, Donington, and Mrs. J. E. Briscoe of St. Cuthbert's, Albrighton, also own various properties.

There is also the estate of the Poor of Albrighton, the estate of the Poor of Tong, and that of Tettenhall.

St. Cuthbert's, just named, built 1858-60 by Mr. Fred Walton, was a valuable addition to the large residen-

[1] These particulars were taken from newspapers, &c., of the day.

tial houses, and the gardens contain many valuable trees, some of foreign extraction. Sauchieleigh, built by the late Mr. Thomas Russell in 1891-2, is a handsome and well-built house at the eastern corner of the village. Several small villas have been built of late years on the Patshull and Station Roads.

The more *picturesque* parts of the parish are the approaches to Patshull Park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, Albrighton Pool, Cosford Dingle with its pool and massive overhanging rocks, and above all Pepperhill reared aloft on rocks of the hardest sandstone, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the Clee Hills, Wrekin, &c. The row of lime trees in the High Street, so much admired, was planted by Mr. Orson Bidwell, the last bailiff. Mr. Bidwell was the medical man, and was succeeded in 1856 by his son, Dr. Henry Bidwell, and he in 1868 by Mr. B. W. Lamb.

Many of the *old features* in the village mentioned by Blakeway have long since disappeared. He refers himself to the removal of the Market House, with the Stocks under the arches below, and the Corporation room overhead, and also of the Toll House, where the Courts of the Lords of the Manor were held. Both these were near what we call the Crown Corner. The Lock-up, Stocks, and Pinfold were established on the north-east corner of the Green. Some now living can remember seeing persons fixed in the Stocks; but about 1845 Lock-up and Stocks were abolished, and the Pinfold removed further on. The overseers paid rent for the Workhouse for the last time on Lady-Day, 1837, owing to the formation of the Shifnal Union, and the buildings were converted into the cottages which stand south of the National School. Cosford Mill has long since ceased to be used as a mill. The paved causeway with white palings down the main street has long since vanished, and no one seems to remember or to have ever heard of it. All that survived of Beamish Old Hall was cleared away in 1849, when the railway came across the spot; a farm house took its place near the

edge of the line. At Lower Pepperhill in 1853 two cottages were made out of the materials of the old Mansion there. Wildecote, which was a large house in Blakeway's time, and which figures largely in the Registers, has been divided into four cottages for Lord Dartmouth's farm servants. The lodges at Patshull Park, the bailiff's house, the gardener's, the dairy, and various cottages, all have a comparatively modern look.

The *occupation* of the inhabitants is, of course, chiefly agricultural, farmers, gardeners, and their foremen and labourers. Several go out for the day to Wolverhampton and other places, either as heads or assistants in various businesses. Besides the above, we have 2 clergy (the Vicar of Boningale being compelled to rent a house in Albrighton, as he has no Vicarage), 2 doctors, 3 heads of schools, 1 registrar, 1 postmistress and stationer, 1 gas maker, 4 coal merchants, 4 butchers, 5 grocers, 2 drapers, 1 ironmonger, 1 saddler, 4 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 2 painters and glaziers, 2 blacksmiths, 3 wheelwrights, 2 bricklayers, 3 dairymen, 2 maltsters, 4 innkeepers, 1 engineer, 2 horsebreakers, 1 carrier, 1 barber, 1 policeman.

A large fair of sheep is held annually every September, and a flower show and horse leaping competition every August. It has also been a custom for many years to observe *May Day* as a children's festival. The Rev. G. W. Woodhouse began it, and the procession of children in quaint costume, some on foot, some in chariots, and some on horses, followed by the crowning of the May Queen, and the plaiting of the May Pole, make up a truly pleasing and popular spectacle. In summer many excursionists come to Albrighton, partly for its own sake, and partly as a pleasant way to Tong or Boscobel.

Reference has already been made to the *Parish Council*. This was first elected in 1895, and Mr. Alfred J. Hoole was the first Chairman, and Mr. J. Patston the first Clerk. The Council has already done useful work in keeping other public bodies on the move in

regard to roads and footpaths, and also in being among the first to supply the community with a due provision of hose and hydrants to protect it against the ravages of fire.

An interesting bit of local history has just come to hand. On Januory 27, 1829, a *Waterspout* broke from the clouds up the Codsall Wood Road. The volume of water washed away the bridge and dam at Albrighton Pool, and undermined the old mill at Cosford. A boy born at the time in a cottage swept by the flood was named Noah. He is still alive at this day (March, 1899).

An *amusing story* is told of an Albrighton plumber, a man of very intemperate habits. He had been to Pave Lane Races, on the border of the Shropshire coal fields, and was found by some colliers dead drunk in a ditch. They took him with them down the pit, and placing him near the scene of operations, left him to come round. As the man's reason began to return, he was sternly questioned as to what had brought him into that awful place. "Gentlemen," said the awe-stricken sot, "I hope you will deal with me as leniently as you possibly can. I know quite well that drink has brought me here, and nothing else, but believe me, I was once a very respectable plumber living in the village of Albrighton."

Another local incident may be acceptable. A former landlord of one of the village inns, who now lies near the church porch, was of an exceedingly irritable temperament. He used to hire out horses, and himself act as postilion. On one occasion he took Mr. Holyoake, of Neach Hill, and Mr. Molineux, of Kilsall, to a banquet at Wolverhampton. On their return, and near to Wrottesley Park, Mr. Holyoake upbraided the postilion for not making faster progress. Presently the carriage came to a complete standstill, but the occupants, concluding that something was amiss with the harness, continued their pleasant conversation. However, as the delay began to seem rather long, one of the pair put his head out to see what was going on,

To his dismay both horses and rider had totally vanished. The upbraided horseman, challenged to quicken his pace, had decided to do so, and had left his patrons and their lumbering vehicle to get home as best they could. What happened, history does not say.

Queen Victoria's *Jubilee*, 1887, and her Diamond Jubilee, 1897, were both loyally observed in Albrighton. There were services and sermons, sports, general decorations of the village, feasting, illuminations, fireworks, and torchlight procession. One permanent result of the latter celebration was the formation of an Albrighton Choral Society, which gave a Jubilee Cantata for its first concert, and which is continuing a good and appreciated work in the parish and neighbourhood.

At the beginning of 1895 a *Parish Magazine* was begun in the village, and is received into almost every house. Something of this kind in former years would have been most useful in compiling this record.

On Sunday, January 13, 1895, the roads were all knee deep in snow; and on Sunday, March 24, of the same year, a terrific gale, of but a few minutes' duration, laid low hundreds of trees, and did much damage to buildings.

On Friday, Sept. 2, 1898, William Edward Stanley, a young man of this village, greatly distinguished himself in the brilliant charge of the 21st Lancers at the now famous battle of Omdurman.

Mr. Daniel Jones, F.G.S., of Kilsall Hall, has kindly contributed the following short Geological note:—The Parish of Albrighton has for its subjacent rock formation the upper Bunter division of the new red sandstone. The surface has been under the influence of floating ice and glacial action. This is shown by the existence of large erratic blocks, some of which are to be seen in the village, having been moved there from the land, or found in excavating the sewers. They are mostly basaltic, but some are of granite and syenite. The presence of boulder clays here and there with

pebbles, beds of gravel and sand, all associated with glacial conditions, accounts for the varying soils to be found in many places in the same field. The stronger soils are found on the eastern side, the lighter on the western side of the parish. Several examples of "the dingle," channelled out by subaerial denudation, are met with, as at the Hall Pool and Cosford. Beneath the Triassic and Permian rocks, no doubt, a great coal field exists, of which the Shropshire and South Staffordshire coal fields are but the outcrop, but the depth to it would be as great at Albrighton as at any point that could be chosen between those two coal fields. The correlation of these two coal fields is so well established that there can be no doubt in carboniferous times the whole distance between them has been covered over with the same succession of coal measures as we find characteristic of those two coal fields. The deepest boring which has been made occurs at Cosford Waterworks, in this parish, which is 300 yards deep. It passed through the pebble beds and entered the lower bunter 25 yards, having been started in the upper bunter. The question of a water supply for houses and cottages from local wells is, no doubt, influenced by the operations at Cosford. Wells, which are sunk in the soft bunter sandstone, through which the water would percolate quickly, are most affected. If, however, there should be a bed of marl forming a basin, the descent of the water would be arrested, and water may be found in fair supply, whereas wells on the outer margin of the basin may be dry. So with the surface, where clays occur in patches mixed with gravel and sand, there may be, and frequently is, a basin formed, which will yield a good quantity of water; such wells are shallow. If, however, they were sunk through the bed of clay, it is more than probable that the water would drain away through the sandstone rocks below. Here may be observed the association of Geology with agriculture and scenery, similar rocks being acted upon by similar agencies give rise to the same kinds of scenery. So

with the growth of trees and agricultural produce, and so with salubrity and the public health.

The field names of any place are interesting, and often throw light on its history. We have, among others, in the parish of Albrighton, these field names—Alley Croft, Banbury Piece, Bickley's Rough, Brier Croft, the Britch, Brickkiln Leasow, Broomy Leasow, the Burgage, Coachman's Meadow, Coachway Piece, Horseway Piece, Clapper Meadows, Clock Mill Meadow, Cockpit Meadow, the Cockshuts, the Ditties, Dog kennel Meadow, the Fox Glove, the Garridges, Gig Pit Field, Gorsey Marsh and Asps, Great Shaw, Hemp Leasows, The Hook, Big Hooks, Little Hooks, Hemriddings, the Hutts, Kite Meadow, Lady Croft, Lynn Croft, Osier Bed, Picken's Gorse, Rake Lane Piece, the Riddings, Rushy Leasow, Shellmore, Shoulder of Mutton, Soak (qu. Soke) Moor, Whet Ridding, Whistley Piece, and Yeoman's Meadow.

[The following epitaph to Leonard Smallpece should have found a place in the "Notes and Additions" at pp. 132—137 *ante*. It occurs on a tomb in Albrighton Churchyard, and is engraved round the stone, and in the centre is a bust of Leonard Smallpece :—

"Here lieth the body of
Leonard Smallpece Esq.
Who died at Pepperhill
In the County of Salop
In the year of our Lorde Christ 1610
The xxix Day of March
Death is to my Advantage."

It is erroneously stated at p. 137 that *Pepperhill* belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury, whereas it belongs now to the Earl of Dartmouth. Ed.]

BRITISH SHROPSHIRE.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

Under the heading of "Pre-historic Shropshire,"[1] I have shown that at the time when the Romans first appeared in this county under Ostorius, about A.D. 50, the inhabitants were chiefly Celts, but that there were mixed with them a considerable number of the older Iberian race, who retained some of the personal characteristics of the Iberians, but had become amalgamated with the Celts, and had adopted most of their habits. The two races thus amalgamated were the ancestors of the modern Welsh, and they formed the population of Shropshire throughout the time of Roman rule, and until they were finally driven out and supplanted by an Anglian population, a process which was begun under Oswy, King of Northumbria A.D. 655 to 659, and completed under Offa, King of Mercia A.D. 778 to 786. I have shown what remains of these ancient peoples we possess of a probably pre-Roman date. I propose now to trace the history of the county during the rest of the time of the British occupation, principally with a view to showing what effect the events of this period had on subsequent history. When the Romans arrived here they found a scattered and probably scanty population, well acquainted with the use of iron, but possessing no manufacturing industries of its own, living principally by pasturing cattle and by hunting; possessing no towns, but living in scattered hamlets; belonging to two independent tribes, neither of which had its principal territory in Shropshire. The country was thickly wooded, and the low-lying parts

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[1] Shrop. Arch. *Transactions* for 1892, p. 264.

of it were very marshy. Probably the Severn was much choked up by fallen timber and other obstacles, and therefore lakes stood on many of the lowlands now drained by it and its tributaries. Beavers were common, and would greatly contribute towards obstructing the rivers. The people lived principally on the high ground, which would be naturally freer from timber, and easier to clear than the plains, and such roads as they possessed would therefore be on the high ground also. They were mere unpaved tracks, but the country on each side of those tracks would be cleared for the protection of travellers from robbers and wild beasts, among which latter were bears, wild boars, wolves, and wild bulls,[1] and the roads would therefore be the principal guides of the Romans in their invasion of the county. Very likely they often made their own roads along these tracks. The "Portway" still traceable along the top of the Long Mynd was probably one of these British roads.[2] It connects Castle Hill, near Leebotwood, with the British fortifications of Robury Ring, near Wentnor, and Billings Ring, near Lydbury North, and along its course are a large number of tumuli. These were generally erected near a road, that they might be seen by passers by, and a line of them is a pretty clear indication that there was a road in the neighbourhood.[3]

The only contemporary authorities about Britain under the Romans are Tacitus' *Annals* and his *Life of Agricola*, Ptolemy's *Geography*, Antoninus' *Itinerary*, and the *Notitia Imperii*, and what they tell us about Shropshire is very little.

Ptolemy[4] tells us that both Uriconium and Chester

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[1] Green's *Making of England*, pp. 8, 10, 171. Many wild boar tusks have been found near Shrewsbury, and are now in the Museum.

[2] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 101.

[3] See Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 47.

[4] His *Geography*, so far as it relates to Britain, is printed in Henry's *History of Britain*, vol. ii., p. 377-416. It was written under the Emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, A.D. 98 to 161.

were in the territory of the British tribe which the Romans called the Cornavii, which extended northward to that of the Brigantes, who occupied Lancashire and Yorkshire, and eastward to the Coritani, in whose country were Lincoln and Leicester. The territory of the Cornavii must therefore have included the greater part of North Shropshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire. To the west of them, and extending to the west of the island, were the Ordovices, among whom were the towns of Mediolanium and Brannogenium. Neither of these towns has been identified with any certainty, but it is clear that the Ordovices occupied North Wales, and probably they made the Severn their eastern boundary, and therefore occupied the greater part of South Shropshire.

Tacitus tells us[1] that in A.D. 50 to 52 the Propræ-tor Ostorius established fortified camps along the river Severn, because the unconquered British tribes had been attacking those which had become allies of the Romans. In A.D. 51 he advanced to a point near the coast which looks towards Ireland, perhaps near Chester, but was re-called to quell a disturbance among the Brigantes, and then for a more formidable rising of the Silures of South Wales under Caractacus. Caracta-cus thereupon withdrew his forces into the country of the Ordovices, and offered battle in a situation very favourable to himself "on steep hills, on the more accessible parts of which he erected walls of loose stones. In front was a river dangerous to ford, and the place was guarded by some of his best troops." Caractacus, however, was totally defeated, and fled to the Queen of the Brigantes, who delivered him up in chains to the Romans.[2] The description of the situation is too vague for identification, but the Caradoc, near Church Stretton, has been supposed to be the scene of

[1] *Annal.*, xii., 31, 32. Tacitus wrote at the end of the first century A.D., and was father-in-law of Agricola, Governor of Britain A.D. 78 to 85.

[2] *Annal.*, xii., 33—36

the battle, and to be named after Caractacus. The Breidden, and several other fortified hills, have also been suggested; but in any case, whether the battle was in Shropshire or not, Shropshire was greatly interested in the result, for in consequence of the battle the Silures withdrew into their own country, and left Shropshire defenceless against the Romans. Aulus Didius succeeded Ostorius as Proprætor in A.D. 53, and found that his most important duty was to keep in check the Silures of South Wales, and the Brigantes of Lancashire and Yorkshire.[1] We might conclude from this fact that the Roman station at Uriconium, between those two powerful tribes, was established during his governorship, A.D. 53 to 57, and some of the discoveries there confirm this conclusion, and show that Uriconium was the station of the 14th Legion, which was in Britain from about A.D. 50 to 70. Veranius,[2] 57 to 59, made only some unimportant incursions into the territory of the Silures; but Suetonius Paulinus,[3] 59 to 62, is recorded to have spent his two first years in strengthening his outposts, and of these Uriconium would be one of the most important. Having done this, he attacked and captured Anglesey, but hearing of the great revolt of the Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk under Boadicea, we are told that he immediately forced his way through the midst of enemies to London, taking with him the 14th Legion. His way would probably be by Uriconium, and as since the time of Cunobeline the Ordovices and Cornavii had been connected with the Iceni by owning the superiority of the same family, it is probable that Shropshire men formed part of the hostile bodies through whom Ostorius forced his way, that they shared in the revolt as in the oppression which caused it, and that they shared in the devasta-

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[1] *Annal.*, xii., 40.
[2] *Annal.*, xiv., 29.
[3] *Agr.*, xiv.; *Annal.*, xiv., 33.

tion by fire and sword with which, after the rebellion was over, Suetonius visited the tribes which had been doubtful or hostile,[1] and in the famine which was the consequence of the devastation.

Our neighbours the Brigantes were finally reduced to submission in 69 and 70, and the Silures in 75 to 78, but it is not till the latter year that we again hear of the Ordovices. In 78, after the Proprætor, Julius Frontinus, had been recalled, and before his successor, Agricola, had arrived, the Ordovices rose in arms, and destroyed almost a whole regiment of cavalry which was acting within their borders. The news roused the whole country against the Romans, whose troops had retired into winter quarters, but Agricola, immediately on his arrival, marched into the country of the Ordovices with a small army, and though they would not face him in the open he succeeded in destroying nearly the whole tribe, and penetrating to Anglesey he completed the conquest of that British stronghold. From this time we hear no more of the Ordovices or Cornavii, unless a cohort of auxiliaries called Cohors Cornoviorum, which was stationed at Newcastle in the time of Honorius,[2] took its name from this tribe.

Agricola took great pains to reconcile the people to the Roman government by preventing oppression, and establishing a just administration, and he soon succeeded in attracting the sons of the chiefs to the towns, and persuading them to adopt the dress and language of the Romans, and to learn their arts and literature, as well as their luxuries and vices.[3] The people also he tried to reclaim from their wild state by inducing them to build houses for themselves, and temples, and public buildings. Uriconium became the capital of the county for peaceful as well as warlike purposes, and the Britons

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[1] *Annal.*, xiv., 38.
[2] *Notitia Imperii*, translated in Henry's *Hist. of Britain*, ii., 439.
[3] *Agr.*, 21.

settled down for 300 years as peaceful subjects of the Roman Empire

When the Emperor Severus, about the beginning of the 3rd century, diyided Britain into two provinces, which were afterwards increased to five, Shropshire, with all the adjoining counties, and with Wales, was included in the province of Britannia Secunda,[1] which was governed by a president, under the Prefect of Britain. By the time of Arcadius and Honorius,[2] in the beginning of the 5th century, the troops had been entirely withdrawn from this province, and in 420, at the end of the same reign, they were finally withdrawn from the island.

From the destruction of the Ordovices by Agricola in A.D. 78 to the march of Ceawlin, King of Wessex, up the Severn Valley in A.D. 577, Shropshire has no recorded history. All we can know of it must be gathered from the relics left in the ground and from the few facts as to the general condition of the country recorded by Roman writers. The numerous articles of luxury and of comfort found at Uriconium[3] prove that it was not behind other provincial cities in wealth and refinement and sense of security, and the almost total absence of non-Roman articles proves how entirely the population of the town had adopted Roman habits. But outside the town there are few traces of Roman settlements, and though three centuries of law and order and of the conveniences of civilization must have greatly modified the character and habits of the people, yet it is certain that they retained their native language, from which many places in the county derive their present names, and that they continued to use many of their native customs, in particular those connected with the burial of the dead, as Roman

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[1] Henry's *Hist. of Britain*, i., 343.

[2] *Notitia Imperii*, drawn up a little after the reign of Honorius.

[3] See Wright's *Hist. of Uriconium*, and an article on "Roman Shropshire," by Mr. Thompson Watkin, in Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, ii., 317.

remains have been found in Iberian hut circles and in Celtic tumuli, proving that these were in use in Roman times. Native princes continued to exercise authority in subordination to the Romans, often assuming Roman names, as Lucius, the prince who is recorded by Nennius, Bede, and other authorities, to have become a Christian in the latter part of the 2nd century. Christianity[1] had made great progress among the Britons in the 3rd century; in 314 they sent three bishops to the Council of Arles, and before the Romans left the island Christianity was probably the dominant religion, but no vestiges of the Christianity of this period have yet been discovered in Shropshire.

The only places in the county, besides Uriconium, at which there are any traces of Roman buildings, are :—

1.—Oakengates, on the Watling Street, near which a Roman hypocaust and some coins have been found. The station of Uxacona was at or near this place.

2.—Bury Walls, Hawkstone, where, in a quadrangular fortification enclosing 20 acres, have been found the remains of a bath, a silver Roman spur, a large hewn stone, and pieces of earthenware and brick; and near to which, at Weston, were foundations of what was probably a small Roman villa. There are also traces of a Roman road here, and of a camp near it on Hopton Hill.

3.—Old Oswestry is a strongly intrenched camp in the form of an oblong parallelogram containing over 15 acres, within which have been found a well a pavement, pieces of iron like armour, and a round shield a foot in diameter.[2] The pavement, and the shape of the fortification, indicate that the camp was altered and made into a permanent dwelling place, if not originally formed, by the Romans.

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[1] Thackeray's *Eccl. & Pol. State of Ancient Britain* gives all the authorities on this subject.

[2] Engraved for the Soc. of Antiquaries in 1763. *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 80, n.

These three are the only places north of Uriconium which show traces of permanent Roman residence.[1]

South of Uriconium we have—

4.—Yarchester,[2] a mile N.W. of Wenlock, where there are traces underground of buildings which may have belonged to a small station or to a large villa.

5.—Pontesbury,[3] where a handsome tessellated floor and other remains of a bath belonging to a rich man's villa were discovered about the year 1793.

6.—Acton Scott, where remains of a villa were discovered in 1817, and further excavated in 1844. Six Greek coins were found here, ranging from B.C. 250 to A.D. 50.

7.—Linley Hall. In the park here there are remains of a large villa, with an aqueduct, &c.

8.—Rushbury. Near the Roman camp here some Roman masonry and tiles have been found.

There are a number of other camps in the southern part of the county, the territory of the Ordovices, which are quadrangular in shape, and are therefore presumably Roman, but as no buildings or coins or other Roman remains have been found near them, they were probably only thrown up for temporary purposes during the conquest of the county, or while the roads were being made through it, and are no indication of any permanent Roman settlements. These are at Nordy Bank near Clee St. Margaret, on Callow Hill between Habberley and Minsterley, at the Walls at Chesterton near Worfield, three near Clun, one at Bank Farm near Longnor, one on Pontesford Hill, and one at Norton Camp near Stokesay. Two or three of these were probably originally British, and adapted to Roman use; the rest were made by the Romans. The

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[1] These and almost all the other Roman remains in the county are enumerated and described by Mr. Thompson Watkin in Shropsh. Arch. *Trans.*, ii., 317.

[2] Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 35.

[3] *Gent's. Mag.* for 1793, p. 1144.

lead mines on the Stiperstones are proved by inscriptions on pigs of lead found there to have been worked under Hadrian, A.D. 117 to 138; and the copper mines at Llanymynech must have been worked in the 4th century, as coins of Constantine, A.D. 306 to 337, have been found there. Very likely the grotto at Hawkstone also is the remains of a Roman copper mine; and the villas at Pontesbury and Linley may have been built for officials of the lead mines, and that at Weston for someone connected with the Hawkstone copper mine.

The only recorded finds of Roman coins, except at Uriconium, appear to be near Ratlinghope, on the Wild Moors near Kynnersley (principally of Constantine), near Welshampton, and a find of nearly 1,000 small brass coins of the middle of the 3rd century in the parish of Moreton Say, made in 1898.[1] The last three places are in the northern division of the county, the territory of the Cornavii. Some coin moulds were found in 1747 at Ryton, near Condover, but probably belonged to forgers.

It will be seen from the above list of Roman remains that besides Uriconium itself no traces of Roman settlements have been found in North Shropshire, except a fortified post at Bury Walls, another at Old Oswestry, and villas at Weston and Oakengates; and that the almost total absence of Roman camps corroborates the silence of Tacitus, and leads to the belief that the Romans had exceedingly little fighting to do in the Shropshire part of the territory of the Cornavii.

In South Shropshire we have remains of five villas, two at least being probably residences of officials of the mines. We have no important permanent fortification, but a large number of temporary camps, indicating, as Tacitus indicates, that the resistance of the Ordovices gave a good deal of trouble to the Romans, though it

[1] See Catalogue of Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities, 1898, at which some of these coins were exhibited.

is very likely that some of the camps were merely built for the protection of the workmen engaged in making ther oads, and their existence does not prove that there was fighting in their neighbourhood.

Very few, if any, Romans probably remained in Shropshire after the troops had been withdrawn from Britain, and although the native chiefs had learnt Roman habits, and their subjects had acquired some Roman arts, yet the incursions of savage tribes soon extirpated the Romanisers, and destroyed the Roman buildings; and the only influence which the Roman occupation had on the future history of the county was the influence of their roads. But this is an influence which can hardly be exaggerated. The Roman roads were the first metalled roads made here, and very few indeed were made for 1300 years after the Romans left. Many of them are still used; every town in the north of the county, at any rate, seems to have been built on or close to a Roman road; and along the Roman roads no doubt came most of the subsequent invaders of the county.

The only two Roman roads, probably, mentioned in Antonine's *Itinerary*,[1] which passed through Shropshire are his second and twelfth. The second led from the Roman Wall to Richborough in Kent, and connected Chester with Uriconium, Oakengates, and Penkridge, the stations on it being Chester to Bovium 10m., to Mediolanum 20m., to Rutunium 12m., to Uriconium 11m., to Uxaconium 11m., to Pennocrucium 12m. It is generally admitted that this road from Uriconium to Pennocrucium is the Watling Street, which runs through Wellington, Oakengates, and Weston, but the northern part has not been identified. There was

[1] Printed at the end of Speed's *History*, and, so far as relates to Britain, in *Henry*, vol. ii., p. 417—438. The miles mentioned in it are Roman miles of 1,000 paces, about 142 yards short of an English mile. The *Itinerary* was probably drawn up under Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138 to 161, and many Roman roads may have been made after that time.

certainly a Roman road from Uriconium almost due north to Bury Walls, where traces of it, with remains of two Roman milestones, have been found; by Prees, where the name Watling Street survived till quite lately; to Whitchurch, and thence by Malpas to Chester, the straightness of the existing road from Prees indicating its Roman origin. But this is much too short for the itinerary road, and if, as has been suggested, Bury Walls is Rutunium, then Mediolanum and Bovium must be far east of this road, and the Mediolanum of Atonine's second iter can hardly be the town of that name which Ptolemy tells us was in the territory of the Ordovices, though it may possibly be the town to which the tenth road of the *Itinerary* led, from Manchester to Condate 18m., and thence to Mediolanum 18m. In that case it is suggested that Mediolanum may be Chesterton near Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Bovium, Tiverton near Tarporley. But whether Bury Walls was Rutunium or not, in any case it was a Roman settlement, and the Roman road we have mentioned ran past it.

Another road must have connected Uriconium with the mines at Llanymynech, and probably there would be one from Llanymynech to Chester. From Uriconium it must have crossed the Severn at Atcham, and it can be traced on the map by extremely straight roads, interrupted now in parts, past Meole Brace, Cruckton, and Stoney Stretton, to Westbury, and thence north west past a camp and some tumuli to Stanford, and under the Breidden to Llandrinio, Sarn Wen, and Llanymynech; Stretton, Stanford, and Sarn all being names indicative of a Roman road. The *Itinerary* distances would agree very well with placing Rutunium at Stoney Stretton, in which case Rowton, two or three miles off, preserves the name, and Mediolanum at Llanymynech. The Commentator on Richard of Cirencester accepts this as the itinerary road without knowing anything of the Roman names in its neighbourhood, or of the Roman remains at Llanymynech, which, of

course, strongly confirm his views; he merely places Mediolanum "on the banks of the Tanat." At Holt there was a Roman station which may have been Bovium, about 22 miles from Llanymynech, and thence it is eight to Chester, but the important point is not so much to know what were the Roman names of these places as to know that there were Roman settlements there, with Roman roads between them, and that the country along those roads was cleared and made peaceful and habitable in Roman times. Another road branching from the first at Rea Farm after crossing the river Tern, protected by Ebury camp, and going very straight to Hardwick, Loppington, and Welshampton, is said to be traceable by pavements still existing or recorded at Astley, Hadnall, Noneley, Loppington, and Welshampton, and the straightness and appearance of much of the existing road leads to the belief that another branch struck off near Hardwick, and ran through Middle and Ellesmere along Trench Lane to Overton. Another, much of which is still a main road, ran from Chesterton through Tong and Newport to Whitchurch. And if Old Oswestry was permanently occupied by the Romans, there was probably a road to it from Llanymynech, which could not be very different from the present one, and perhaps another towards Overton, on the line of which we find the Roman names of Sarn and Street-y-dinas.

Such are the roads north of Uriconium, as to which we have some evidence that they were made by the Romans. In the south the only itinerary road is the twelfth, from Silchester to Uriconium, which came by Magna, probably Kenchester in Herefordshire, to Bravinium 24m., and thence to Uriconium 27m. Richard of Cirencester identifies Bravinium with Plotemy's Brannogenium, which was in the country of the Ordovices, and his commentator places it at Leintwardine. From there the road goes very straight, bearing the name of Watling Street, near Norton camp, over Stretford Bridge, past Acton Scott and the three

Strettons to Cound and Wroxeter. A branch from this[1] seems to have gone from Pitchford to the Roman fortifications at Rushbury and Nordy Bank, bearing the name of the Devil's Causeway near Pitchford, and of the Roman bank where it crosses Wenlock Edge. Several other roads[2] are suspected to have been made by the Romans, and every station or important villa was no doubt connected by road with Uriconium. The camps on Callow and Pontesford Hills, and the Lead Mines which they protected, must have been so connected, very likely by way of Atcham, King Street, and Longden Wood, where the existing road is very straight and direct.

The Romans, then, left the county with well-made roads in many directions through it, and along all of them the land would be cleared and made safe and habitable. There was a considerable town at Wroxeter, and probably a good many native settlements along the course of these roads. The natives had learnt Roman habits of life, and had accumulated sufficient wealth to make them worth plundering. There were still probably native hereditary chiefs, but for the most part they had lost the power of governing, and their inferiors had ceased to look to them for directions, so that there was no leader strong enough to unite the Britons against the barbarians when the Roman authority was removed.

Even before the final departure of the Romans, in A.D. 364 to 367, we are told[3] that the Picts, Attacots and Scots devastated a great part of England. Theodosius expelled them in 368, and repaired the places they had destroyed, as well as others which had been allowed to decay during the long peace. But after the accession of the Emperor Honorius, at 10 years old, in

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[1] *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 138.

[2] They are fully discussed in Mr. Thompson Watkin's article already quoted.

[3] *Amm. Marcell*, l. 27, c. 8; l. 28, c. 3.

395, the incursions of the Picts and Scots became very common.[1] We have no local details, but it cannot have been long after the final abandonment of the county by the Romans, and may have been before it, that they penetrated as far as Shropshire, and it was probably their approach which caused the erection of the very irregular and poorly built wall which is still traceable round Uriconium.[2] They had got to the extreme south of England when Hengist and Horsa were invited to Thanet to repel them in 449. Mr. Wright, the historian of Uriconium,[3] considers that it was destroyed in the first part of the fifth century, and if it had continued to be inhabited much later than that it is almost certain that many more articles of post Roman character would have been found among its ruins than have actually been found there. It must have been, therefore, the Picts and Scots who destroyed it, and as its destruction would open their way into the country of the Silures, it may probably have been the cause which determined Vortigern, King of the Silures, in 449 to invite the Saxons into Britain in order to expel the Picts and Scots.

The acceptance of this invitation by the Saxons, disastrous as it was to the Britons of the south and east, nevertheless answered its purpose extremely well as far as Shropshire and Vortigern's own kingdom of the Silures were concerned, for the Saxons drove back the Picts and Scots into their own country, and we hear no more of their incursions, and an Anglian colony was founded in Northumbria which was an effective bar to future incursions from the north, while the Saxons themselves did not penetrate to Shropshire for probably 130 years, so that during that period the Britons enjoyed independence and tranquility.[4]

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[1] Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, l. 1, c. 12.
[2] Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 97; Green's *Making of England*, p. 115.
[3] Wright's *Uriconium*, pp. 70, 387.
[4] See Green's *Making of England*, p. 85, n.

There is no historical record of any event in Shropshire during this period. The Romanized Britons of Uriconium no doubt now built houses at Pengwern to replace those destroyed at Uriconium; and a British town may have grown up at Oakengates near Uxacona, and a few British miners may have continued to work at Llanymynech and at Shelve. But nearly all our existing towns and villages have Saxon names, and may be presumed to have been founded by the Saxons; and there are so few traces of British occupation that we may be sure that the British population of the county was never very large; and in spite of the clearances made by the Romans it is probable that much of the county when the Saxons and Angles took possession of it was still covered with primeval forest,[1] and that great stretches along the river sides were still impassable bogs.

In 583, Ceawlin, King of Wessex, marched up the Severn Valley from Gloucester, which he had taken from the Britons in 577. He made his way through the great forest of Wyre and so into Shropshire, being the first Saxon who had penetrated so far. But advancing to Faddiley,[2] on the borders of Cheshire, he was met and defeated by a British army under Brocmail, Prince of Powys, and had to abandon the whole of the Severn valley, though not till he had "taken many towns and immense booty and wealth."[3] Shropshire was thus restored to the Britons, but Gloucester and the lower part of the Severn valley remained in

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[1] Green's *Making of England*, pp. 11, 134.

[2] "English Conquest of the Severn Valley," by Dr. Guest, in *Archæol. Journal*, xix., 195. Llywarch Hen's elegy on "Cynddylan" relates to this period, and is partly quoted and translated in Dr. Guest's article. The elegy speaks of the destruction of a town which is identified by Dr. Guest with Uriconium, and mentions also the burning of Pengwern; but Mr. Wright (*Uriconium*, p. 70 and appendix) gives very strong reasons for thinking that the elegy is an unhistorical romance of the 12th century, and Eyton, x., 130, agrees with him.

[3] *Saxon Chronicle.*

the hands of West Saxon settlers under a nephew of Ceawlin.[1]

In 613 Æthelfrith, King of Northumbria, attacked Chester, then the chief city of the Britons of North Wales, and Brocmail marched from Pengwern to its relief, but was defeated, and the Northumbrians annexed Cheshire, thus cutting off the Britons of Shropshire from those of Lancashire and Cumberland, as they had already been cut off by the Saxon conquest of Gloucester from those of Devon and Cornwall. In this battle of Chester 1,200 monks from the great British Monastery of Bangor in Flintshire are said to have been massacred. Shropshire remained British, but the British princes had to acknowledge the supremacy of the Northumbrian kings.[2]

In 633 Cadwallon, King of North Wales, threw off this supremacy, allied himself with Penda of Mercia, invaded Northumbria, and defeated and killed the Northumbrian King Edwin at Hatfield. Cadwallon captured York and occupied Northumbria for a year, but in 635 the new King Oswald defeated and killed him.[3] The Britons had to withdraw into their own territory, and were never afterwards able to act on the offensive against the English.

In 642, Oswald marched against Penda, but was defeated and killed in a great battle at Maserfeld,[4] probably Maesbury near Oswestry, which latter town is named after King Oswald. To arrive at Maesbury he must have marched southwards over much the same line as Ceawlin and Brocmail and Cadwallon had traversed in coming northwards to attack what were now the dominions of Oswald, and must have made use of the Roman road from Chester to Llanymynech. His defeat made Penda the most powerful of the English kings; but in 655 Penda was defeated and killed in

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[1] Green, p. 207.
[2] Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, bk. ii., c. 3, 9.
[3] *Ib.*, bk. ii, c. 20.
[4] *Ib.*, bk. iii., c. 9.

Yorkshire, and Oswy annexed the northern part of Penda's dominions,[1] and may have annexed North Shropshire with them. It had hitherto been British, but the Britons had been allied with Penda, and may have been punished for this by the loss of this part of Powysland, and its annexation by Oswy would account for his brother's name being given to a new settlement near where Oswald fell. In 659 Oswy was expelled from Mercia, and North Shropshire must then or soon after have become subject to Wulfhere, son of Penda, and to his successors Kings of Mercia. South Shropshire was still Welsh, but with that exception the western boundary of the Kingdom of Mercia in the time of Archbishop Theodore, 659 to 690, was probably nearly the same as that of the present dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, and Chester, the first of which was carved by him and the last by Henry VIII. out of what was before the single see of Mercia or Lichfield.[2] Oswestry and the neighbourhood were included in Mercia and the diocese of Lichfield, and were not transferred to St. Asaph till about 1160.[3]

In 721 the Britons obtained a victory over the Saxons (presumably the Mercians) in North Wales, at a place called Garth Maelawc, but in 728 Ethelbald King of Mercia invaded Wales with the object of annexing the fertile country between the Severn and the Wye, which includes the greater part of South Shropshire, and penetrated as far as Abergavenny. During the rest of his reign, which lasted from 716 to 757, he was frequently at war with the Britons, and appears to have been always victorious. After his death the Britons recovered the country west of the Severn, and ravaged great part of Mercia, but in 778 and the six subsequent years Offa drove them back, expelled the King of Powys from Pengwern, thenceforth

[1] Green, 303.
[2] Green, 343.
[3] Eyton x., 335.

called by the Saxon name of Scrobsbyrig or Shrewsbury, carried the Mercia border to the Wye, and secured it by the great dyke which still bears his name, which runs from the mouth of the Wye to that of the Dee,[1] and still in some places forms the boundary between England and Wales. The whole of Shropshire was thenceforth finally annexed to Mercia, the Britons were expelled, and Englishmen established here in their stead.[2] Offa's conquests were for the most part annexed to the new diocese of Hereford, not to the old one of Lichfield. Thus the conquest of Shropshire by the English was completed, and such British inhabitants as were left in it became absorbed in and united to the mass of the English settlers.

Of this whole period, from the coming of the Romans to the expulsion of the Britons, very few traces are left in the county. Roman roads remain, and have been enumerated, and some places along their course, like the Strettons, are named after them. British roads were mere tracks, and cannot be certainly identified if they still exist. Not a single British or Roman building remains above ground except the fragment of wall at Uriconium. The British buildings were made only of timber and mud, and would soon be destroyed. The Roman buildings remained for ages, even down to the 12th and 13th centuries,[3] but seem in no case to have been inhabited or repaired by Saxon or Norman, who at first avoided them as haunted by evil spirits, and afterwards used their materials for their own buildings in the neighbourhood. British and Roman intrenchments remain in considerable numbers, but exercised no influence on the subsequent history of the county. British tumuli also remain in considerable numbers, and are most of them probably of the period under discussion, though some may be earlier.

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[1] Green, 119.
[2] Powell's *Hist. of Cambria*, 13—17, and *English Chronicle*.
[3] Wright's *Uriconium*, 76—82.

British and Roman institutions, political, social, and religious alike, were entirely swept away by the English.[1] The British language was swept away to the west, with those who spoke it, and though in Bede's time there were Latins in England using the Latin tongue,[2] they were probably quite unconnected with the times of Roman domination, and were ecclesiastics speaking Latin as the language of civilisation, not as the language of their birth. Every borough and almost every village, except a few along the present Welsh border, has a Saxon name, though the Wrekin and a few other places retain a British one. The English settlements were necessarily influenced by the alterations in the natural features of the country, the roads, the clearances, the cultivated ground, left by its earlier inhabitants, and the long and bitter struggle of the Britons with the invaders left a hostility of feeling between the two nations which has hardly yet completely disappeared; but with these exceptions the development of the county under the English was entirely uninfluenced by the history of its former inhabitants.

The Welsh, of course, did not recognise that the whole of Shropshire had ceased to be British. The Princely families expelled from this part of their territory continued to reign in Wales and to claim as their own *de jure* all that had formerly belonged to them, and they were sometimes able to make the claims good. The Welsh chroniclers also spoke of the land so claimed as still belonging to the Welsh claimants. Hence we sometimes find a Welsh and an English owner dealing at the same time with the same land, and it does not necessarily follow that because a Norman makes a grant of land in a border Hundred, such as Oswestry, or because a Welsh poet or chronicler speaks of land there belonging to a Welshman, that

[1] Green, 1, 137—148.
[2] Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, i., 1.

such Norman or Welshman was in actual possession at the time; though eventually it was almost always the Norman or Saxon title which prevailed. Under weak kings, both Saxon and Norman, parts of Shropshire were re-occupied for a time by the Welsh, and it was not till the failure of Owen Glyndwr that they finally relinquished all effort to re-assert their authority in what had once been British Shropshire.

THE MERE, IN THE PARISH OF BASCHURCH.

The early deeds relating to The Mere, in the parish of Baschurch, are in the possession of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., and by his permission an abstract of them is here given. They are especially interesting, as they throw light on the history of a place of which very little is said in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Eyton alludes to the de Mere family in vol. x., pp. 77, 134, 138, but gives no account of the place from which the family took their name. From the de Meres the estate ultimately passed in 1470 to Thomas Warde, and it continued in his descendants for ten generations. It came to the Offleys about 1690, by the marriage of Elizabeth Warde with Robert Offley; and to the Wakemans in 1797, by the marriage of Sarah Offley with Sir Henry Wakeman. The property was offered for sale on 30th July, 1827, and was ultimately conveyed by Sir Henry Wakeman and his wife on 25th December, 1828. It now belongs to Mr. Richard Wall, of Mere House, whose grandfather purchased it. The Mere estate is called Mere-house or Mere-bank.

The following pedigree will show the descent of the property in the de Mere family :—

William de la Mere=. . .

John de la Mere, occurs 1178—1210=. . .

Richard de la Mere, occurs 1210—1250=. . .

John de la Mere, occurs 1291=. . .

Margery, or Margaret, elder daughter; married to William, son of John de Haueston (both living 1296).

Sibilla, younger daughter; married to Roger son of Adam de Lopyton (both living 1296. He was dead before 1317, when she occurs as widow).

Philip de la Mere occurs 1199. Richard son of Hugh de Mere occurs 1287. Hugh de Mere occurs 1296. Richard de la Mere occurs 1479-80. I cannot place these in the pedigree.

The earliest deed is a thirteenth century deed without date. It is a grant from John, son of Richard de La Mere, lord of La Mere, to his eldest daughter Margery, of his capital mease (or messuage) which came to him after his father's death, with the messuage and curtilages and half the land which he held within the town of La Mere and without; in case of her death without issue, the same to revert to the grantor or his heirs; and the rent of one rose at the nativity of St. John the Baptist. The date is probably a little earlier than 1291.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Ricardi de La Mere dominus de La Mere dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Margarie filie mee primogenite et heredibus suis mesam meam capitalem videlicet illam mesam que mihi contingebat de libero tenemento post recessum patris mei cum messuagio et curtilagiis et dimietatem totius terre mee quod unquam habui vel habere potui infra villam de La Mere et extra. Habendum et tenendum de predicto Johanne de La Mere predicte Margarie filie sue et heredibus suis totum predictum tenementum cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et assiamentis et liberis consuetudinibus dicto tenemento pertinentibus videlicet in bosco mogor' in aeris pratis pasturis herbariis in viis in semitis in caleris in vetteris in mareseis et in omnibus aliis locis predicto tenemento pervenientibus. Et si ita contingat quod dicta Margeria fato recesserit sine herede ex corpore suo legitime procreato totum predictum tenementum sine contradictione vel impedimento dicte Margarete vel alicujus nomine suo predicto Johanni de La Mere vel heredibus suis revertat. Reddendo inde annuatim predicto Johanni de La Mere in tota vita sua dicta Margaria vel heredes sui unam rosam ad nativitatem sancti Johannis babtiste (*sic*) pro omni seculari servicio exactione et demando et pro omnibus rebus que a predicto tenemento exeunt aut exire poterint et pro omnimodis transgressionibus. Ego vero dictus Johannes de la Mere totum predictum tenementum predicte Margerie filie mee contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabo acquietabo et defendam imperpetuum, et quia volo quod hec mea donacio

concessio et presentis carte confirmacio mea stabllis imperpetuum permaneat huius presentis carte tenore sigilli mei impressione roboravi. His testibus: Rogero de Preston, Willielmo Banaster, Roberto de Haueston, Ricardo milite de Milleford, Rogero de Slepe, et multis aliis.

[Seal of white wax, broken: A star or mullet of 8 points in the centre. Legend indistinct, begins S' IO. . .]

The second deed is about the same date as the preceding one. It is a grant from John, lord of la Mere, to William son of John de Haestan, and Margery his wife, of five acres of land in the town del Mere, of which four lie upon le Mulnenor long between land of John Stad on the one side and land which was Hugemo' on the other side, and the fifth acre is that chief acre at the head of the said four acres; also of a piece of meadow between le mulnestr and the said four acres; to hold of the grantor to William and Margery and their heirs, without any rent.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Dominus de la Mere dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo filis Johannis de Haestan et Margerie uxori sue quinque acres terre in villa del mere, quorum quatuor jacent super le Mulnenor long inter terram Johannis Stad ex una parte et terram que fuit Hugemo' ex altera, et quinta acra illa capital acra ad capud dictarum quatuor acrarum. Dedi etiam et concessi predictis Willielmo et Margerie quendam platiam prati inter le mulnestr, unde et predictas quatuor acras. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus seu assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum cum suis omnibus pertineneiis libertatibus eysiamentis tante terre prout metibus sine aliquo Redditu sen servicio mihi vel alicuj nostrorum. Ego vero dictus Johannes et heredes mei predictas quinque acras terre ad dictam placiam prati cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis Willielmo et Margerie et eorum heredibus seu assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas Warentizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei Testimonium huic carte presenti sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Thoma le taylur, Thoma de oluptn'olle, Ranulpho payn, Rogero burnel, Reynario le mons. do Stanwrdin', et multis aliis.

[Seal like preceding.]

Grant from Richard son Hugh de Mere juxta Baschirche, to Stephen son of Richard de Walleforde, of one messuage and half a virgate of land in the town of la mere juxta Baschirche, except six acres of unenclosed pasture land [terre campestralis] which Roger Dolute holds, which messuage and half virgate of land Hugh, the grantor's father, formerly held in the same town: paying to the Abbot of Salop 6d. silver at Michaelmas, and two annual appearances at the great court of Baschurche, and a heriot. Witnesses: Richard Hord of Walleuord, Richard, son of Richard Hord, Richard de Walleuord, Roger Burnell of Marton, William le Chapman of Eyton, & others. Dated at the Mere, Thursday in Easter Week, 15 Edward. [1287.]

[Seal, a star or mullet.]

Grant from Roger son of Adam de Lopyton and Sibilla his wife, to William son of John de Haweston and Margery his wife, of a messuage and all the land and the tenement which they had in La Mere, namely, that capital messuage and all that land and tenement which John de La Mere, father of the said Margery, held of the grantors in the same for the term of his life, for 60s. silver paid by William and Margery: Rendering to the chief lords of the fee the services due, and also what Royal service is due for so great a tenement. Witnesses: Richard le Banastr', Reiner de Stanwrthyn, William le Chapmon de Eyton, Roger Burnel, Hugh de Mere, & others. Dated at the Mere on Thursday next before the feast of St. Edmund Archbishop, 24 Edward. [Nov. 1296.]

Grant from John de Morton, perpetual Vicar of Bassechirch, to Roger son of Richard de Prestecote, for 7 mares silver paid by Roger, of a certain messuage and one noke of land in the town of la Mere, namely, that which the said John bought of Richard le Taylur chaplain: To hold to the said Roger and his heirs, of the chief lords of the fee, paying to the Abbot of Salop 6d. annually for all secular services. Witnesses: William de Ondeslowe, Reiner de Stanworthyn, Richard Banastre, Hugh de Eton, Richard S'gent, and others. Dated at the Mere, on Sunday before the feast of the blessed Margaret virgin 29 Edward. [July 1301.]

(A duplicate of this deed omits the payment to the Abbot of Salop.)

Grant from Sibilla daughter of John de Mere, in her lawful widowhood, to Reyner son of William de Stanworthyn, for 10 mares silver paid by him, of a certain messuage in the town of Mere, which lies opposite the messuage of the said Sibilla, and

half of the land and tenement which John her father gave her in the same town, and 3½ acres of land of her purparty, of which 3 acres lie in Ronlowesfeld, and ½ acre lies in Mulnefeld, and 1½d. rent annually issuing from a certain tenement which Roger de Mere son of Richard de Prestcote held of her: To hold to Reyner and his heirs, of the chief lords of the fee, at the accustomed service to the Abbot of Salop and his successors. Witnesses: Roger de Stanworthyn, Roger de Eton, Richard de Kincht, Roger son of Philip de Basseth, William de Ondeslowe, and many others.

[No date, but between 1296 and 1317, probably nearer the latter year. Seal wanting.]

Quit Claim from Sibilla, daughter of John de la Mere, formerly the wife of Roger son of Adam de Lopyton, to John son of Thomas le Taylur de Marton and Sibilla his wife, and their heirs lawfully begotten, of all her right and claim which she had in the town of La Mere and outside. Witnesses: Stephan de Felton, Richard lord of Pecton, Roger Burnel of Marton, William Le Chapmon de Eyton, Richard his brother of Marton, and many others. Dated at the Mere, on Thursday after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas Martyr, 10 Edward son of Edward. [July 1317.]

Grant from John de Marton and Sibil his wife, to Roger Dolutel of Eyton, of one butt of land in le Mere, lying near the curtilage of the said Roger: To hold of John and Sibil, to the said Roger and his heirs, of the chief lords of the fee. Witnesses: Stephan de Felton, Roger Burnel of Marton, William de Eyton, and others. Dated at Baschirch, on Sunday before the feast of St. Laurence Martyr, 13 Edward son of King Edward. [Aug. 1319.]

Grant from William le Chapmon de Eyton, to Roger Dolitel of the same place, of one selion of land lying between the mores ledyate and land of the said Roger, and abutting one end towards the water and the other end towards the high road, in exchange for taking marl upon the land of the said Roger. Witnesses: Richard Banastr', Richard le knye of Walleford, John son of Reyner of Stanworthin, Robert his brother of the same, and John de ffennimere, and others.

[No date, but between 1287 and 1328, probably nearer the latter year. Seal wanting.]

Grant from John de Walleford clerk, to William son of William de Tonge and Cestilia his wife, of two messuages 3 bovates and 3 acres of land in la Mere juxta Baschirche. To hold to William and Castilia, and the heirs of their bodies. If

they die without issue, then to John, brother of said William, in tail; remainder to John, younger brother of said John, in tail; remainder to Margaret, sister of said John the younger in tail; remainder to the right heirs of the said William de Tonge senior. Witnesses: Richard son of Richard Hord of Walleford, William de Eyton, John son of Reginald de Stanworthyn, Richard de Walleford, Roger son of Robert de Stanworthyn, John Graunt of Prestecote, and John son of Roger de Baschirche. Dated at Prestecote Friday before the feast of the Holy Trinity 1 Edward III. [June 1328.]

[Seal, two clerks holding a crucifix.]

(The counterpart of this deed has two seals. The first a chevron between three birds, 2 and 1.)

Quit Claim from William son of Roger de Burleton, to Roger Dolutes of Eyton, of one messuage and one nocate of land in Mere juxta Baschirche, which said Roger formerly held of said William for life. To hold to said Roger and his heirs, at the rent of 12d. sterling payable at the Annunciation, and after Roger's decease of 6d. for all secular demands. Witnesses: Stephen de Felton, Robat Hord of Walleford, Roger Burnel of Marton, William le Chapmon of Eyton, William de Tonge, and others. Dated at Mere on Sunday after the Feast of All Saints', 1 Edward III. [November 1328.]

[Seal wanting.]

Quit Claim from William Pate, to William de Tonge, of all his lands and tenements in Mere juxta Baschurch, which the grantor leased to the grantee for a term of years. To hold to said William de Tonge and his heirs. Witnesses: Richard Hord of Walleford, Richard de Walleford, John le Grant of Prestecot, Stephen de Marsh, and others. Dated at Mere, Friday on the morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, 20 Edward III. [Nov. 1347.]

[Seal, A cross pommée.]

Grant from Sibil widow of William de Fenymere, to John de Fenymere, of all those messuages lands and tenements which she had in the vills of Mere and Prestcote. To hold to John and his heirs. Witnesses: John Draper, John Husee of Balderton, Thomas Burnell of Marton, Hugh Acherley of Stanwordyn, John Hordley of Prestcote, and others. Dated at le Mere, Wednesday before the feast of the nativity of blessed Mary the Virgin, 4 Henry VI. [September 1425.]

[Seal, the letter S.]

Quit Claim from Thomas Warynge of Ondeslowe and Roger Wycherley, to John Fenymere of Fenymere, of all their right

and claim in all the lands and tenements which the said John has of the gift and feoffment of Sibil widow of William de Fenymere in the vills of Mere and Prestcote. Witnesses: Gag° Hawkstan, Gruffin Kynaston, John Ondeslowe of Ondeslowe, Robert Ondeslow, John Coly of Wollenon, and others. Dated at Fenymere, Saturday in the Octaves of St. Martin. 5 Henry VI. [November 1427.]

[Seals indistinct.]

Grant from Roger Glover, son & heir of Sybil de Fenymer' the daughter & heir of Margaret de Tong, to Thomas Warde, of two messuages, three bovates and three acres of land, in the town of Baschurche, and of one messuage, one bovate of land, and a parcel of meadow to the same messuage adjacent, in the town of Prestcote juxta Baschurche. To hold to said Thomas & his heirs. Witnesses: Philip Kynaston of Walford, esq., Robert Onneslowe and Richard Oteley, gents., Richard Twyford, John Wyle, William Hordley, Thomas Achurley, and many others. Dated at Mere aforesaid, Thursday next after the Invention of Holy Cross 9 Edward IV. [May 1470.]

[Seal: A lion rampant.]

Appointment by Roger Glover of Humfrey Kynaston and Richard Oteley, gents., as his Attorneys, to deliver seisin of the premises mentioned in the last Deed to Thomas Warde. Dated Monday after the Invention of the Holy Cross, 9 Edward IV. [May 1470.]

Quit Claim by Thomas Williams, son and heir of John Williams of Stanwarthyn in Campo, to Thomas Warde of Baschurch, of all his right and claim in all his lands and tenements in the town and fields of Stanworthyn, which descended to the grantor by right of heirship after the death of the said John his father, and which the grantor gave to the said Thomas Warde by Charter dated 12 April 10 Edward IV. Witnesses: Philip Kynaston, esq., Roger Kynaston son of the said Philip, Guido Banastr', Thomas Acherley, Thomas Payne, Richard Warde, and many others. Dated at Stanworthyn aforesaid 1 June 10 Edward IV. [1471.]

[Seal wanting.]

Grant from Richard Fenymere of Shyfnale, to Thomas Warde of Baschurche, of one messuage in the town of Mere in the parish of Baschurche, situate between a messuage of Richard de Le Mere on the one side and the King's Highway [Via Regia] on the other side, with half a ferendell of land in the fields of the said town of Mere. To hold to said Thomas Warde and his heirs, rendering to the chief lord ½d. silver at

Michaelmas annually. Witnesses: Roger Kynaston de Walford, John Kynaston de Nesse, esq., Richard Twyford of Petton, gent., Roger Wyke of Weston, John Browd' of Wytheford, yomen, and many others. Dated at Mere, Monday after the Purification B.V.M. 19 Edward IV. [February 1479-80.]
[Seal defaced.]

Appointment by Richard Fenymere of Walter parson of the church of Fyttes as his Attorney, to deliver seisin of the premises mentioned in the last deed to Thomas Warde. Dated at Shifnall, Monday after Purification B.V.M. 19 Edward IV. [February 1479-80.]
[Seal: a fesse between 3 chevrons (?) 2 and 1.]

Grant from Thomas Payne of Weston yeoman, son and heir of John Payne late of Weston yeoman, to John Warde, son and heir of Thomas Warde of Newtowne, gent., & to Johanna his wife, to Roger Cotton, John Warde senior of Ryghton, Thomas Cotton, and William Oliver, of all those messuages, lands, &c., which the said Thomas Payne has in the fields of Weston and Maire within the parish of Baschurche. To hold to the grantees, to the use of said John Warde the son and Johanna, and to the heirs of John. And he appoints Richard Cotton clerk and Roger Ward his attorneys to deliver seisin. Dated 4 December 15 Henry VIII. [1523.]
[Seal, not distinct.]

Bargain and Sale by John Pollard esq. and George Bytle gent. to John Warde and Johanna his wife, of two water mills called Bent mylle and Mylford mylle, in the parish of Baschurche and lordship of Meredon, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Haughmond, occupied by Margaret Warde, which the grantors had of the grant of the King by Letters Patent dated 2 Nov. anno 37 [1545]. To hold to said John and Johanna in tail, remainder to the heirs of Johanna. And they appoint John Hewes and Richard Warde their attorneys to deliver seisin. Dated 22 November, 37 Henry VIII. [1545.]
per me Johannam Pollard. per me Georg' Bithe.
[Seal: a spread eagle (?)] [Seal indistinct.]

Grant from John Warde de Newtowne de Baschurche, gent. and Johanna his wife, to Francis Warde their son, of their messuages, lands, &c., in Newtowne de Baschurche. To hold to said Francis Warde and the heirs of his body, by his wife Katerine daughter of one Roger Edge of co. Salop, gent. And

they appoint John Wynn and Hugh Corbett their attorneys to deliver seism. Dated 20 February, 1 and 2 Philip & Mary, [1554-5.]

[Seals indistinct.]

Quit Claim by Thomas Hawkes, gent. to Richard Payne of Petton (?), of all his right in the messuages, lands, &c., of said Richard Payne in the Newtowne Baschurch, or Baschurch, lately purchased from Arthur Ward of Hinton gent., grantor's father-in-law. Dated 2 February 26 Car. II. 1674. [Seal.]

Bargain & Sale from Arthur Warde the elder of Hinton gent. to John Oliver and Edward Powall, of three tenements in Newtowne Baschurch, Baschurch Meere, and Stanwardine in the fields, occupied by Margaret Kynaston widow, for six months, at the rent of 4d. Dated 24 March 29 Car. II. 1666. [Seal.]

Receipt dated 7 August, 32 Car. II. 1680, from Arthur Warde of Hinton, gent. to Thomas Lyster esq. for £300, and to Edward Powel for £300, being the moneys mentioned in an Indenture dated —— 27 [Car. II.] between said [Arthur Warde] of 1st part, said Thomas [Lyster] of 2nd part, and said Edward Powell [of the 3rd part].

[Seal: Arms of Ward. The document is much defaced.]

The pedigree of Ward of Newton, Baschurch, and Hinton, was entered at the Vis. Salop, 1623 (see *Harl. Soc.*, vol. xxix., pp. 484-5), and 1663. The following is a continuation of the Visitation pedigree, and shows the descent of the Mere estate in the Ward, Offley, and Wakeman families:—

Arthur Ward, of Hinton, in com. Salop, ao. 1623, fil. 4. = Anna, dau. of Tho. Mynde, of Myndtowne, in co. Salop.

- Samuell, ob. s.p.
- Francis, ob. s.p.
- Arthur Ward, of Hinton & Baschurch; b. 1606; d. 1671. = Onley Lowe, dau. of Thomas Lowe, of Borley Hall, co. Salop.

- Arthur, b. 1643; d. s.p. 1686.
- Roger, d. s.p.
- Martha, m. Hawke, & d. s.p.
- Robert Offley; d. 1697. = Elizabeth, d. & h.; b. 1648; m. 1690; d. 1715.

Ward Offley, of Hinton & Baschurch; d. 1715. = Ursula Payne.

- *a*

Richard Ward Offley, of Hinton & Baschurch; d. 1762. = Sarah, d. of George Penbury, of Wotherton & Rorrington.

Ward Offley; d. s.p. 1793.

Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart., of Perdiswell, co. Worcester; d. 1831. Sold the Mere estate in 1828. = Sarah Offley, b. 1759; m. 1797; d. 1843.

The *Arms* of Ward are :—Argent, two bars gules each charged with three martlets or, in chief a cross-crosslet between two fleur-de-lis azure, all within a bordure engrailed sable, a mullet for difference. The *Arms* of Offley are :—Argent, on a cross patonce azure, between four Cornish choughs proper, a lion statant guardant or.

The property therefore came to Arthur Ward of Hinton, on the death of his half-brother Roger, or his nephew Roger. On his death it passed to his only surviving son, Arthur Ward; and on his death in 1671, his son Arthur Ward succeeded, but died without issue in 1686, when it came to his sister and heiress, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Offley. Their great-granddaughter, Sarah Offley, married Sir Henry Wakeman, and they finally sold the estate on 25th December, 1828, as stated above.

W.G.D.F.

THE DOMESTIC HISTORY OF HENRY VYNAR, OF LONDON AND CONDOVER, TOGETHER WITH A TRANSCRIPT OF HIS WILL.

By The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

The following curious domestic history is found in the first page of the Condover Court Roll Book, in the handwriting of Henry or Harry Vynar, who came into possession of the Condover estate about the year 1570, in succession to Robert Longe, whose daughter Mary he had married. He had spent his early married life in London, as a mercer, where he probably acquired some wealth. We learn indirectly that he was in a fair way to municipal honours, when he retired from business and removed to Salop, for among the god-parents of his children are found the "lorde mayor" Sir Thomas Lodge, Mr. Alderman Martyn, My Lady Laxton, and others who must have moved in the higher circles of civic society. We see that he was tinctured with one of the fashionable foibles of the time, for he records the sign of the Zodiac, under which several of his children were born, particularising the first part or quarter in some cases, as though that were an important item tending to the future advantage or detriment of the individual.[1] The careful mention of the sponsors in each case shows a desire to conform to *rubrics*, and

[1] Dr. Johnson in his Lives of the Poets, speaking of Hudibras says "Astrology, against which so much of this satire is directed, was not more the folly of the Puritans than of others. It had at that time a very extensive dominion. Its predictions raised hopes and fears in minds which ought to have rejected it with contempt. In hazardous undertakings care was taken to begin under the influence of a propitious planet; and, when the king was prisoner in Carisbrook

we must not overlook the note which is attached to each of the first three children, but afterwards dropped or omitted, respecting an additional sponsor. In the case of the first child. Mary, it is there stated, "And her godmother at the bysshoppe Mrs. Meredeth" Again in that of the third, Harry, "and mr. John harford my father in law was his godfath' at the bisshoppe." The rubric in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., 1549, directs thus, "then shall they bee brought to the Bushop by one that shalbee his godfather or godmother, that euerye childe maye haue a wittenesse of his confirmacion," but here we find this "wittenesse" apparently selected at the time of the child's baptism (unless indeed this record was compiled with additions many years afterwards), for which practice I have not found warrant nor example elsewhere. We may notice that both of Henry Vynar's wives were "ower young" when married. The first, Mary Longe, only a little over 14 years; and the second, Anne Lane, not 17 years old. It seems also that baptismal names were selected by the godparents, even at the risk of having two children of the same

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Castle, an astrologer was consulted what hour would be found most favourable to an escape."

Henry, in his History of Great Britain, iij. 575, speaking of astrology, tells us "Nor did this passion for penetrating into futurity prevail only among the common people, but also among persons of the highest rank and greatest learning. All our kings and many of our earls and great barons had their astrologers, who resided in their families, and were consulted by them in all undertakings of great importance." The great man kept these "to cast the *horoscopes of his children*, discover the success of his designs, and the public events that were to happen." "Their predictions" he adds "were couched in very general and artful terms."

Strype in his annals of the Reformation, ij. 16, snb. anno 1570, says, "And because the welfare of the nation did so much depend upon the queen's (Elizabeth's) marriage measures were employed secretly, by calculating her nativity, to enquire into her marriage. For which art even Secretary Cecil himself had some opinion. I have met among his papers such a judgment made, written all with his own hand." It would be noticed that this date is only one year

name in one family. Here will be found two Elizabeths, two Annes of one mother. It may be that the first-born in each case had not survived the perils of infancy. The death, however, is not recorded of any except the first Mary, who lived to be six, and of the first Elizabeth, who died soon after her birth. Henry Vynar was himself dead in 1586, being about 40 years old. There is a notice of the family in the Visitation of Salop, 1623 (*Harleian Society*, vol. xxix., pp. 475-6), but it is a *very imperfect* one, and, as the following records show, by no means a correct one. By his first wife the heralds credit him with two sons and two daughters, whereas there was only one son, Harry; and one MS. says that one of these two sons was named Ralphe Veinor, but there was no Ralphe in either family. A fragment of the *Veinor* pedigree was tacked on to the *Vynor* tree! By his second wife they give him one child Anne, whereas we shall see that he had by her quite a quiverful, no less than fourteen children (five boys and nine girls), and nine of these

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before the birth of Vynar's daughter Elizabeth, who was born when the Syne was in Capricorne.

Sheridan in his notes on Persius, 2nd Edition, 1639, *p.* 79, says—"To give some little notion of the (opinion of the) ancients concerning *horoscopes*. The *ascendant* was understood by them to be that part of Heaven which arises in the East the moment of the child's birth. This containing thirty degrees was called *the first house*." [N.B. William Vynar was born in the firste *partte* of Aries] "In this point the astrologers observed the position of the heavenly constellations, the planets, and the fixed stars, placing the planets and the signs of the zodiack in a figure which they divided into twelve houses, representing the whole circumference of heaven. The first was *angulus orientis* (by some called the horoscope), showing the form and complexion of the child then born; and likewise the rest had their several significations, too tedious to be inserted here, because of no use in the least. The heathen astrologers, in casting nativities, held that every man's *genius* was the companion of his horoscope and that the horoscope was tempered by it: hence proceeded that union of minds and friendship which was observed among some." To these notices, which I take from Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, may be added that the whole system of astrology is still in force at Constantinople and Ispahan, and at various other Eastern Courts.

fourteen are mentioned in the will, and four children came into the world after the date of the will, and one, the first Elizabeth, had then died. Nine of the younger children were born at Condover.

The will is, both holograph and autograph, authenticated by the seal of the testator, but not attested by witnesses, nor has it the *probate* attached, and so possibly it may not have been proved. As this paper purports to be a domestic history, it has not been lengthened out by the addition of Henry Vynar's documents relating to the manor of which he was the lord, although much might have been transcribed of a very interesting character, throwing light upon the manners and customs of this Royal Manor, which from Saxon times down to the present day has maintained its manorial character, having for its lords not merely noblemen and ecclesiastics, but royal personages, ruling monarchs, and princely scions of both sexes.[1]

[DOMESTIC HISTORY OF HENRY VYNOR OF LONDON.]

In ffebruary, 1546, I Henry Vynor was xxijth yeares olde and the 22 of ffebruarij 1551 was marryed unto mary longe dowghter of Mr Robert Longe of London m'c' | whom dyed the 12 daye of July 1561. And the 25 daye of Maye 1562 I marryed Anne Lane dawghter of M^{r} willm. Lane grocer.

Jesus.

MEMORANDUM that I harry Vynar of London m'c' marryed Mary the eldest dawghter of Mr Robart Longe Cytizen and mercer of London the xxij daye of februarij beynge

[1] The succession of the lords of the Manor of Condover is thus given in "An Indenture made the 17th daye of September in the fyrste yeare of the Reygne of ower dreade Soveragne lorde Kinge Edwarde the Sixth by the grace of God King of Englande Fraunce and Irelande defender of the fayth and in Earthe of the Churche of Englande and allso of Irelande the supreme hedde." "The lords lovell, hollonde and Burnell, the noble prynce Kinge henry the vijth the most famos prynce Kinge henry the viijth Sr Richard Corbett Knight Sr Richard Cornewall Knight S^{r} thomas leighton Knight And Sr Henry Knyvett Knight lord's of the same manner succkcessyvely."

mvndaye in the yeare of our Lorde god 1551 and by her had thes children followeng.

Mary. The 25 daye of december 1553, beynge tuysdaye and Seynte Stephens daye y'medyattly vpon vij of the clocke in the morneng I had a dawghter borne whose godfather was Mr Willm. coppinger & her godmothers was my mother in Lawe Mrs Cicely longe & Mrs Thamyzyn dauntesy and named her mary. | And her godmother at the bysshoppe M^rs^ meredeth.

Anne. The 10 daye of februarij 1555, beynge mvndaye betwyxt one and twoo of the clocke in the afternone very neare vnto twoo of the clocke I had a dawghter borne whose godfather was mr thom's longe her vnckle and her godmothers my mother in lawe Mrs Cycely Longe and her Aunte m^rs^ merredeth. And named her Anne | and my owne mother was her godmother at the bysshoppe.

harry. The 20 daye of november 1557, beynge Saterdaye betwixt one and twoo in the afternone very neare vnto twoo of the clocke I had a Sunne borne whose godfathers was m^r^ willm. longe and m^r^ harry longe his vnckles and my mother in lawe Mrs Cicely longe his godmother and they named hym harry | and m^r^ John harford my father in law was his godfath' at the bysshoppe.

Mary. The 2 daye of July 1561 beynge wensdaye a lyttyll after vij of the clocke in the morning I had a dawghter borne whose godfather was m^r^ Thomas heton m'c' and her godmothers Mrs Thamesyn dawntesye & m^rs^ mawdelyn Sadler her Auntes and they named her mary.

The 21 daye of Marche 1559 last paste beynge tuysdaye mary my eldest dawghter dyede beynge of thage of vj years & A quarter and lyeth buried in Seynte Lawrens chirche in tholde Jury in London not farre from her grandfather & grandmother and her epytaphe I over passe.

The 12 daye of Julye 1561, beynge Saterdaye Mary my wyffe dyede beynge of the Age of xxiiij yeares A halffe and ij monthes and she lyeth buryed in Seynte Lawrens chirche in the olde Jury in London vnder the stone wheare her father & mother lyeth vpon whose sowle I beseche ow' Lorde Jesue Cryste haue mercy and graunte yt everlasteng blysse in heavyne.

The 25 daye of maye 1562 beynge mvndaye I was marryed vnto Mrs Anne Lane the eldest daughter of M^r^ willm. Lane grocer of London. And by her had thes chylderne followe', whiche Anne was xvij yeare olde at mydsomer followenge after her marryage.

Thomas. The 9 daye of October 1563, beynge Saterdaye betwixte one and twoo in the afternone I had a Sonne borne whose godfathers was S^r^ thom's lodge lord mayor of London & M^r^ willm. burde Customer of London and my Lady Laxton godmother and named hym thomas.

Anne. The 29 daye of September 1564 beynge frydaye and mychaellmas daye somewhatt before elevyn of the clocke in the forenone I had a daughter borne whose godfather was M^r^ peter osborne and her godmother my Lady lodge and Mrs Marttyn And they named her Anne.

Richarde. The 5 daye of novembber 1565, beynge mvndaye hallfe A quarter of An hower before v of the clocke in the morneng I had a sonne borne whose godfathers was m^r^ Roger marttyn allderman of London & m^r^ thomas smythe customer and his godmother M^rs^ mary Alington howe be ytt She Came but as deputy to her moth' m^rs^ Jane Alyngton and they named him Richarde.

Elizabeth. The 15 daye of Awguste 1567, beynge frydaye betwene twoo and three of the clocke in the afternone very neare vnto three I had a daughter borne whose godfather was m^r^ Luke Lane & her godmothers m^rs^ Elizabeth dale her Aunte & m^rs^ Elizabeth betenson her Cussyn godmothers and they named her Elizabeth, | and She dyede the fyrste daye of September followeng and lyeth buryed att wansworthe in Surrey.

Johane. The 11 daye of marche 1568, beynge frydaye A bowte x of the clocke at night I had a daughter borne whose godfather was Mr Luke Lane her Vnkle and her godmothers Mrs Elizabeth dale & Mrs Elizabeth byttynson and they named her Johane.

Elizabeth. The 14 daye of Januarij 1571, beynge mvndaye betwixt v & vj of the clocke in the afternone the Signe beynge in caprycorne I had a daughter borne whose godfather was Mr Thom's Owens and her godmothers m^rs^ Anne Osborne and m^rs^ Elizabeth Blunt & they named her Elizabeth.

Anne. The 5 daye of July beynge Sunday 1573 the Signe beynge in the fyrste partte of Lybra I had a daughter borne betwixt vij and viij of the clocke in the forenone her godfather was m^r^ Adam Otteley & her godmothers my Lady houghton & m^rs^ Elynor le and they named her Anne.

Willm. The 17 daye of January beynge mvndaye 1574, the Signe beynge in the firste partte of Aries I had a Sonne borne betwixt iiij and fyve of the clocke in the mornenge

A quarter of An hower before fyve his godfathers was m^r^ Richard lee & m^r^ Willm. fowler his godmother m^rs^ Elynor leighton and they named hym willm.

Mary. The 31 daye of december beynge Saterdaye 1575 the Signe beynge in Caprycorne I had A daughter borne betwixt twelve and one hallfe an hower paste twelve in the daye tyme her godfather was m^r^ Stephen duckett her godmothers m^rs^ Mary fowler and mrs Anne blyeth and named her Mary.

Martha. The 10 daye of februarij beynge Sundaye 1576 the Signe beynge in Sagytarius betwixt one and twoo of the clocke in the mornenge I had a dawghter borne her godfather was m^r^ Richard prynce her godmothers m^rs^ Elenor webbe and m^rs^ harris and they named her martha.

Elynor. The 5 daye of Aprell 1578 beynge Saterdaye the Signe beynge in the firste partte of Aries A bowte v of the clocke in the afternone I had a dawghter borne her godfather was m^r^ Gabriell Lane her godmothers m^rs^ Elynor leighton m^rs^ Elynor Burnell my Kyns wom^n^.

Edwarde. The 21 daye of September 1579 beynge mvndaye the Signe beynge in the hallfe of Libra about xj of the clocke before noone I had a Sonne borne his godfathers was m^r^ Edward Cooker & m^r^ thomas mackworth his godmother m^rs^ Mary Ottley and they named Edward.

Mawdlynne. The 26 daye of June 1583 beynge wensdaye the signe beynge in Capricornyvs betwixt sevynne and eight of the clocke in the morneng I had A dawghter borne whose godfather was m^r^ John Webbe of Salop, her godmothers m^rs^ Anne Edwards of Salop and Johane cro'pton & named her mawdlyne.

(*Nicholas.*) The 22 of October 1584 beynge thursday Nicholas Vynar was borne betwen a vj & vij of the cloke at nighte whose godfathers was Mr Gabriell Lane his vnkle & Thomas Smythe of Chatford, his godmother Ann Seryven of Condover.

(Endorsed.) 1577. MR. HENRY VYNER'S WILL.

Jn the name of God Amen the xix of December An° 1577 And in the xx^th^ yeare of the Reyne of ou^r^ soverayne Lady Elyzabeth By the grace of God Quene of England, ffrance, and Ireland, Defender of the fayth and in yearth supreme hedd of the churche of Englande and Irelande &c', I Henry Vyner of Condouer, in the County of Salop gentyllman beynge in perfect health and memory thancks be vnto allmighty god Make my devyse and Laste wyll As towchenge all my Landes, tene-

mentts and heredytamentts Rentts reversyon and s'uyces wthin the p'yshe of Condouer in the County of Salop my personage of Condouer and all my tyethes thereunto belongyng or apperteyneng in the sayde p'yshe of Condouer The advowson and patronage of the vickarage of Condouer my porcyon of tyeth in yockyllton wth the Appurtena'ces and all other heredytamentts whatsoeuer wch I haue or to me of right belongeth wthin the sayde countye or ells wheare wthin the Reallme of Englend ffyrste J geave and bequeath vnto Anne Vynar my Eldest daughter begotten on mary vynar my wyffe deceasyd all my porcyon of tyethe in yockyllton wth thappurtena'ces to haue and to holde to her and her heyers for ever. Itm I wyll that Anne my welbelouyed wyffe shall haue y'medyattly after the Redemynge or expirynge of A lease made vnto my brother Richard harforde of bosberry in the countye of hereforde deceasyd beryng date the viijth daye of December in the tenth yeare of ower sayde Soverayne Lady, my personage of Condou' wth all tyethes therevnto belonginge or in any wise apperteynenge in the p'yshe of Condou' or ells wheare, The advowsen and patronage of the vickarage of Condou' foresayde All my Landes tenementts and heredytamentts medowes pastures feedengs Com'ens woods vnderwoods waters ffyshings proffytts com'odytyes and advantagis whatsoeuer in the foresayde p'yshe of Condou' in the foresayde county of Salop or ells wheare wthin the Reallme of Englonde wch vnto me of right belongeth or in anywise apperteyneth To have and to holde the foresayde personage of Condou' wth all tyethes thereunto belonging The advowson and patronage of the vyckarage theare, All my Landes tenementts and heredytamentts Rentts reversyon and s'uycis medowes pastures ffeedings woods vnderwoods waters ffysshings profytts com'ody'es and advantagis whatsoeuer in the foresayde p'yshe of condouer and countye of Salop or ells wheare wthin the Reallme of Englande vnto the foresayde Anne my wyffe during her naturall lyffe. And after her decease I wyll that Thomas Vynar my sonne shall receave the yssues and proffyttes of my personage of condou' The advowson and patronage of the vyckarage All my Landes tenementts and heredytamentts rentts reversyon and s'uycis whasoeuer before and above recyted to the intentte that he shall Satysfye and paye vnto Richard Vynar my sonne twoo hundreth pounds wch I wyll and bequethe vnto the sayde Richarde Att his full Age of xxj^{ti} yeares And vnto will'm vynar my sonne twoo hundreth pounds for my bequeste & legacy to be payde to the sayde will'm Att his full Age of xxj^{ti} yeares And one hundreth pounds

to Anne Vynar my eldest daughter begotten on Anne my wyffe to be payde to the sayde Anne att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen And to Johane my daughter one hundreth pounds for my bequeste to her to be payde att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen. And vnto Elizabeth my dawghter one hundreth pounds for my bequest to her to be payde att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen And vnto Anne Vynar the yonger one hundreth pounds for my bequeste to her to be payde att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen, And vnto mary my dawghter begotten on the body of Anne my wyffe one hundred pounds for my bequest to her to be payde att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen, And vnto Martha my daughter one hundreth pounds for my bequest to her to be payde att the daye of her marryage or Age of xxj^{ti} yeares wch do fyrste happen. Itm after paymentts made as beforesayde I geaue and bequeath vnto Thomas Vynar my sonne my personage of Condover wth all the tythes thereunto belongyng The advowson and patronage of the Vyckarage theare All my Landes Tenementts and heredytamentts whatsoever Rentts reversyon S'uycis medowes pastures ffeedings woods vnderwoods water ffyshings proffytts Com'modytes and advantagis whatsoeuer in the p'yshe of Condou' and countye of Salop Aforesayde and above recyted To haue and to holde to the sayde Thoms Vynar and his heyers males of hys body lawfully begotten forever payeng performynge as Aforesayde And indefawte of such yssue to Richard Vynar my sonne and to the heyers males of body Lawfully begotten forever payeng performenge and accomplyshenge to will'm Vynar my sonne and to hys systers as aforesayde And in defawte and lacke of suche yssue to will'm Vynar my sonne and to the heyers males of hys body Lawfully begotten payenge p'formynge and accomplyshenge unto suche of hys systers as shall then (*be*) vnmarryede and nott preferred And indefawte and Lacke of suche yssue to be Equally divyded Emongest all my dawghters And for lacke of yssue of them to the Right heyers of me the sayde henry Vynar for ever. It'm I wyll that yf Thomas Vynar my sonne practys go a bowte and sell The foresayde personage patronage advowson Landes Tenementts and heredytamentts a bove expressyd or Recyted or any partte thereoff, that than hys next brother or hys heyers males shall enter wholy vpo' the premyssys and the same holde and in ioye notwthstandenge any thynge to the contrary a bove or before speeyfyedo And

in Lyke manner yf the sayde Landes shall happen and come vnto Rychard Vynar my sonne, And yf he att any tyme do pracktys go Abowte and sell as beforesayde than I wyll the foresayde premyssys shall come vnto will'm Vynar my sonne and to hys heyers males for ever notwthstandeng anythinge afore expressed to the contrary, and for Lacke of such Lawfull yssue to be divyded Emongest my dawghters and theyre heyers for ever, And yf thys my Laste wyll and Testamentt be not done in due forme of Lawe and therby some Questyon maye happen through my yngnorance I wyll the same maye not be expounded by extremyty of Lawe but Equally in the favor of eache and every of my chylderne, And to as myche advantage for my wyffe for terme of her lyffe as she by Lawe may haue It'm my wyll ys that for Lacke of yssue of my sonnes as A bove sayde, or of my dawghters as afore Recyted thatt than the foresayde Lands and other the premyssys shall go vnto henry vynar my sonne and hys heyers for ever And in wytnesse to the truth I have wretonne thys my Laste wyll wthowte blotte enterlyneng or Rasuere the daye and year A bove sayde

By me HENRY VYNAR.

[Seal:—*Arms*, Azure, a bend or, on a chief argent a saltire engrailed gules between two Cornish choughs proper. *Crest*, an arm in armour, proper, garnished or, holding in the hand of the first a gem ring of the second.]

SHREWSBURY ABBEY. — TWO EARLY CHARTERS.

Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

A remark which Mr. Eyton makes in the preface to his "*Court Household and Itinerary of Henry II.*," p. 8, will be found to considerably obviate the only objection which can be urged against the two documents transcribed below, and especially the latter of them He had been speaking of an alleged letter of Pope Alexander III., proved to be a forgery not merely by its extravagant absurdities, but by its date, and he says, "This letter, being a nearly coeval forgery, has its use, in that it shows what certain impostors or partizans of a later day thought or wished to be thought or cared to circulate." His argument amounts to this, that forgers to be at all successful must make their statements in exact accordance with the manners and circumstances of the times and persons they were using; they must not, to use another of his expressions, "belie themselves by absurdities or anachronisms." Now, I am not going to insinuate or allow that the second of these documents, (the Confirmation Charter of King Stephen), is an absolute forgery from beginning to end, either in fact or in intention, for it is, for the most part, a recital of former Charters, and it has almost every possible mark of authenticity; but I would like to show that even upon the extreme supposition of its having been forged, the forgery must have been perpetrated very soon after its implied date, and all the facts must have been sufficiently circumstantial to deceive those, who had greater or less facilities for knowing the truth, and also some personal interest in exposing the falsity. Putting aside the

main notion, the monks intended to convey, that to certain grants of land and tithes they had the unqualified consent of former monarchs, all the particular details of place-names, properties, personal names of donors and witnesses must have been set down in exact conformity with the facts, for there were plenty of people who could dispute their claims if such claims were ill founded. But after minute examination and comparison with contemporary documents and histories, I cannot say that either of these charters is forged. I have looked into every statement, compared them with extant records, traced changes in the place-names, in short, taken considerable pains to sift and verify every item of any importance. One element of suspicion there was, but even that disappeared when other records were studied, and that was the fulsome adulation, or gross flattery, which pervades the mention of most of the royal donations. '*Nihil nisi bonum*' (*optimum* would better suit the quotation) is recorded of several whose moral and religious characters are now known not to have been above suspicion. This is perhaps excusable. The "powers that were" had to be conciliated, King Stephen especially. His right to the throne was stoutly disputed from the very first, and his occupation thereof was deemed an usurpation. Flattery, therefore, was the abbot's best policy, if he and his monks were to retain the various tithes, manors, and advowsons which others had granted; and so, plausible representations of piety of preceding donors abound in his Charter, representations, moreover, which would most likely have influenced the Empress Matilda equally with Stephen, if she had gained the upper hand.

Mr. Eyton, in his account of the parish of Morville, has cast suspicion upon a Foundation Charter granted to the Abbey of Shrewsbury by Hugh Earl of Montgomery, specifying pointedly the fact that "the Earl talks of his demesne of Astley, near Bruge, whereas Bruge was a nameless and barren rock in his day, and probably involved in the very demesne of Astley, which

he is speaking of." But in the foundation Charter of Earl Hugh which follows, Astley and Bruge are not even mentioned, and so this Charter cannot be the one to which he refers.

Another objection is made by him to that Charter, which lies against this, viz., that it was sealed with his own seal,—as though the sealing of deeds was not usual a that early period,—but here he is mistaken, for the "sealing of deeds and writs was first practised in England in A.D. 1079," fifteen years before the death of Earl Roger, who was Earl Hugh's father, and probably long before the execution of this undated Charter, which cannot have been earlier than A.D. 1094 or later than A.D. 1098.

On the whole we may safely conclude that the two Charters now published (the latter for the first time) are valuable helps to the history of Shrewsbury Abbey and its dependencies, and the second of them, when carefully studied, will throw light upon much that is obscure in parochial and local history.

The documents themselves are not the originals, but have every appearance of being authentic copies; they are stitched together, and, although in the hands of a private gentleman, must have been taken originally from the muniment chest of the Abbey.

(Dorso) Carta domini Hugonis comitis super libertatibus concessis.

Hugo comes Salopesberie[1] uniuersis fidelibus et amicis suis Baronibus ministris et omnibus hominibus suis tam presentibus quam futuris, Salutem.—Volo uos omnes scire quod una dierum cum starem ante sepulchrum patris mei Rogeri comitis et recordatus fuissem quod ipse adhuc uiuens preceperat mihi diligere et manutenere elemosinam suam, scilicet-abbaciam Salopesberie, compunctus paterne dilectionis et pietatis affectu, concessi et in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmaui pro salute mea, et pro anima eius et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. quod predicta abbacia cum omnibus pertinentijs suis libera et quieta sit ab omni consuetudine, et

vexatione et exactione vicecomitum et aliorum quorumlibet ministrorum et ab omni seruicio seculari.[2] Et ideo uolo et firmiter statuo in perpetuum ut monachi in predicta ecclesia deo seruientes. omnes terras et possessiones et omnia tenementa sua que nunc tenent vel que in futurum adepturi sunt de cuiuscunque dono fuerint habeant et teneant. bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice et ipsi et omnes homines sui liberi sint et quieti ab omni operatione castellorum[3] et uiuariorum[4] et pontium[5] et uiarum[6] et omnium operum sectarum.[2] nec summagia[7] faciant· nec aliqua comitatus negocia exerceant et sint quieti et immunes de schiris[8] et de hundredis[8] et habeant curiam suam de omnibus placitis et de omnibus forisfacturis hominum suorum et ibi rectum teneant alijs et iusticiam suam habeant tam bene et plenarie sicut ego habeo et sicut melius et plenius eis dare possum. Sint etiam liberi et quieti de geldo militum[9] et de geldo communi[10] et de omni seruicio unde denarius exigitur.[11] Concedo etiam ut barones mei uel burgenses uel milites quicunque uoluerint de terris et facultatibus suis eis largiantur absque ulla mei uel meorum heredum licentia· ita ut de data elemosina mihi nullum ulterius seruicium faciant uel dantes uel recipientes. Et hoc sciant omnes mei fideles quia nichil retineo in honore sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli nisi oraciones et beneficium monachorum in hoc loco manencium et tam liberam hodie hunc honorem constituo ut nullus sit qui post me libertatis uel quietis aliquid possit addere. Et si falsus monetarius[12] de alterius terra aduenticius in terra sancti Petri captus fuerit: corpus cum pecunia reddatur mihi: Si uero falsarius de terra sancti Petri fuerit: corpus solummodo reddatur mihi, pecunia autem erit abbatis. De latronibus autem iusticiam sibi concedo et pecuniam· si abbas uel per se uel per suos ipsam iusticiam facere uoluerit. Sin autem corpus tantum reddatur mihi et pecunia erit abbatis. Hoc tantum retineo et nichil aliud. Decimam uero uenationis mee de toto comitatu salopessire concedo perpetuo esse in hoc loco, preter siluas Sancte Milburge,[13] Hec autem omnia facio pro animabus patris et matris mee et mea et omnium ad me pertinencium et pro anima regis Willelmi[14] et Matildis regine et filiorum suorum. Quare uolo et firmiter precipio quod prefati monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et possessiones et omnia tenementa sua bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice et cum omnibus libertatibus et quietancijs[15] supradictis In bosco et in plano et pratis et pasturis et pascuis. In aquis et stagnis. In molendinis. In piscarijs. In moris. In via et semitis. In ciuitate et extra, et in omnibus locis et rebus omnibus cum socha[16] et

sacha[17] et tol[18] et team[19] et Infangenetheof[19a] Testibus Arnulfo,[20] Rotberto de Belismo,[21] Euerardo[22] fratribus meis Ricardo de Belmesio,[23] Rogero corebeth,[24] et Rotberto fratre eius[25] Hamundo peuerel,[26] Fulcoio uicecomite.[27] Vlgero[28] venatore. Radulfo[29] de conedoura. et multis alijs. (SIGILLUM.)

Carta Stephani Regis cum subscriptione diuersorum Episcoporum.

Cum prouidenti dispensatione dei—in cuius manu sunt potestates et iura regnorum, normannorum dux Willelmus[30] cum ingenti angliam nauigio petens eam debellasset regnoque iure hereditario potitus diuersas imperii sui prouincias diuersis secum aduectis baronibus suis contulisset: ROGERO de Montegummeri[31] hanc prouinciam scilicet salopessiram[32] contradidit. Qui illam suscipiens ut iustus et deo plenus qui dei erant omni sollicitudine prius curare et qui uiolata erant redintegrare et ad dei seruicium reformare studuit. Et quoniam anime sue providus custos fuerat et uxor illi non minoris erga deum deuocionis erat ADELAISIA[33] nomine: concedente rege Willelmo et archiepiscopo Lanfranco[34] et patrie presule petro[35] posuerunt monachos deo seruituros in quadam ecclesia in honore sanctorum apostolorum petri et pauli constructa in suburbio Salopesberie ciuitatis: qui deum exorarent assidue pro animarum suarum salute et pro animabus omnium antecessorum suorum et heredum, qui ante eos ipsum honorem recte possiderunt, vel possessuri sunt. Hanc autem ecclesiam memoratus comes et cometissa de suis propriis facultatibus a fundamentis instaurantes, habitationi monachorum congruam efficere inceperunt: sed morte interueniente non perfecerunt. Huic uero ecclesie ea que infra continentur. tam pro animarum suarum quam pro omnium Xptanorum salute donauerunt perpetuoque concesserunt. Primo scilicet dederunt congregatis illic fratribus uicum quendam[36] iuxta eandem ecclesiam positum cum tribus molendinis,[37] cunctisque redditibus qui ad eum pertinere noscuntur. hic autem uicus[36] diuiditur a ciuitate Salopesberie solo alueo fluminis intercurrentis, cui nomen est sauerna.[38] Vicus autem ipse biforieta[39] uocatur quod nos lingua gallica ante portam dicimus. Addiderunt quoque supradictis donis quasdam ecclesias cum omnibus pertinentibus ad eas tam in terris quam hominibus, uniuersisque aliis possessionibus, quas hic nominatim annotare commodum duximus. Scilicet ecclesiam Sancti gregorij[40], ecclesiamque de stotesdona,[41] et illam de dudeleberia,[42] illamque de conedoura,[43] et

illam de Walintona,[44] et illam de rocordina,[45] et illam de edmundona,[46] et illam de hodenet,[47] et illam de archalon,[48] et illam de toenga,[49] et illam de dunintona,[50] illam etiam de bascerche,[51] et illam de nessa.[52] Et super hec omnia concessit comes ut primates sui atque milites quicunque in elemosinam conferre uellent huic ecclesie aliquam partem terrarum suarum, non quæsita licentia a comite uel ab alio aliquo. libera mente donarent, ex eo tempore liberrimi ab omni seruicio eiusdem terre in perpetuum, Monachi uero eadem libertate illas terras suscipientes: nunquam de his sicut nec de aliis suis terris geldum communem darent, sicut vicecomes de dominio suo daret: geldum tamen militum nunquam ullo modo darent: Quod omnibus audientibus ualde placuit: totaque sua curia laudando et deo gratias referendo confirmavit. Addiderunt etiam comes et cometissa supradictis donis quasdam uillas, quarum nomina hic habentur. Aitonam[53] scilicet, Alministram,[54] et burtonam[55] et cum his omnibus concesserunt monachis tributum de lignis que in ciuitatem afferuntur per portam urbis orientalem. Addiditque comes ut totius prouincie mercatus omni anno ad honorum apostolorum petri et pauli in festiuitate sancti petri que dicitur ad uincula[56] conueniret. et tribus diebus solutus esset. et quietus ab omni incursione ministrorum comitis. solummodo monachi omnia que inde exirent et omnes redditus haberent. Testibus Godebaldo[57] et Oilerio[58] sacerdotibus, Herberto archidiacono,[59] Warino uicecomite,[60] Rotberto filio tedbaldi,[61] Rogero filio corbeth,[62] Rotberto pincerna.[63] multisque alijs nobilibus atque popularibus qui hec audierunt et confirmauerunt. Hec autem omnia acta sunt anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo octogesimo septimo. Locus autem ille in quo supradicta ecclesia fundata est: fuit de hereditate cuiusdam militis cui nomen Siwardus.[64] Et quia comes Rogerus[65] in illius hereditate eo inuito ecclesiam fundare noluit: dedit ei quandam uillam nomine langafeldam,[66] ut ipse cum bona uoluntate in predicto loco ecclesiam sibi fundare concederet. eiusdemque elemosine isdem Siwardus particeps existeret. Postea autem memoratus Siwardus eandem uillam quam comes ei dederat ecclesie sanctorum petri et pauli post mortem suam concessit fraternitatemque eiusdem loci recepit. Teste. Godebaldo[57] et Ricardo de belmesio[68] et Ricardo de monte Warolt.[69] Hoc etiam filii siwardi edwardus et aldredus[70] concesserunt. Teste Ricardo Londonie episcopo et multis aliis. Quam uillam postea monachi consensu et confirmatione regis Henrici[72] et consilio baronum prouincie mutuo dederunt henrico de Sai[73] propter aliam uillam nomine brantonam[74] que eis uicinior et decentior erat.

Post ista autem supramemorata dona quidam barones et milites ipsius prouincie pro animarum suarum salute eidem ecclesie de suis possessionibus contulerunt. Scilicet Warinus[60] uicecomes dedit duas hidas terre in uilla que dicitur tugafort[75] et decimam opetone[76] quam et semper eadem ecclesia habuerat a tempore regis Edwardi[77] ecclesiam quoque de beritona[78] cum decima ipsius uille. Vxor uero[79] illius post eius obitum dedit pro anima mariti sui domum[80] quam habebat in ciuitate de propria dote. Concedentibus filiis suis· eo pacto ut manens in eadem domo inueniret sepum ad illuminandam ecclesiam per singulas noctes totius anni. Herbertus de furches[81] dedit domum unam et terram in agro que reddit per annum 11 solidos. Rainaldus[82] frater Warini uicecomitis dedit uillam que vocatur lega.[83] Aherius[84] concessit edburtonam[85] et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Girardus de tornai[86] dedit uillam unam que uocatur bettona.[87] Helgotus[88] dedit hidam unam iuxta sauernam fluuium que ex adiacente siluula mora uocatur[89] et piscariam in eodem flumine. Oilerius[90] sacerdos dedit hidam unam in cherletona.[91] Tochi[92] aliam hidam in uilla que cota[93] dicitur. Odo quoque miles[94] dedit uillam hordeleiam[95] nomine. Decimam de Cambristona[96] et ecclesiam de ithessala[97] dedit Rotbertus uicecomes[98 and 61] filius tedbaldi cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent. et cum decima ipsius manerii, scilicet in nummis et animalibus et messe. Et quia eandem ecclesiam tunc clerici habebant: precepit isdem Rotbertus[98] ut cum illi morerentur. ecclesia in dominio sancti petri ueniret. Teste Ricardo[23] Londonie Episcopo. Goiffridus[99] dedit dimidiam hidam in uilla que dicitur herleia.[100] Sciendum quoque est quod sanctus petrus habet dimidiam hidam in biritona[101] de ecclesia de conedoura.[102 45] Hec omnia concessit atque firmauit uenerabilis comes ROGERVS[65] testibus filiis eius et cum patre firmantibus, Hugone[65] Rogero[65] Arnulfo[65] cum baronibus plurimis. Defuncto autem comite cum corpus eius in ecclesia sancti petri sepulture traderetur. Rogerus filius[62] corbeth dedit monachis ecclesiam de Wantenoura[103] cum decima ipsius uille, decimamque de iochehulla.[104] Post obitum autem uenerabilis comitis Rogeri Hugo filius eius,[65] digna proles tanti patris, ei in honorem successit. Quo tempore Rainaldus[82] qui post mortem Warini uicecomitis uxorem illius cum honore suscepit et hugo filius eiusdem Warini[60] dederunt monachis ecclesiam Sancti Osmaldi[105] Et illam de mutla[106] cum omnibus que ad eas pertinent et decimas de nessa[52] et de seraordina.[107] concedente comite et testimonium perhibente cum pluribus aliis. Quadam uero die cum isdem uenerabilis comes sepulturam patris inuisere uenisset, diuina

inspiratus gratia, motusque pietate paterna. iuxta ipsam sepulturam conuocauit domnum fucheredum[108] primum loci huius abbatem et coram cunctis baronibus qui aderant, resolutus in lacrimas, dixit. Pacem et quietem uolo esse in hoc loco et ideo constituo hanc abbatiam et omnia ad eam pertinentia ab omni consuetudine huius terre, quam ego possum condonare, esse libera in perpetuum et pacata et quieta· Homines monachorum nulla comitis negocia exerceant nulla castellorum[109] seu uiuariorum siue pontium uel uiarum nec aliqua omnino opera faciant. sed quieti et immunes sint ab omnibus schiris et hundredis et placitis. et ab omni uicecomitum incursione et exactione et fiscali redditione. Et qui aliquam aduersus hominem sancti petri querelam habuerit⁊ in curia abbatis conqueratur. et ibi rectum habeat. Et hoc sciant omnes mei fideles. quia nichil retineo in honore sanctorum apostolorum petri et pauli. nisi orationes et beneficium monachorum in hoc loco manentium⁊ et tam liberum hodie hunc honorem constituo. ut nullus sit qui post me libertatis uel quietis aliquid possit addere· Hoc tantum retineo· quod si abbas huius loci superbia inflatus noluerit rectum facere uicinis suis⁊ ego uel heres meus post me constringemus eum ad rectum faciendum. Et si falsus monetarius[110] de alterius terra aduenticius in terra sancti petri captus fuerit⁊ corpus cum pecunia reddatur comiti. Si uero falsarius de terra sancti petri fuerit⁊ corpus solummodo reddatur comiti. pecunia autem erit abbatis. De latronibus autem iusticiam sibi concedo et pecuniam, si abbas uel per se uel per suos ipsam iusticiam facere uoluerit; sin autem corpus tantum reddatur comiti et pecunia erit abbatis. Hoc tantummodo retineo⁊ et nichil aliud. Decima uero uenationis mee de toto comitatu salopessire concedo perpetuo esse in hoc loco. preter siluas sancte Milburge.[13] Hec autem omni facio pro animabus patris et matris mee et mea et fratrum meorum et omnium ad me pertinentium, et pro anima regis Willelmi[30] et Mathildis[111] regine et filiorum suorum. Si quis autem uel meo tempore uel post obitum usque in finem seculi aliquid ex his uoluerit infringere uel auferre uel minuere⁊ altissimus qui dominatur in regno hominum auferat eum de terra et deleat nomen eius de libro uite⁊ et perpetuo anathemate multatus. uermibus consumptus intereat. Barones autem qui tunc presentes aderant uidentes tantam compunctionem domini sui, tantamque audientes libertatem honoris huius monasterii⁊ pedibus eius prouoluti gratias egerunt deo. et tam piissimo uenerabilis comitis uoluntati. Hi quippe fuerunt Arnulfus[20] frater eiusdem comitis. Ricardus[33] de belmesio· quo postea londonie epis

copus factus est. Rotbertus[21] uicecomes. Rainaldus uicecomes.[82] Rotbertus corbeth,[25] et Rogerus frater eius,[62] Picotus de sai.[112] Hamundus peuerel.[26] Fulcoius uicecomes[27] et omnes fere huius comitatus barones. Defuncto autem procomite hugone, cum Rotbertus[21] de belesmo frater ipsius post eum comitatus suscepisset honorem: dedit ecclesie sancti petri et monachis eiusdem loci uillam que dicitur Bascherche[51] cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Omnia quoque dona que uel pater eius uel barones monachis contulerant. et totam libertatem quam frater suus eis concesserat ipse concessit—et sigillo suo confirmauit. Post eum uero gloriosus rex Henricus[113] comitatum in proprio tenens dominio. et audiens de pace et libertate et quietudine quam predictus comes hugo[1] ecclesie sancti petri dederat. ut erat uir natura benignus et ecclesiarum dei cultor deuotus in primis benignitatem et deuotionem comitis admirans laudauit et promta uoluntate et alacri animo omni tempore deinceps tenenda mandauit· precipiens et constituens omnia illa pacis et libertatis priuilegia que comes hugo[1] sancto petro concesserat in perpetuum inuiolata permanere: Addens omnibus anathema qui aliquid ex his infringere uel imminuere presumserint. Adiecit etiam ex sua parte ut monachi sancti petri seu homines quocunque irent per totam angliam seu mercandi seu alicuius negocii causa immunes essent ab omni theloneo et passagio et omni consuetudine: et ut monachi sancti petri accipiant in siluis ubicumque uoluerunt per totum comitatum ea que necessaria fuerunt ad opus ecclesie sine uastatione et essart. Eo tempore Toraldus[114] de uerleio dedit ecclesie sancti petri unam hidam in minore draitona et Rotbertus[115] filius eius qui et heres ipsius debit (sic, pro *dedit*) uillam nomine Wichewitam.[116] Teste Ricardo londonie episcopo[71] Hamone[26] peurel. Johanne filio grip.[117] Toreth[118] et multis aliis. Odo quoque de berneles[119] dedit unum ferdendel in bradestan.[120] aliam partem eiusdem uille dedit Guarinus uicecomes. Herbertus filius helgoti[121] dedit quandam uillam nomine nortonam[122] et ecclesiam de stantona,[123] cum decimis suis omnibus et omnium militum suorum et cum omnibus que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent. Postea uxor eius se concedente dedit quandam terram in eadem uilla que per annum reddit quatuor solidos. Normannus uenator[124] dedit uillulam unam nomine boleleiam.[125] Hugo de constantino[126] dedit dimidiam hidam in pectona[127] Azo bigot[128] aliam dimidiam in langanarra[128a] et unum ferdendel in abetona[129] Rotbertus filius Wigerij[130] dedit domum patris sui que est in castello. Picotus de sai[112] dedit decimam de brantona[131] et de phitesso.[132] Hunaldus[133] dedit decimam de

prestona[134] et de luscafort[135] et decimam equarum suarum agrestium. Hamo peurel[26] rogatu sue uxoris dedit uillam nomine Wlueruntonam.[136] teste Ricardo[23] londonie episcopo. cum aliis pluribus. Theodericus de sai[137] iuxta eandem uillam ex altera parte uicini fluminis dedit terram quandam in manerio suo stoca[138] de dominio suo solutam et quietam ab omni geldo et aliis consuetudinibus. Rotbertus corbeth[62] dedit uillam nomine lochetonam[139] et filius eius Rotbertus concessit. Teste Ricardo londonie[23] episcopo cum baronibus totius comitatus. Rogerius corbeth[25] dedit aliam uillam nomine Winelegam.[140] concedentibus filiis suis Willelmo et curardo.[24 and 25] Fulcoius[27] uicecomes ad sepulturam uxoris sue dedit pimelegam.[141] henrico filio eius concedente[27]. Vxor Azonis bigot[128] dedit terram quandam in ciuitate pro anima filii sui Rainaldi.[128] que reddit per annum decem denarios. In campis de ciuitate Alnothus[142] dedit unam terram. et Reinerius[143] prefectus aliam pro filio suo quem fecit monachus et eilricus rufus[144] aliam similiter pro filio suo. Rotbertus presbyter filius andree clerici[145] cum moreretur. dimisit monachis terram suam in campis. ita ut mater sua quamdiu uiueret eam teneret et post mortem eius in dominio monachorum ueniret. Teste Rogero[146] archidiacono, et Reinerio prefecto.[143] Gislebertus[147] archidiaconus dedit unam terram in campis de ciuitate, et decimam de opetona.[76] Alanus filius[148] fladaldi qui honorem uicecomitis Warini post filium eius suscepit. libenti animo concessit omnia que antecessores uel barones sui dederant ecclesie sancti petri, et in suo tempore et ante. que ab omnibus que ad se pertinebant, excepto geldo regis, libera et quieta condonauit. Testibus Ricardo londonie[23] episcopo. Hamone peurel.[26] Rogero corbeth.[62] cum toto fere comitatu. Hoc etiam Willelmus[148] filius eius et heres coram omni comitatu concessit et proprio sigillo confirmauit. Comes autem Rogerius cognomine pictauensis[149] supradicti Rogerii comitis filius. dedit ecclesie sancti petri piscariam de tarewalla[150] et duas uillas paruas scilicet pultonam[151] et ocsitonam[151] iuxta ipsam piscariam. et aliam uillam nomine biscopeham.[152] pro salute sua. et uxoris sue. et patris et matris sue. Godefridus[153] uero uicecomes eius qui in eadem ecclesia filium habebat monachum concedente sibi comite dedit monachis ecclesiam de waletona.[154] et illam de Chercheham[155] cum quadam uilla que dicitur garstan.[156] Et hec omnia idem comes in perpetuo firmauit quieta et libera ab omnium hominum inuasione: addens quod qui hec disturbaret uel auferret anathema esset. Teste Rotberto[157] Cestrie episcopo et Hugone[158] eiusdem ciuitatis comite. Omnia ista suprascripta gloriosus rex Henricus[72] coram omni concilio suo apud londoniam suo pro-

prio signo et sigillo confirmauit et archiepiscopis suis episcopis comitibus et aliis baronibus ad confirmandum tradidit. Et sicut comes Hugo concessit ecclesie sancti petri totam libertatem quam potuit ut nullus post eum plus addere posset; ita ipse rex concessit eidem ecclesie et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus quicquid potuit libertatis et quietis ut nullus post se plus concedere posset. Interminatus est etiam suum et archiepiscoporum episcoporum et omnium baronum suorum eternum anathema; omnibus qui de suprascriptis donis uel de ipsa libertate aliquid subtraherent uel infringerent. Concessit quoque monachis moltam[159] totius ciuitatis salopesberie. precipiens ut nullus in toto circuitu ciuitatis nec in uno ponte nec in alio molendinum faceret nisi monachi uel cui ipsi concesserunt. Testibus Ricardo londonie[71] episcopo. Hamone peurel.[26] Fulcoio uicecomite[27] et multis aliis. Defuncto autem rege henrico cum uenerabilis nepos eius Stephanus[160] in regno successisset; Supradictus Hamo peurel[26] concedente rege dedit ecclesie sancti petri duas uillas id est crugeltonam[161] et sclepam[162] et Sibilla uxor eius aliam uillam que uocatur chinardeseia.[163] concedente uiro suo et donum super altare ponente. Testibus Willelmo Filio alani.[164] Willelmo de tornai.[165] Alano filio Willelmi de hedlega.[166] Rotberto filio Nigelli.[167] Radulfo de tirna.[168] Ricardo filio balduini de linlega.[169] et pluribus alijs. Rogatus autem rex Stephanus ut confirmaret omnia suprascripta; dixit Cumauunculus meus rex Henricus baronum suorum prece ista confirmaret; presens aderam et testis aduocatus fui; et eum omnia concedere et confirmare audiui et uidi que comes Hugo concesserat et eadem uerba dicere que predictus comes dixit quando ecclesie sancti petri libertatem constituit; uidelicet quod tam liberum ipsius ecclesie honorem constituebat ut nullus post eum aliquid libertatis uel quietis addere posset. Et ideo ego pro salute anime mee et pro pace regni mei concedo et confirmo omnia suprascripta et eandem libertatem et quietem quam ecclesie sancti petri comes Hugo dedit et rex Henricus confirmauit Ego quoque concedo et confirmo; ita liberam et quietam ipsam ecclesiam constitui. ut nullus sit qui post me aliquid libertatis uel quietis addere possit. Qui uero aliquid ex his minuere presumserit; eterno anathemate puniatur.

[169] ✠ Ego STEPHANVS rex confirmaui et subscripsi.
[170] ✠ Ego Henricus Wintoniensis episcopus subscripsi.
[171] ✠ Ego Rogerus Salesberiensis episcopus subscripsi.
[172] ✠ Ego Nigellus Heliensis episcopus subscripsi.
[173] ✠ Ego Rotbertus Herefordensis episcopus subscripsi.
[174] ✠ Ego Seifridus cicestrensis episcopus subscripsi.

175 ✠ Ego Ricardus abrincatensis episcopus subscripsi.
176 ✠ Ego Gerasius abbas Westmonasterii. subscripsi.
177 ✠ Ego Gaufridus abbas Sancti Albani. subscripsi.
178 ✠ Ego Rogerus cancellarius subscripsi.
179 ✠ Ego Rannulfus comes cestrie. subscripsi.
180 ✠ Ego Willelmus comes Warenne. subscripsi.
181 ✠ Ego Willelmus Martel. subscripsi.
182 ✠ Ego Albricus de uair. subscripsi.
183 ✠ Ego Gaufridus de magna-uilla. subscripsi.

Charter of Earl Hugh in respect of liberties granted.

Hugh Earl of Salopesberia[1] to all his lieges and friends, Barons ministers and all his men, as well present as future—greeting—I will you all to know that one day as I was standing by the sepulchre of the Earl my father and remembering that he, while yet alive, had enjoined me to love and maintain his almesse, that is to say, the abbey of Salopesberia; pricked as I was in regard of my father's love and affection I granted and confirmed in pure and perpetual almesse, for my own welfare and for his soul's sake and for the souls of my ancestors, that the aforesaid abbey with all its appurtenances should be free and quit of all taxation and interference and all exaction of sheriffs and other ministers whosoever, and from all services connected with suits of court[2] And therefore I will and firmly decree for ever that the monks in the aforesaid Church serving God may have and hold all their lands and possessions and all their tenements, which now they hold or which in future they may obtain of any one's gift well and in peace and freely and quietly and honourably and that they and all their men be free and quit of all working at castles[3] and vivaries[4] and bridges[5] and roads[6] and court suit works,[2] nor shall they perform summages[7] nor exercise any business of the county-court and that they shall be quit and exempt from shires[8] and hundreds[8] and have their own court for all pleas and forfeits of their own men and therein dispense justice to others and have their own justice as well and as fully as I myself do and as I best and most fully can give them; that they be also free and quit of knights' geld[9] and of common geld[10] and of every service wherein a penny is exacted[11] I further grant that my barons, burgesses, and knights, whosoever they be that so wish, may make grants to them of lands and privileges without any further licence of me or of my heirs, in such a manner however as that from the almesse given they shall not require further

service to me either by their giving or their receiving And let all my leiges know this that I retain nothing within the lordship of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul but the prayers and goodwill of the monks remaining in this place and so free do I this day establish their lordship that no one who shall come after me shall be able to extend either the liberty or the aquittance And if a false moneyer[12] coming from another's land shall be captured in the land of St. Peter, his body with the money shall be given up to me. If however the falsifier be of the land of St. Peter let his body only be surrendered to me and let the money be the abbot's But in the case of thieves I grant both the judgement and the money to him, providing that the abbot either by himself or by his own people is willing to exercise such justice, but if not let the body only be surrendered to me and the money to the abbots. This one matter I retain and nothing else I grant further that the tithe of my venison of the whole county of Salopesberia shall be for ever in this place with the exception of the woods of St. Milburga[13] And all these things I do for the souls of my father and mother and for my own and all belonging to me and for the soul of King William[14] and Queen Matilda and their children Accordingly I will and firmly enjoin that the aforesaid monks may have and hold all their lands and possessions and all their tenements well and in peace and freely and quietly and honourably and with all the liberties and quittances[15] aforesaid, in wood and in plain, in meadow and in pasture and in fodder, in waters, and in pools, in mills, in fisheries, in moors, in highway and in byeways, in town and in country and in all places and in all matters, with sok[16] and sak[17] and toll[18] and team[19] and infangenetheof[19a]—Witnesses Arnulf[20] Rotbert de Belesmo,[21] Euerard[22] my brothers, Ricard de Belmesio,[23] Roger corebeth[24] and Rotbert his brother,[25] Hamond peverel,[26] Fulco the Sheriff,[27] Ulger the hunter,[28] Radulf de Conedoura[29] and many others.

[N.B.—To this document the facsimile of a seal is appended.]

Charter of King Stephen with the subscription of divers Bishops.

Since by the provident dispensation of God, in whose hand are the powers and rights of Kingdoms—William,[30] Duke of the Normans, invading England with a mighty array of ships

had vanquished it, and, acquiring by hereditary right the government thereof, had conferred upon diverse Barons whom he had brought with him diverse provinces of his empire, he confided to Roger of Montgomery[31] this province, that is to say Salopesscire.[32] He, receiving it, being as he was a just man, and full of the fear of God, was mainly desirous to foster with all due care the things which pertained to God and to re-establish whatever had been dishonoured and to restore everything to God's service. And since he had been a careful custodian of his own soul and his wife, whose name was Adelaisa[33] had been of no less devotion towards God, by the permission of King William and Archbishop Lanfranc,[34] and Peter[35] the prelate of the district, they placed monks to serve God in a certain church built in honour of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul in a suburb of the city of Salopesberie, which monks were to beseech God continually for the welfare of their souls and for the souls of all their ancestors and successors, who either before them had rightly possessed that dignity or should afterwards possess it. This church, moreover, the mentioned Earl and Countess, erecting it from the foundations at their own cost, commenced to make fit for the dwelling of the monks, but death intervening they did not complete it. To this church, however, they gave and granted in perpetuity the gifts which are rehearsed below, as much for their own souls as for the welfare of all Christian people. First of all, that is to say, they gave to the brethren assembled there a certain settlement,[36] situate near the same Church together with three mills[37] and all the revenues recognised as pertaining to it. This settlement,[36] however, is separated from the city of Salopesberie only by the channel of an intervening river, the name of which is Savern[38] but the settlement itself is called Biforiet[39] which we call Foregate in the Gallic tongue. They added further to the above mentioned gifts certain churches with all that appertained to them both in lands and men and in all other possessions, which (churches) we have thought fitting to set down here. Forsooth, the church of St. Gregory[40] (at *Morville*) and the church of Stotesdon[41] and that of Dudelebery[42] and that of Conedour[43] and that of Walinton[44] and that of Recordine[45] and that of Edmundon[46] and that of Hodenet[47] and that of Archalon[48] and that of Toeng[49] and that of Duninton[50]—That also of Bascherch[51] and that of Ness.[52] And over and above all these the Earl granted that his nobles and Knights whosoever they might be, that were willing to grant in almesse any portion of their lands might do so with freedom without leave being asked of the Earl or any one else

but only so as from that time to be completely free for ever of any service due for that land. But the monks accepting those lands with such immunity should never give in respect of these and their other lands the common geld otherwise than as the sheriff giveth from his own demesne but never should give in any shape or form knights' geld. Which thing mightily pleased all the auditors and the whole of his court confirmed it by praising it and rendering thanks to God. Further the Earl and Countess added to the above mentioned gifts certain vills, the names of which are here supplied that is to say Aiton,[53] Alminstry,[54] and Burton,[55] and with all these they granted to the monks the toll of such logs as were brought into the city by the east town gate. The Earl added that a market of the whole province should be held every year to the honour of the Apostles Peter and Paul on the festival of St. Peter which is styled *ad vincula*[56] and that it should be dissolved in three days and be quit of all interference of the Earl's ministers, that the monks alone should have all the revenues thence accruing and all the rents. Witnesses Godebald,[57] and Oilerius,[58] priests. Herbert archdeacon,[59] Warin sheriff,[60] Rotbert fitz Tedbald,[61] Roger fitz Corbeth,[62] Rotbert Pincerna,[63] and many other noble and notable men who heard and confirmed these things. Now all these things were done in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord the one thousandth and eighty seventh. But the particular place where the aforesaid church was built was of the heritage of a certain knight whose name was Siward,[64] And because the Earl Roger[65] was not willing to found a church within his heritage without his consent he gave to him a certain vill Langafeld[66] by name, in order that he with goodwill might grant to him to found a church in the aforesaid place and that the same Siward might be a participator in the same almesse. Afterwards, however, the said Siward granted the very vill which the Earl had given him to the church of Saints Peter and Paul after his own decease and he joined himself to the fraternity of the same place. Witness Godebald[57] and Richard de Belmesio[68] and Richard of Monto Warolt.[69] This, moreover, the sons of Siward, Edward, and Aldred[70] conceded. Witness Richard bishop of London[71] and many others. That vill afterwards the monks by the consent and with the confirmation of King Henry[72] and the mutual advice of the Barons of the province gave to Henry de Sai[73] in lieu of another vill named Branton[74] which was nearer to them and more convenient. Then after the above mentioned gifts certain Barons and Knights of the same province contributed of their

possessions to the same church for the welfare of their own souls. For instance, Warin[60] the Sheriff gave two hides of land in a vill called Tugafort[75] and the tithe of Opeton[76] which the same Church held and had possessed from the time of King Edward,[77] the church also of Beriton[78] with the tithe of that vill; His wife,[79] further, after his decease, gave for the soul of her husband, the house[80] which she held of her own dowry in the town, her sons agreeing thereto, on this condition that as long as she remained in the house she should find the tallow for lighting the church every night in the year. Herbert de Furches[81] gave a house and land in the field which produced two shillings a year; Rainald[82] brother of Warin the sheriff gave a vill called Lega;[83] Aherius[84] granted Edburton[85] and all thereto pertaining; Girardus de Tornai[86] gave a vill called Betton;[87] Helgot[88] gave one hide near the river Severn which from a neighbouring little wood is called Mora[89] and a fishery in the same river; Oilerius,[90] the priest, gave one hide in Cherleton;[91] Tochi[92] another in a vill called Cota;[93] Odo,[94] the knight, also gave a vill named Hordley;[95] Rotbert,[98 and 61] the sheriff, son of Tedbald, gave the tithe of Cambriston[96] and the church of Ithessal[97] with all things pertaining thereto and the tithe of the same manor, that is to say, in money and animals and corn, and inasmuch as at that time certain clerks held the same church, the same Rotbert[98] ordered that, when they were dead, the church should come within the rule of St. Peter,—Witness Richard, bishop of London;[98a] Goiffridus[99] gave half a hide in the vill which is called Herley;[100] It should be also known that St. Peter held half a hide in Biriton[101] of the church of Conedour.[13 102] All these things the venerable Earl Roger granted and confirmed, his sons being witnesses and confirming with their father (namely) Hugh, Roger, Arnulf,[65] with very many Barons. But when the Earl was dead and his corpse was being delivered for burial in the Church of St. Peter, Roger fitz Corbeth[62] gave to the monks the church of Wantnour[103] with the tithe of that vill and the tithe of Iochehull.[104] After the decease of the venerable Earl Roger, Hugh his son,[65] worthy offspring of so noble a father, succeeded him in the dignity, at which time Rainald,[82] who after the death of Warin the Sheriff had taken his wife, as well as his dignity and Hugh,[60] son of the same Warin, gave to the monks the Church of St. Oswald,[105] and that of Mutle with all that pertains to them and the tithes of Ness[106] and of Seraordine,[107] the Earl agreeing and bearing his testimony with many others. But on a certain day when the same venerable Earl had come to visit his father's burying place, he being filled with

divine grace and moved by filial affection, summoned the lord Fuchered,[108] the first abbot of this place, and near the tomb itself and in the presence of all the barons who were standing around said I desire that there should be peace and quietness in this place and so I decree that this abbey and all thereto pertaining shall be for ever free from every custom of this realm so far as I can remit and be peaceful and quiet; let not the monk's men perform any of the Earl's business nor take any part in building castles,[103] or vivaries,[4] or bridges,[5] or roads,[6] or any works whatever, and be quit and exempt of all schires and hundreds[8] and pleadings and from every encroachment and demand of the sheriffs and from every fiscal tax. And should anyone have a complaint against any of St. Peter's men, let him implead him in the Abbot's court and there obtain his rights. And let all my lieges know this because I claim nothing within the lordship of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul except the prayers and the goodwill of the monks remaining in that place, and so very free do I this day make this lordship that no one coming after me shall be able to add to it any further freedom or exemption. This one thing only I retain that if the abbot of this place be puffed up with pride and be unwilling to do justice to his neighbours, I myself or my heir after me will compel him to do the right. And if a false moneyer,[110] coming from another man's land be caught in the land of St. Peter, his body with the money shall be given up to the Earl; if, however, the falsifier be of the land of St. Peter his body only shall be given up to the Earl but the money shall be the Abbot's. The judgment however of thieves I leave altogether to him and the money as well, if the Abbot, either personally or by his deputy shall desire to do justice, but if otherwise, the body only shall be delivered to the Earl and the money shall be the Abbot's. This only I retain and nothing else. But the tithe of my venison from the whole county of Salop I grant to belong to this place for ever, except that of the woods of St. Milburg.[13] And all these things I do for the souls of my father and mother and for my own and for my brother's and all belonging to me and for the souls of King William[30] and Queen Matilda[111] and their children. If any one either in my time or after my decease up to the end of time shall desire to break down, or remove or lessen any one of these privileges may the Most High God, Who rules in the kingdom of men, take him away from the earth and blot his name out of the book of life, and let him be punished with an eternal curse, and perish eaten up by worms. Then the Barons who were standing around and observing the great compunction

on the part of their lord, and hearing how great the immunity and the dignity of this monastery should be, fell down at his feet and gave thanks to God and for the very righteous intentions of the venerable Earl. These indeed were Arnulf[20] the brother of the same Earl, Richard de Belmesio[23] who afterwards was made bishop of London, Rotbert the Sheriff,[21] Rainald the Sheriff,[82] Rotbert Corbeth,[25] and Roger his brother,[62] Picot de Sai,[112] Hamund Pevrel,[26] Fulco the Sheriff,[27] in fact nearly all the Barons of the County. When, however, Earl Hugh was dead and Rotbert de Belismo[21] his brother had undertaken the county dignity after him, he gave to the Church of St. Peter and to the monks of that place the vill called Bascherche[51] with all things pertaining thereto and he himself conceded and confirmed all the gifts which either his father or the Barons had conferred on the monks and all the privileges his brother had yielded to them and that with his own seal. After him, however the renowned King Henry[113] took the county into his own hands, and when he heard of the peace and liberty and quiet which the aforesaid Earl Hugh had granted to the Church of St. Peter, being naturally a kind man and a devout maintainer of God's churches he, first of all, filled as he was with admiration, praised the benignity and devotion of the Earl and then with willing promptitude gave command for these privileges to be enjoyed for all time, henceforth ordering and constituting that all the immunities of peace and liberty which the Earl Hugh[1] had granted to St. Peter should remain inviolate for ever, superadding an anathema upon anyone that should presume to infringe or lessen any of them. He added too of his own accord that the monks of St. Peter and their men wherever they might travel through all England whether for the sake of trading or other business should be exempt from all tolls and passage and custom and that the monks of St. Peter might have out of the woods wherever they pleased in the whole county such things as were necessary for the building of their church without (being charged with) waste or essart. At that time Torald de Verley[114] gave to the Church of St. Peter one hide in Little Draiton[115] and Rotbert his son[114] who was also his heir gave a vill named Wichewit.[116] Witness Richard bishop of London,[71] Hamon Peurel,[26] John fitz Grip,[117] Toreth[118] and many others. Odo of Berneles[119] also gave one ferdendel in Bradestan,[120] the other part of the same vill Guarin the sheriff gave; Herbert fitz Helgot[121] gave a certain vill Norton[122] by name, and the Church of Stanton[123] with all their tithes and the tithes of all their knights and with all things that pertain to the same Church.

Afterwards his wife with his permission gave certain land in the same vill which produced fourpence annually; Norman Venator[124] one little vill Boleley[125] by name; Hugh de Constantine gave half a hide in Pecton;[127] Azo Bigot[128] another half in Langanarra;[128a] and one ferdendel in Abeton,[129] Robert fitz Wiger[130] gave his father's house which is in the castle; Picot de Sai[112] gave the tithe of Branton[131] and of Phitess;[132] Hunald[133] gave the tithe of Preston[134] and of Luscafort[135] and the tithe of his wild mares; Hamon[26] Peurel at the request of his wife gave a vill named Wlnerunton,[136] Witness Richard bishop of London[23] with many others; Theodoric de Sai[137] near the same vill on the other side of a neighbouring stream gave a certain land in his own manor of Stoke[138] out of his own demesne freed and quit of all geld and other customs; Robert Corbeth[102] gave a vill Locheton[139] by name and his son Robert agreed, Witness Richard[23] Bishop of London with the Barons of the whole county; Roger Corbeth[25] gave another vill Wineley[140] by name, his sons[24] William[25] and Everard agreeing; Fulco the sheriff[27] at the burial of his wife gave Pimeley[141] Henry his son agreeing[27]; The wife of Azo Bigot[128] gave a certain land in the town for the soul of her son Rainald[128] which produces ten pence annually. In the fields of the town Alnoth[142] gave one land and Reiner,[143] the prefect, another for his son whom he made monk and Eilric Rufus[144] likewise another for his son; Robert the presbyter, son of Andrew the clerk,[145] when he was dying, demised to the monks his land in the fields in such a manner that his mother should hold it as long as she lived and after her death it should come into the demesne of the monks. Witness Roger Archdeacon[146] and Reiner prefect;[143] Gislebert, the archdeacon,[147] gave one land in the fields of the town and the tithe of Opeton[76]; Alan the son of Fladald[148] who undertook the dignity of Sheriff Warin, after his son, granted with a ready mind all that his ancestors or his Barons had given to the church of St. Peter, and remitted both for his own time, and previously all that pertained to himself, with the exception of the King's geld, so as to be free and quit. Witnesses being Richard Bishop of London,[23] Hamon Peurel,[26] Roger Corbeth,[62] with nearly the whole county. This, moreover, William his son[148] and heir granted and confirmed with his own seal in the presence of the whole county. But Earl Roger, surnamed of Poictou,[149] the son of the aforesaid Earl Roger gave to the church of St. Peter the fishery of Tarewall[150] and two little vills, that is to say, Pulton and Oesiton[151] near the same fishery, and another vill named Biscopcham[152] for

his own welfare and his wife's and of his father and mother. Godifrid[153] this man's sheriff, moreover, who had a son a monk in the same church, with the consent of the Earl gave to the monks the church of Waleton[154] and that of Chercheham[155] with a certain vill which is called Garstan.[156] Now all these the same Earl confirmed for ever to be quit and free from the intrusion of all men adding that he should be accursed whosoever should disturb or take away these things. Witness Rotbert Bishop of Chester[157] and Hugh the Earl of the same city.[158] All these things aforesaid the renowned king Henry[72] before his own council in London confirmed with his own hand and seal and delivered them to his archbishops, bishops, Earls and other Barons for confirmation. And just as Earl Hugh had granted to the Church of St. Peter all possible freedom in order that no one after him should be able to add thereto, so the king himself granted to the same Church and to all belonging to it, as much as he could confer of freedom and quittance so that no one after him should be able to grant any more. He also laid his own, and the archbishops' and bishops' and all his barons' eternal anathema upon all who should diminish or infringe anything concerning the aforesaid gifts or the freedom itself. He granted likewise to the monks the multure[159] of the whole town of Salopesbery, enjoining that no one except the monks in the whole circuit of the town, neither on one bridge nor on the other, should build a mill, but only those whom the monks should authorize, Witnesses Richard bishop of London,[71] Hamon Peurel,[26] Fulco the Sheriff[27] and many others. When however King Henry was dead and his revered nephew Stephen[160] had succeeded to the kingdom, the above mentioned Hamon Peurel,[26] with the king's consent gave to the church of St. Peter two vills Crugelton[161] forsooth and Schlepe,[162] and Sibilla his wife another vill called Chinardesey,[163] her husband agreeing and placing the gift upon the altar. Witnesses William fitz Alan,[164] William de Tornai,[165] Alan fitz William de Hedley,[166] Robert fitz Nigell,[167] Radulf de Tirna,[168] Richard fitz Balduin de Linley[169] and very many others. Moreover King Stephen being requested to confirm all the above-written said 'When my uncle king Henry was confirming those things at the request of his Barons I was present, being summoned as a witness, and I heard and saw him grant and confirm all that Earl Hugh had granted and I heard him say the very same words which the aforesaid Earl said when he ordained the freedom of the church of St. Peter, namely, that no one after him should be able to add any further degree of freedom or quittance. And accordingly for the

welfare of my own soul and the peace of my realm I also concede and confirm all the things above written and I likewise grant and confirm the same freedom and quittance which Earl Hugh and King Henry conferred on the Church of St. Peter. I constitute the same church so free and quit that no one after me shall be able to add any further degrees of freedom and quittance and should anyone presume to diminish any of these privileges let him be punished with an eternal curse.

160 ✠ I KING STEPHEN have confirmed and subscribed.
170 ✠ I Henry bishop of Winchester have subscribed.
171 ✠ I Roger bishop of Salisbury have subscribed.
172 ✠ I Nigell bishop of Ely have subscribed.
173 ✠ I Rotbert bishop of Hereford have subscribed.
174 ✠ I Seifrid bishop of Chichester have subscribed.
175 ✠ I Richard bishop of Avranches have subscribed.
176 ✠ I Gervase, abbot of Westminster have subscribed.
177 ✠ I Gaufrid abbot of St. Albans have subscribed.
178 ✠ I Roger chancellor have subscribed.
179 ✠ I Ranulf Earl of Chester have subscribed.
180 ✠ I William Earl Warenne have subscribed.
181 ✠ I William Martel have subscribed.
182 ✠ I Albric de Uair have subscribed.
183 ✠ I Gaufrid de Mandeville have subscribed.

NOTES.

[1] *Hugh* de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, was the second son of Earl Roger by his first wife, Mabel (murdered Dec. 5th, 1082). By her he had five sons and four daughters—1, Robert de Belesmo, Count de Alengon; 2, Hugh de Montgomery; 3, Roger the Poitevin (Pictavensis), *titular* Earl of Lancaster; 4, Philip the Grammarian, who died at the siege of Antioch in the first crusade; and 5, Arnulph (or Arnold) de Montgomery, keeper of Pembroke Castle. The daughters were: 1, Emma, a nun and abbess of Almenesches, who died the 4th of March, 1113; 2, the Countess Matilda, wife of Robert Earl of Mortain, half brother to William the Conqueror; 3, Mabel, wife of Hugh of Chateau-neuf, living in 1131; 4, Sibil, wife of Robert Fitz-Hamon (see O. & B., i., 50), Lord of Creulli in Normandy and of Tewkesbury, &c., in Gloucestershire. By his second wife, Adelaisa or Adeliza, daughter of Everard du Puisset, one of the highest of the French nobility, he had only one son, Everard, brought up to learning, who afterwards in the reigns of William and Henry became one of the royal chaplains. Hugh succeeded his father as Earl of Shrewsbury in 1094 (Ord. Vit. II., 195, &c.).

[2] *Servicio seculari*: "Service connected with suit of court." Suit of Court: *secta curiæ* is a service by which all freemen above

twelve years of age were bound to attend the sheriffs' *tourn*, that they might be informed in all things relating to the peace of the publick. All persons were obliged to take the oath of allegiance in this court. There were also *schire* and *hundred* courts to which similar obligations extended.

[3] *Castellorum* : Castles. *Castle-ward, Castel gardum vel Wardum Castel* is an imposition laid upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any castle towards the maintenance of such as watch and ward therein.

[4] *Viuariorum* : Vivaries are places on land or water where *living* things are kept. In land the word *vivarium* commonly signifies a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary.

[5] *Pontium* : Bridges. Pontage was an enforced contribution towards the maintenance or re-edifying of bridges, or else was toll taken for such purpose from persons using them.

[6] *Viarum* : Roads or Highways. The *trinoda necessitas* was *expeditio, pontis, et arcis reparatio.* Where under *reparatio,* the maintenance of highways is understood. The three exemptions forming the *trinoda necessitas* were anciently inserted in all royal grants to the Church after the words that freed spiritual persons *ab omni sæculari servitio.*

[7] *Summagia* : summages, tolls for carriage on sumpter horses, *summa* is a horseload.

[8] *Schiris et hundredis :* schires and hundreds. (see *suit of ccurt.*[2])

[9] *Geldo militum :* knight's geld. All persons having £10 yearly income (£20 by I. Ed. ij., cap. 1), were obliged to be Knighted or pay a fine to be excused. "A.D., 1181. Henricus rex Angliæ per omnes terras suas transmarinas edidit statutum de armis habendis; postea vero etiam Anglos eidem statuto subjecit, i.e., quicunque haberet feodum militis unius haberet loricam, cassidem, clypeam et lanceam, et quot feoda militum quis haberet, tot militaria arma haberet. Et post multa, quilibet liber laicus, qui haberet in catallis valorem decem marcarum, haberet habergellum, capellum ferreum, et lanceam, et unusquisque juraret non vendere nec alienare arma sua" [Chronicon Angliæ Petriburgense p. 104.]

[10] *Geldo communi :* common geld. The following quotation seems to explain this—"It was a law among the Saxons that every freeman of 14 years old should find sureties to keep the peace, or be committed, whereupon certain neighbours entered into an association and became bound for each other to produce him who committed an offence or to make satisfaction to the injured party; which that they might do the better they raised a sum of money among themselves, which they put into a common stock, and when one of these pledges had committed an offence, and was fled, then, the other nine, made satisfaction out of this common stock according to the quality of the offence; and because this association consisted of ten families it was called a Decennary."—(Blount.)

[11] *Denarius exigitur;* a penny is exacted. Such exactions were styled *Weed peni, Aver peni, Hundred peni,* and *Toling peni.*

[12] *Falsus monetarius:* false moneyer. Very many statutes were passed in early times against false moneyers and counterfeiters ex.gr. in A.D. 1108 "Henricus rex pacificato regno, legem dedit quod furto deprehensus suspenderetur, et monetam etiam correxit, graviter ulciscendo in corruptores monetæ ut falsarii ejus absque misericordia oculis et genitalibus privarentur" (Chron Petriburg. p. 74).

[13] *Sancte Milburge:* Saint Milburg was the daughter of Merewald the Christian founder of Leominster Priory, and grand-daughter of Penda, the pagan King of the Mercians, who died Feb. 28th, 722. Wenlock was at first a nunnery and became, (after its destruction by the Danes in 874) a priory of Cluniac Monks by the beneficence of Earl Roger, about 1080, that is, three years before the foundation of Shrewsbury Abbey. The words in the text *Saint Milburg* are to be understood of the Priory in its corporate capacity.

[14] *Willelmi et Matildis et filiorum:* William 1st the Conqueror married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, v[th] Earl of Flanders, and niece of Henry, King of France, by his sister Adelaide, the daughter of King Robert. Their children were Robert and Richard, William and Henry, Agatha, Adeliza Constance, Cicely and Adele.

[15] *Quietanciis:* quittances, acquittance is a discharge or clearing from an offence objected—or else a release or discharge of a debt formerly due.

[16] *Socha*: Sok or Soc "is a liberty whereby the lordes shal hold their Courtes and receive homage."

[17] *Sacha*: Sak or Sac "is a libertie by the whiche the lord shal have the amerciamentes of all trespasses doon within his lordshipp."

[18] *Tol*: Toll, Thol "is a libertie by the which the lord shal have *thol* of all things bought and sold within his lordshippe."

[19] *Team*: Team, Theam, or Them "is a libertie whereby the lord shal call and bring home all the generac'on of his bondmen, with all their sequele or ofspring and catell whersoever they be founden in Englonde, except that if any such bondsman dwel by a yer and a day in eny privylegid town and be receved into the comon guylde ther than he shal not be taken out of the precinct of that towne or lordship forasmyche as for the tyme that he is receved within that franchise or libertie he is free and delivered of bondage." (These four explanations from "Priory of Bromfield," p. 98.)

[19a] *Infangenetheof*, Infangthef: is the right of trying and punishing a thief taken within the jurisdiction with the stolen goods in his possession. The word is derived from the Saxon *fangen*, capere and *theof* fur, and so "latronem infra captum," i.e., taken within the manor, liberty, or jurisdiction. In the register of Cokesford Priory, the right is expounded thus: "Quod latrones, capti in dominio vel feodo Prioris et de latrocinio convicti in Curia Domini Prioris, judicentur, et ad furcas ejus suspendentur."

[20] *Arnulfo*: Arnulphus de Montgomery, keeper of Pembroke Castle, who built that of Carew, was son of Earl Roger. He and his brother Roger lost all their honours and estates for their treason

He married the daughter of a king of Ireland called Lafracoth, [but whether this was her name or her father's is a debateable point (see O. & B., I., 49)] in right of whom he aspired to get possession of her father's kingdom. (See also note 1.)

[21] *Rotberto de Belismo* : Robert de Belesmo, brother of Earl Hugh (see note 1) with his brother Arnulf and Roger, having rebelled and been vanquished, in 1102 abjured the kingdom and retired to Normandy. (Chron. Petriburg, p. 71.)

[22] *Euerardo* : Everard, the son of Earl Roger by his second wife, Adelaisa. (Note 1.)

[23] *Ricardo de Belmesio* : Richard of Belesmo, a confidential *clerk* in the service of Earl Roger, at first viceroy, then sheriff of Shropshire, and ultimately in 1108 Bishop of London. He died 1128.

[24] *Rogero Corebeth* : Roger fitz-Corebeth and Rotbert his brother were sons of that Corebeth who came over with William and about 1121 built a castle at Alretone and called it Caux or Cause, from the name of the place, whence he came, the Pays de Caux in Normandy. Rotbert's son was likewise Rotbert. Roger's sons were William and Everard.

[25] Rotberto : See note preceding (24).

[26] *Hamundo Peurel* : Hamon Peurel, Dugdale says that the Peverels were descended from a Saxon ancestress, who was mistress to William, duke of Normandy, afterwards married to Ranulf Peverel, of Hatfield. It does not appear what relation Hamon was to Ranulf, but he married Sibil, daughter of the disinherited Gerard of Tornai, His natural daughter Seburga married William de Hadley i., whose descendants for 200 years were at High Ercal (see Archelona 48.)

[27] *Fulcoio vice-comite* : Fulk, the Viscount or Sheriff of Shropshire 1098 to 1102. His son was Henry, his wife is mentioned under Pimelege (141).

[28] *Ulgero Venatore* : or Ulger the Hunter was one of the defenders of Bridgenorth Castle for De Belesmo against Hen. i. He was the ancestor of the De Pitchfords of Little Brug, a suburb of Bridgenorth, who founded the Church at Pitchford, from which place they took their name. (See note 124.)

[29] *Radulfo de Conedoura* : Ralph of Condover. Of him I can find nothing more than what Eyton says, viz., that Ralph de C. contemporary with Gilbert de C. was tenant of Sibberton, and that his descendants were known in the De Condovers.

[30] *Willelmus*, William duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, was the son of Duke Robert ij., who died July 20th, 1031, when William, then a boy of eight years, succeeded to the dukedom ; which, says *Ordericus*, he ably governed for 50 years, (he afterwards says 53 years). He invaded England and gained the Battle of Hastings or Senlac 14th Oct., 1066, was crowned Dec. 25th, 1066, and died Sept. 9th, 1087.

[31] *Rogero de Montegummeri* : His father Roger was cousin german of Duke Robert, and so he was related to William the Conqueror. He

married Mabel the daughter of Wm. Talvas, and so inherited the vast domains of that family. After the battle of Hastings he received Chichester, Arundel, and the Earldom of Shrewsbury, was a great benefactor of the Abbeys of Séez, St. Evroult, Cluni, and Caen, besides being the founder of Shrewsbury Abbey and Wenlock Priory. (See note 13.)

[32] *Salopesciram*, Shropshire, here called a province, *provincia* and not *comitatus*.

[33] *Adelaisa*. Adeliza was daughter of Everard du Puisset. (See note 1). She was the 2nd wife of Earl Roger, to whom she bore one son Everard (See note 22). She "excelled in understanding and in piety, and oft persuaded her lord to befriend monks and to relieve the poor."

[34] *Lanfranco*: Archbishop Lanfranc 1070—1089. He had been abbot of Caen. He was born of a noble family in the city of Pavia, in Italy, he was educated in all the liberal arts, had studied the civil law, and was very eloquent, but being convinced of the vanity of all worldly concerns, he relinquished all his prospects and submitted himself to the Monastic yoke at Bec in 1042, became prior in 1045, defended transubstantiation in many published books, was present at the Conference at Winchester in 1041, was *first* abbot of Caen in 1066, and was enthroned as Archbishop at Canterbury on 29th Aug., 1070, and died May 20, 1089.

[35] *Præsule Petro* : Peter the prelate (of Lichfield) 1075 to 1086.

[36] *Vicum Quendam* : Settlement, hamlet, or suburb, rather than street or vill, which it was not. The word suburb is, however, afterwards used to *include* the abbey and its precincts.

[37] *Cum tribus molendinis* : These three mills remained to the Abbey for some 400 years. They were all on Meole brook : The Burnt Mill, Trill or *Prince's* Mill, and the Abbey Mill. The interdiction of the burgesses from grinding their corn anywhere else but at these three mills was the source of many law-suits and much bad feeling between the abbey and the town for many generations.

[38] *Sauerna* : Severn, the derivation of this word has been a matter of much dispute.

[39] *Biforeta* : Foregate or rather *beforegate*. The Saxon would be *beforangeate* or *beforanyeat* (or—*yate*). The *vulgar* pronunciation still conforms to the Saxon.

[40] *Sancti Gregorii* : The church of St. Gregory at Morville was of the gift of Earl Roger and his wife Adelaisa. The Norman Earl "held of the Crown the manor of Membrefelde with its eighteen Berewicks or hamlets, King Edward had held it in Saxon times. Here were xij hides, of these the Norman Earl held iv. in demesne. . . . . This Church with five hides was now given to the monastery . . . . Morville, then called Momerfeulde, in 1138 became a Priory, subject to the Abbey, and so continued till the Dissolution."

[41] *Stotesdona* : Stottesden. *Eyton* derives this name from *stod*,

stodes, a stud of brood horses, and *den* a valley or *dun* a hill or down. The *Domesday* record says : "The church of St. Peter holds the church of this manor together with ij hides and a half, &c. . . . It is worth 20s. (per annum)." The abbot's rectorial income was in 1291 valued at £13 6s. 8d., in 1534-5 at £8 13s. 4d.

[42] *Dudeleberia* : Now Diddlebury or Dilbury, in Corve Dale about 7 m. N. of Ludlow. Here was the church of Corfham manor, which the abbot held with one hide of land, which yielded 18s. annually. In 1284 it was Dudelebnria ; in 1348 it appears as Dudlebury ; and is styled a hamlet. Other variations are Brudlesbnrye 1227, and Dudelewiz circa 1389, but both erroneously.

[43] *Conedoura* : Condover. In *Domesday* Conendovre, a royal manor from Saxon times. Condover 1267, Condever 1272, 1292, 1316, Condoure 1294, Condovere 1300, Condover in 1362." "Alicia uxor Edwardi Brunel militis" died seized of "Conedovere terris et tenementis" in 1362. Nich'us Barnel had confirmation of Condovre in 1364.

[44] *Walintona :* Wellington. This church and eleven others were of the original endowment of Earl Roger and his Countess. In *Domesday* it is Walitone with xiij hides geldable and a priest ; so that a church was there in 1086. Wellington (Welynton, Welinton in 1316), remained a rectory, in the gift of the Abbot, till 1232, when the Bishop of Lichfield (Alex. de Stavensby, 1224—1240), suffering the Abbot to appropriate it, received as the reward of his complicity that moiety of the tithes which enabled him to found the Prebend of Wellington in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1291, the prebend was valued at £6 ; the abbot's share, £2 13s. 4d., was the value of the Vicarage, and £10 the prebend. In 1341 the parish was rated at £10 13s. 4d. The *Valor* of 1534-5 gives £11 to the abbot, £10 to the prebendary, and £10 to the vicar.

[45] *Rocordina* : Wrockwardine. Another early grant of the Earl Roger. The priest Oilerius or Ordelirius gave one hide to the Abbey. In 1291 the Church of Wrocworthin was valued at £10 per annum. In 1341 the parish was rated only £6 13s. 4d. to the ninth because there were but few sheep in it. In 1534-5 the abbot's rectorial tithes of Wrockwardyn were £14, and the vicarage £8, less 7s. 6d. for procurations and 4s. for synodals. The hide given by Oilerius was at Cherleton, a member of Wrockwardine.

[46] *Edmundona :* Edgmond. In *Domesday* Edmendune. In 1291 it was Egemindon and Egmonde in 1534-5. In 1391 the abbot derived an annual income of £1 10s. 0d. from Egemindon.

[47] *Hodenet :* Hodnet. Another of Earl Roger's grants. This place gave name to the old hundred of Odenet, other spellings are *Hotenedh, Hodynet.* It once belonged to the Saxon king. The manor was afterwards attached to the *Seneschalcy* of Montgomery. In 1291 the church, with its chapels, was valued at £10 per annum, besides a pension of £1 6s. 8d. to the abbot. In 1341 the assessors taxed the parish 40 merks to the *ninth.* In 1534-5, it was worth £30 per

annum, less 13s. 4d. for synodals, 6s. for procurations, a pension of £3 to Marchamley Chapel, and £1 6s. 8d. to the Abbot.

[48] *Archalon:* Ercal, i.e., High Ercal. Here the Monastery had both the tithes and the advowson. The nomenclature is various, *Archelona, Ercalwe,* and even *Miche Ercal. Rodintone* (Rodington) belonged to this as its mother church and with it passed to the Abbey. In 1534-5 it was worth £6 13s. 4d. per annum.

[49] *Tvenga* : Tong, one of Earl Roger's grants. The retention of this vill by the Norman Earl himself is thus set forth in *Domesday* : "The same Earl holds Tuange. Earl Morcar held it. Here iij hides geldable . . , Here is one league of wood. In King Edward's time the manor was worth £11 per annum. Now it is worth £6." Earl Roger built him a church here in token of his especial regard, this he endowed, and bestowed it on Shrewsbury Abbey previous to 1094. At the Salop Assizes of Nov. 1221 Roger la Zouche sued the abbot for the advowson of Tong but without success. In 1291 the church was valued at £4 besides the abbot's pension therefrom. In 1535 the parochial church was worth £6 13s. 4d., less 14s. to the bishop and archdeacon.

[50] *Dunintona* : Donington near Shifnal, also *Doniton.* "The Earl himself holds Donitone Earl Edwin held it, Here iij hides . . . a mill . . . and a word. In *Wich* there are v salt pits which render xx shillings." (How these salt pits came in connection with Donington does not appear, they must have been situated either in Cheshire or Worcestershire). Bishop Roger de Belmeis wrung this advowson from the monks; but on his deathbed he was careful to restore it, this was in 1127. In 1291 the annual value of this church was £2 13s. 4d. . In 1341 it was taxed to the *ninth* only, £1 3s. 4d. In 1534 Donyngton Rectory was valued at £14 per annum, less 13s. 4d. for synodals and procurations and a pension of 6s. 8d. to the abbot.

[51] *Bascerche* : Baschurch. Besides the church the monks had free warren in this manor. "The Earl himself holds Bascherche" says *Domesday* "Here are iij hides and a half, one hide is in demesne. The monks had ij hides and a half, and the church of this vill. Earl Roger afterwards gave the j hide held in demesne also to the abbey. On Dec. 28th, 1339, the Baschurch people acquired by charter from the abbot and monks a corporate government and a position superior in some respects to the inhabitants of a royal borough. The abbot's income in 1541-2 was £26 19s. 0d. In 1291 the church, i.e., the rectory, was worth £13 and the vicarage £5 per annum. Bissechurch in 1226, Baschurche, Bassechurch, Basschurch in 1388, and also Bassa's church.

[52] *Nessa* : Ness Strange or Great Ness. *Domesday* says : "The Earl himself holds Nessham, Earl Morcar held it with iiij berewicks, The Church of St. Peter holds the church of this manor with one virgate of land." *Eyton* says : "The church was originally a Saxon Collegiate Church and given by the Norman Earl,

before *Domesday*, to the abbey. In 1291 the church of Nesse Extranea was valued at £10 per annum, besides the abbot's pension of 10s. therefrom. In 1341 this parish was taxed only £4 to the *ninth* because much of the parish was in Wales and there had been a general murrain among the sheep, &c. About the middle of the 15th century the abbey obtained an appropriation of this church. The *Valor* gives the vicar of Nesse Strange's income as £9. The rectorial tithes which went to the abbey was worth £12 6s. 8d, but this sum was chargeable with sundry pensions and payments.

[53] *Aitona*: Eyton (upon Severn) *so* in 1226. This vill or manor, near Wroxeter, is mentioned by *Domesday* as, with three others, belonging to the abbey. In the *Tax Eccl.* 1291, p. 260, it runs thus,

"Item (abbas) habet apud Eyton in eodem Decanatu duas carucatas et valet carucata per annum	0	10	0
Et habet ibidem de redditibus assisis per annum ...	15	1	6½
Et habet ibidem unum molendinum quod valet per annum	0	13	4
Et habet ibidem de placitis et perquisitis per annum ...	1	6	8
Et habet ibidem de præfecto stauri per annum ...	3	18	8
Summa totalis ...	21	10	2½

[54] *Alminstra*: Emstrey near Atcham, erroneously called Cumminstra in 1226, Eminstre Parva in 1388. This was the second manor granted to the Abbey and the monks retained it until the Dissolution. "The same church holds Eiminstre, Earl Ednin held it, Here ix hides geldable &c., In the time of King Edward the manor was worth 100s. per annum, afterwards £4. Now it is worth £11. The *Tax Eccl*, 1291, gives these particulars of the abbot's income:—

Item habet apud Emestra in eodem Decanatu unam carucatam terræ et valet per annum	0	10	0
Et habet ibidem de redditibus assisis per annum ...	4	4	11½
Et habet ibidem de placitis et perquisitis per annum ...	1	0	0
	£6	4	11½

[55] *Burtona*: Boreton in Condover parish. Here in 1291 the abbot held two carucates, rents, pleas, perquisites and a mill to the total value of £15 5s 5½d. In 1327 (*Cal. Rot. Chart*) it is spelled Burtone and the manor is the abbot's. "To read his charter," Eyton says, "one would suppose that Earl Roger had been the original donor of Bourton to the monks *Domesday*, however, clearly shows that it had belonged to the Saxon church of St. Peter before the Conquest, after which the Norman Earl merely restored it. In 1344 it is styled Burton juxta Conedoure and the whole manor is the abbot's, and therefore it is not likely to be another Burton (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* ij., 115).

[56] *Ad Vincula*: This festival was held on Aug. 1st. It was also called the gule of August. [See the reason in Durand's rationale (lib. 7, cap. 19).]

[57] *Godebaldus* : A priest, friend and adviser of Earl Roger. When Shropshire was surveyed in 1086, it was found that six manors belonged to the Collegiate Church of St. Alkmund, three out of the five being held by Godebold, from *his son* Robert his estates passed to Bishop Richard de Belmesio, the viceroy, whose younger nephew founded Lilleshall Abbey and endowed it with the same estates. Ordericus calls him Godebald (ij. 48). From him Preston *Gubbalds* takes its distinctive name.

[58] *Oilerius* : or Odelirius of Orleans, son of Constantine, was a priest of talent and eloquence as well as of great learning, and one of the Norman Earl's chief counsellors. He was the father of *Ordericus Vitalis*, the celebrated Norman chronicler. He is supposed to have been rector of Wrockwardine in 1080. He died a professed monk on 3rd June, 1102.

[59] *Herbertus archidiaconus* : Herbert the archdeacon. This was *probably* Herbert, a monk of Shrewsbury, who in 1128 was consecrated third abbot in succession to Godfrey, who died March 22nd of that year. Fulchered, the first abbot, died in March, 1113. The time of Herbert's death is not known. He, however, translated the relics of St. Winifred from Gwytherin in Denbighshire to Shrewsbury. Another Herbert was Bishop of Lisieux 1022—1050. These three Godebald, Oilerius, and Herbert were Earl Rogers' chief friends and advisers.

[60] *Warin* : or Guarin the Bald, was a soldier at Hastings and first sheriff of Shropshire under William the Conqueror, "a man of small stature but of great courage, who bravely encountered the Earl's enemies and maintained tranquility throughout the district entrusted to his government." He married Aimeria (Emeric or Ameria) niece of Earl Roger. He left a son Hugh, a minor at the time of his death in 1086. Warin's widow afterwards was married to Rainald, who became second Norman sheriff and lord over those eleven manors in Recordin hundred of which Upton Magna was the most important.

[61] *Rotbert fitz Tedbald* : (vicecomes). Upon the death of Earl Morcar, the Norman Rotbert or Robert-fitz Tedbald received the ruined manor of Idsall or Shiffnal and became a coadjutor of Earl Roger in the endowment of the abbey.

[62] *Roger Corebeth*: (and Rotbert his brother) or Roger-fitz-Corbet, second son of that Corebeth or Corbet who came over with William, built a castle at Alretone and called it Caux or Cause, after his father's native district, the Pays de Caux in Normandy. He died about 1121.

[63] *Rotbert Pincerna* : or Robert, the butler to Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks at Pulton or Poulton in Cheshire in 1153. (See note 151.) This foundation was transferred to Dieulacres (Dieu la Croix) near Leeke in Staffordshire by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester in 1214. Dieulacres was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict for Cistercian monks. It was

valued at the dissolution at £243 3s. 6d. per annum. (See notes 151, 152, 154.)

[64] *Siwardus* : Siward or Seuuard the Gross, was probably an Anglo-Dane. He is said to have been a son of Ethelgar, a cousin of K. Edward the elder and a kinsman of Earl Roger. He held various manors in time of King Edward the Confessor.

[65] *Earl Roger of Montgomery*, or, *de Montegummeri* : son of Roger first earl, married first Mabel de Belesme the widow of William Talvas, and niece of Ivo Bishop of Séez (1035 to 1070) with whom he acquired a large portion of the domains of William de Belesme. "She was," says *Ordericus*, both powerful and politic, shrewd and fluent, but extremely cruel," but was at last assassinated by Hughe d'Igé and buried at Troarn, Dec. 5, 1082. By her Earl Roger had seven sons and three or four daughters. Two sons : William and Gislebert, deceased in Normandy before the Conquest. The others were Robert de Belesme (21), Hugh de Montgomery (1), Roger of Poictou (149), Philip the clerk, Arnulph (20). Her daughters were :—Emma, a nun and abbess of Almenesches, Maud wife of Robert, Earl of Meritol. Mabel wife of Hugh of Chateauneuf, and Sibil wife of Robert-fitz-Hamon. Earl Roger by his second wife Adelaisa (daughter of Everard du Puissett, one of the highest of the French nobility) had only one son Everard (22). Earl Roger founded Shrewsbury Abbey in 1083. He died on the 27th of July, 1094, and was buried with distinguished honour between the two altars, i.e., behind the high altar and before that of our Lady (*O.* & *B.*, i., 44 n.).

[66] *Langafelda* : Cheney Longville, Languefelle (for Siward the grantor see note 64). "Here i hide and a half geldable. The land is for vij ox-teams. The old value was 20s. afterwards it was waste. Now it is worth 5s." In *Testa de Nevill* (temp. Hen. iij., and Edward j). It seems to have been called Langefeud, Rogerus de Waudin held half a fee there, in the Baronia de Cloune.

[67] *Godebaldus* : See note 57.

[68] *Ricardus de Belmesio* : See note 23.

[69] *Ricardus de Monte Warolt* : This person is not known. In First John, 1199, an entry in Cal. Rot. Chart, p. 2, runs thus "Willelmus de Monte *Gerulf* et Willelmus de Gorham dant obsides Regi." Monte Gerulf *may* be the same as Monte Warolt.

[70] *Edwardus et Aldredus filii Siwardi* : Of these we only know that Edward is said to have been Earl of Mercia ; if he was not, which is more probable, the son of Siward Barn the Earl of Mercia and a cousin of David King of the Scots (*Ordericus Vitalis*, iv., 16.)

[71] *Ricardus Londonie Episcopus* : See note 23.

[72] *Regis Henrici* : King Henry j, 1100—1135. surnamed Beauclerk In 1121 he married the Saxon Edith, renamed Maud, i.e., Matilda.

[73] *Henricus de Sai* : Son of Picot de Sai. See note 112.

[74] *Brantona* : Brompton, s. of Wroxeter on the other side of the Severn in the deanery of Salop (Tax Eccl., p. 260) where the abbot had, circa 1291, two carucates of land, rents, pleas and perquisites to

the total value of £3 3s. 0¾d. The *Domesday* spelling is Brantune. "Here iij hides geldable . . . in time of King Edward the manor was worth 25s. afterwards 20s. now 40s. annually." It is called a *vill*, and with its tithes was given to assist the monks in building and repairing their conventual church.

[75] *Tugafort* : Tugford (a village half-way between Ludlow and Wenlock). There is a slight discrepancy between this charter and the *Domesday* record, which says : "The same Rainald hath given Dodefort to the church of St. Peter for the soul of Warin his anteecessor," but here we have Warin the Sheriff giving two hides of land in a vill which is called Tugafort. Eyton notices the scribe's errors for he says : "Warin it was, and not Rainald, his successor, that gave to Shrewsbury Abbey by far the larger portion of this manor. Warin died before the year of the survey, when Rainald marrying his widow succeeded him as sheriff ; hence in *Domesday* Warin is called Rainald's antecessor, i.e., *predecessor* in office and estate." The vill consisted of iij hides and a half and was worth 20s. now 40s. The abbots collective receipts from the Tugford estate were estimated in 1291 as £8 4s. 4½d, and were returned in 1534 at £13 17s. 2d. The etymological changes with reference to this place are great: Dodeford becomes Tugaford in 1227, Tugeford in 1285, Toggeford in 1291.

[76] *Opetone* : Upton Magna. Warinus the Bald, sheriff, gave the tithe of this vill. The tithe of Opeton which Gislebert the archdeacon gave (see note 147) must be referred either to some other Opeton (Upton) or is a mistake. "Here v hides geldable, a mill of 16s. annual value, a fishery, and half a league of wood. The manor was worth £10 per annum now £7." Bishop Clinton (1129—1148) confirmed to the abbey the "church of Uptona together with its chapels and pension of 20s."

[77] *Regis Edwardi* : Edward the Confessor. The time of K. Edward is the time before the Conquest. It is very probable that some survey, made in Saxon times, is referred to in the expression so common in *Domesday* as "*tempore R.E*"

[78] *Beritona* : Berrington. Here the monks had both church and tithe. "Thoret held the manor in Saxon times, Rainald now holds it and Azo holds it of him." In 1397, and Robert de Lee was tenant by the service of half a knight's fee. In 1226 the Abbey held one virgate and the church. Berrington church was in existence before *Domesday*. In 1291 it was valued at £5 9s 4d., besides a pension of 21s. to the Abbey and one of no less a sum than £6 13s. 4d. to Lichfield Cathedral. The *Valor* of 1534-5 gives the gross value of the rectory, as £20 12s. 0d. reduced by pensions, procurations and synodals to £10 12s. 0d. net. *Domesday* Beritune, afterwards Biriton, Byryhton, Boriton.

[79] *Uxor* : (Warini), Amieria or Emerié niece of Earl Roger. (See note 60.)

[80] *Domum* : This *house* or *mansura* cannot now be identified or located.

[81] *Herbertus de Furches* : A name which does not occur in Ordericus,

there was a monk so called, who was afterwards abbot, about this time. This Herbert was most likely the ancestor of the De Furchis of Corfton who held Corfton under E. Roger at Domesday. (See note 59.)

[82] *Rainaldus frater Warini vicecomitis* : One Rainald was lord of Baillenll in Normandy and married Warin's widow, he was the second Sheriff of Shropshire (*Eyton*, s.v., Upton Magna). In *Ordericus* (ij., 19, &c., see note 6) Reginald Baliol, who married Aimeria niece of Earl Roger, is mentioned as the brother of Warin. If he married his brother's widow it must have been a very unusual proceeding, but Eyton takes "brother" to allude to his being the husband of Warin's widow.

[83] *Lega* : Lee (near Ellesmere). As place-names Lee, Lea, and Legh are very common in this and the adjoining county of Cheshire. The possession of this vill must have been of great advantage to the Abbot in peaceful times, but when the times of trouble, which soon ensued, arrived, his tenure would be very precarious. Rainald held the j hide which constituted the vill of Lea in the manor of Ellesmere. (Ellesmeles in *Domesday*). Henry j. granted the whole manor to William Peverel who revolted against K. Stephen. It was afterwards conferred in 1177 upon David-fitz-Owain, prince of North Wales, who had married Henry ij.'s sister. At Michaelmas, 1203, it was again in the king's (John's) hands who gave it with Joan his natural daughter to Llewelyn. These changes, and they are not all by any means, must have been very disadvantageous to the abbot, for in 1341, Lea, with the other members of Ellesmere, was reputed to be in Wales.

[84] *Aherius* : or Aer, *Domesday* calls him *Alcher*, an under-tenant of Sheriff Rainald. He had an interest in several Shropshire manors, three under Rainald and one, Harcott, directly under the Earl. Upon the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme Alcher's descendants became tenants *in capite* of the crown, and they were known as Fitz-Aer.

[85] *Edburtonam* : Albrighton (4 m. north of Shrewsbury), Edbriton, Ebriton. In *Domesday* Abretone and Etbretone. "Alcher held of Warine, who was Rainald's antecessor, Etbritone, Gheri had held it and was a free man. Here are iij hides geldable." This place acquired from Alcher's dedication the name of *Monks Albrighton*. They retained it until the Dissolution.

[86] *Girardus de Tornai* : He held many manors, several at least in the Domesday hundred of Odenet. He was one of William's followers who received as his meed of service eighteen Saxon manors of which Sutton-Maddock was the largest. He forfeited all by rebelling against William Rufus. Sibil, wife of Hamon Peurel (see note 26) regained some of the forfeited estates.

[87] *Bettona* : Betton in-Hales. *Domesday* says : "The same Gerard holds Baitune. Ulchete held it and was a free man. Here iij hides geldable . . . a mill and a wood which will fatten lx swine, &c. It was worth 40s. now 30s." The monk's retained Gerard's gift for more than 250 years. (See note 122.)

[88] *Helgotus* : Earl Roger conferred upon Helgot his follower nine-

teen manors in this county. This knight, who had doubtless seen service at Hastings, "reared his stronghold in the upper valley of the Corfe over the rich repose of which in ancient times it reared its gloomy shadow." His son was Herbert. (See note 121.)

[89] *Mora*: Now Monkmoor. Helgot's gift of the hide of land with the fishery attached would have been a great boon to the abbey, as being so near to the monastery and yet so far as to prevent any interference by the burgesses who disputed the abbot's right to any fishery in the Severn.

[90] *Oilerius*: Or Odelirius. (See note 58.)

[91] *Cherleton*: There are two Charltons, one near Shrewsbury and the other near Wrockwardine. They were each of j hide. The latter is the one meant.

[92] *Tochi*: Or Tochil, probably a Saxon who was permitted to hold two manors which were his own by descent.

[93] *Cota*: Woodcote. In *Domesday* Udecote, on the eastern verge of the county, south of Newport. Here were iij hides. Woodcote chapel is a very ancient structure. The south door is said to be Saxon, but probably only very early Norman.

[94] *Odo miles*: Odo, the knight, was the *mesne* tenant of Ruyton of the xi towns and Udeford as well as of Hordley. He was one of the vassals of the Norman Earl. Odo the Red is mentioned by *Ordericus* (i., 395) as having been a benefactor to the abbey of St. Evrault in 1050, but perhaps this was not the same man.

[95] *Hordeleia*: Hordeley in Baschereh hundred. In *Domesday* Hordelei "In Saxon times Algar and Dunniht held it for ij manors and were free. Here ij hides geldable." In 1291 the church of Ordeleye was valued at £2 13s. 4d., besides a pension of 2s. therefrom to the abbey. In 1341 the assessors to the *ninth* treated Hordel as a chapelry to Baschurch and taxed the parish only 20s. because there were no sheep in it, &c. In 1535 the income of the rector was £4 2s. 0d. less 2s. procurations and 11s. for synodals (Eyton). In *Cal. Rot. Chart.* it is Hordeley.

[96] *Cambristona*: Kemberton, in *Domesday* Chenbritone, in 1291 Kembryghton, Kembrihton from Cenbyrht or Kenbert, some Saxon earldorman or theyn. It is in the deanery of Newport. "Here iij hides geldable . . and a wood to fatten xxx swine." In 1227 the abbot had the tithe, in or about 1284, Willelmus de Alta Ripa (Hauterive) held half a fee in Kembitton or Kenbritton.

[97] *Idhessala*: Idsall (i.e., Shiffnal). "The Saxon word Idesheal," says Eyton, "signifies the hall of Ide, and Sceafanheal, the hall of Sceafa, and it may be that, originally, Idsall and Shiffnall represented two districts, lying respectively west and east of the stream dividing the town." In *Domesday*, it is Iteshale. The variations in spelling are noticeable. In 1291 Ydesale. In 1328 and on to 1369 Ideshalle or Ideshale. Shiffnale appears in 1471. Will'us de Shuffenhale is mentioned in 49 Edw. iij. 1375. "Here were 7½ hides geldable . . . a wood here will fatten 300 swine. . . . It was worth £15, after-

wards 6s. Now it pays £15." From the church the abbot had 30s. per annum.

[98] *Rotbertus vicecomes filius Tedbaldi* : Upon the death of Earl Morcar the Norman Rotbert or Robert-Fitz-Tedbald, received the ruined manor of Idsall or Shiffnal, and became a coadjutor of Earl Roger in the endowment of the Abbey. He was sheriff of the earldom of Arundel and Chichester. Tedbald, i.q., Theobald. (See note 61).

[98a] *Ricardus Londonie Episcopus* : (See notes 23, 68, 71).

[99] *Goiffridus* : Goisfrid of Herley or Hatlege now Hadley. *Domesday* says "The same Rainald holds Hatlege and Goisfrid holds it of him." Before the end of Henry I.'s reign Goisfrid was succeeded by William de Hadley who married Hamo Peverel's daughter Seburga.

[100] *Herleia* : Hadley, 2 m. N.E. of Wellington. (See note 99.)

[101] *Birtona* : Apparently Berrington, where the glebe land of Condover was situated (but see note 55).

[102] *Conedoura* : Condover in Domesday Conendovre, a royal manor, *caput* of the hundred. (See note 43.)

[103] *Wantenoura* : Wentnor. This vill was held of the Norman Earl by Roger Fitz-Corbett. In the time of King Edward, it was worth £6, afterwards 40s, now £4. In process of time the Abbeys of Shrewsbury, Haughmond and Buildwas acquired by successive grants from the Corbets, Barons of Caux, by far the larger portion of the Manor of Wentnor. In 1291, the church of Wentnore was worth £5 6s. 8d. per annum besides a pension of 5s. to the Abbot of Shrewsbury. The *Valor* of 1534, 5 represents the preferment as worth £7 per annum less 1s. for synodals (Eyton).

[104] *Iochehulla* : Yockleton. In *Domesday* Loclehuile (so it is written by Eyton, but should no doubt be *Ioclehuile*). In 1227, it was spelled Jocheshull; in 1300, Yokelthull; in 1322, Jokelhulle; in 1332, Hokelton; in 1349, 1363, 1367, Yokelton; and again Hokelton in 1360. This place was almost uniformly held in demesne by the Barons of Caux. The abbott had only the tithe. It had vj hides geldable, and a mill, "It was," says *Domesday*, "worth 18 annually, now £6." It is now a separate parish from Westbury, having been so constituted in 1862.

[105] *Osuualdi* : Oswestry. This church was a Saxon foundation, originally collegiate, and the mother church of an extensive district. In *Domesday*, it is identified with Meresburie (Maesbury). The revennes, *i.e.* the rectorial tithes of the church, which were given by Guarin, the Sheriff, about 1222, amounted in 1534 to £66 13s. 4d. Around the church and the castle, a vill gradually sprang up, which in the course of age, developed into the town of Oswestry, "There were vij hides geldable, and here Rainald has built Laure (L'œuvre) Castle. In the time of King Edward, it was waste. Now, it is worth 40s. annually." Oswaldestre, in 1285, 1326 and 1330; Oswastre in 1324.

[106] *Mutla* : Middle (the spelling Myddle is quite modern), *Domesday* says, "the same Rainald holds Mullcht, Seuuard held it in

time of King Edward. Here viij hides and a wood. It was worth £6, afterwards £4, now £3 10s. 0d." The church, originally a Saxon foundation, was given, before the Survey, by Warin, but it was never appropriated by the Monks. In 1291, it was valued at the large sum of £20 10s. per annum; out of this a pension of 10s. went to the abbot. In 1535, the income of the rector of Middle was £16, less £2 to the Chaplain of Hadnal, 13s. 4d. to Shrewsbury Abbey, and 19s. 6d. for procurations and synodals. Before 1165, John le Strange had acquired the greater portion of the manor and his descendants for centuries continued to hold it under the Fitz-Alans, Rainalds' successors. A patent of April 1st, 1308, permits John le Strange to fortify and crenellate his *mansion* of Midle, with a wall of stone and lime, remains of which *castle* are still to be seen. After the L'Estranges, the castle descended to the Derby family, and William Dod was appointed keeper, and after him, Sir Roger Kynaston was by commission keeper of Middle and Knockin Castles. After him, his son Humphrey (Wild Humphrey) was tenant here. On his being outlawed, he left Middle Castle, which he had suffered to become ruinous, and went and took up his abode in a cave at Nesscliff. Mutla is called Middell in 1272, and Mudleye in 1362. There seems no ancient instance of the spelling Myddle.

[107] *Seraordina*: Shrawardine. In *Domes tay*, Saleurdine. Rainald held it, Æli held it in King Edwards time. Here two hides. It was and is worth 40s. per annum. There was a church here in the reign of King John, who presented a rector thereto. In 1291, the Church of Shrewardyn was valued at £5 per annum. In 1535, the income of the rector of Serawardyn was £10, less 6s. 8d. for procurations and 1s. for synodals. The variations in spelling are very remarkable —Ex. gr. , . Shrawurde in 1171, Srwardin 1187, Serewarden 1227, Strawardin 1229, Shrewardin in 1252, Schirewordan in 1302, Shrewgardyn in 1421. I do not find other evidence of the abbots holding the tithes of this church, (but see appendix) which was at one time in the Deanery of Pontesbury and diocese of Hereford. It is now attached to Montford in Lichfield diocese.

[108] *Fucheredum*: Fulchered (see note 59) had been a monk of Seez, he died in March, 1113. Godfrey, another monk of Seez, succeeded him, and died March 22nd, 1128. Herbert was consecrated the same year as abbot, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, the time of his death is not recorded. Herbert translated the relics of S[t] Winifred from Gwytherin to Shrewsbury. (See note 49.)

[109] *Castellorum*: For these exemptions. (See notes 2 to 11 inclusive), and (15 to 19a.)

[110] *Monetarius*: (See note 12.)

[111] *Mathildis*. Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, was married to William, Duke of Normandy, about 1047. She was niece of Henry, King of France, by his sister Adelaide, daughter of King Robert. Their family consisted of Robert, Richard,

William and Henry, Agatha Adeliza, Constance Cicely and Adele. "Beauty of person, high birth, a cultivated mind and exalted virtue, combined to grace this illustrious queen. She was firm in the faith, and devoted to the service of Christ." (*Ordericus* ii., 23.)

[112] *Picot de Sai.* A brave and faithful knight, otherwise Pigot de Sai, in the canton of Argentan. In the family the surname of Pigot (in Norman French, *Picot*) appears to have been hereditary. He received from Earl Roger a grant of twenty-nine manors in Shropshire. He had also large possessions in Pembrokeshire. In Normandy, Jordan de Sai about 1131 founded the abbey of Aulnai. Picot's real name was Robert. The vill of Saium (Say, or Sai) was about 9 miles from Exmes, the *caput* of Earl Rogers's Norman *viscomté*. His wife was Adeloya; his two sons Robert and Henry. He fought at Hastings. His name is in the Battle Abbey Roll. Clun was the largest of the twenty-nine manors he held. Henry his son succeeded him, whose son Helias was the father of Isabel, who was married to William Fitz-Alan I., Lord of Oswestry.

[113] *Henricus*: Henry I., 1100 to 1135, son of William 1st and Matilda. (See note 111.)

[114] *Toraldus de Uerleio*: It is not known whether he were Saxon or Norman. He held thirteen manors under Earl Roger, and died before 1121. Robert-Fitz-Turald was his son.

[115] *Minore Draitona*: Now Deckar Hill in parish of Shiffnal. Nothing seems to be known of the strange alteration of this place-name.

[116] *Wichewita*: Wigwig in Much Wenlock parish. "Turold," says *Domesday*, "holds Wigewic of the Earl. Elmar held it. Here j hide geldable . . . In King Edward's time it was worth 15s. per annum, afterwards 3s., now 10s." Given by Turold's son Robert to the Abbey, Wigwig, before the reign of Richard I., had passed to the monks of Wenlock, who retained it until the dissolution. The *Taxatio*, 1291, speaks of Wodlewyk, where the Abbot held two carucates and a mill, probably Wigwig, is meant. In 25 Edw. I. (1297) Willelmus le Herdeman *felo* obiit seizitus in Wykewyk de uno messagio et 7 acris terræ in Gloucestr' (?Salop).

[117] *Johanni filio Grip*: Cannot be identified. Gruf ? = Gryffydd, and so a Welshman. Kinnersley was held temp. R.E. by one Willegrip.

[118] *Toreth*: Is likewise unknown, unless he be Toret, who held Wroxeter, Rodington, and Lee-gomery under Sheriff Rainald.

[119] *Odo de Berneles*: If this was Odo surnamed *Borleng*, he was stationed in 1108 in the fortress of Bernai, near Lisieux, to defend the country against freebooters.

[120] *Bradestan*: Now Broadstone, a chapel to Munslow, in the diocese of Hereford. Here the Abbot had one ferdendel of the gift of Odo and the other part of the same vill of the gift of Guarin the Sheriff. (For the identification of this place see O. and B., ii., 531.)

[121] *Herbertus filius Helgoti*: Lord of Corfe and Castle Helgot. (See note 88.)

[122] *Nortonam* : Norton in Hales. This vill was retained by the monks until the Dissolution. In 1291 the abbot received a pension of 2s therefrom. In 1534-5 the preferment of the rector was worth £6 *per annum* less 6s. 8d. for procuration, 2s. for synodals, and the abbots pension of 2s. An entry in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* runs thus, the date is 1343, "Rex confirmavit Willelmo de Okely in feodo quoddam stagnum in Norton-in-Hales salvâ abbati Salopiæ liberâ piscariâ suâ in aqua di Tyrne, &c., necnon molendinum dicti abbatis in Betton (See note 87) pro annuo redditu octo marcarum ad manerium suum de Betton" (p. 145). Edward III. was king in 1343.

[123] *Stantona* : Stanton, now called Holgate. There were two contiguous manors so-called. Stantune. In *Domesday* we read "The same Helgot holds Stantune, Chetel held it and was a free man. Here ij hides geldable, &c," and again "The same Helgot holds Stantune. Genust and Æluuard, Dunning and Elveva held it for four manors and were free with their lands. Here iij hides geldable. These manors lost the name of Stantune and became one great manor under the name of Holgate after the baronial residence of the first Norman lord (*Eyton*). (See note 88.)

[124] *Normannus Venator* : A warrior who came over with William. He was in some way related to Ulger Venator, who may have been his son. He held about seven manors. He himself was *probably* son of Guy Bollein, great nephew of the elder Giroie. Guy's wife's name was Hodierna. They had several sons, of whom Norman and Walter served in the wars, while Godfrey and William (surnamed Gregory), became priests (*Ordericus*, i., 428). (See note 28.)

[125] *Boleleia* : Booley or Bowley, a *villula* or hamlet in the parish of Stanton-on-Hine-Heath. Part of it was the property of Robert Corbet of Moreton. Boleleg in 1226, Boleye in 1301.

[126] *Hugo de Constantino* : One of the Anglo-Norman family of that name who, under the Fitz-Alans, held at the time of *Domesday* Etune, now called Eaton Constantine, S.W. of the Wrekin.

[127] *Pectona* : Petton, near Baschurch. "Here one hide and a half," which Robert Pincerna held of this Earl. This manor with four others were subsequently held under the lords of Montgomery, the service of the tenant of Petton being to attend for fifteen days with a bow & two unfeathered arrows at his suzerain's cost. Petton chapel was founded before 1159, and at first was subject to Baschurch.

[128] *Azo bigot* : Was subtenant of the manors of Berrington, Abdon, and Lege (Longnor) under Rainald. By his wife, whose name does not appear, he had two sons, Rainald, who died apparently young, and Robert, the knight, who likewise was a benefactor to the Abbey.

[128a] *Langanarra* : Longnor, near Condover. Eyton has successfully refuted the statement that Longnor-upon-Severn is meant, whereas it is Longnor south of Condover. Here the Abbot had half a hide of the gift of Azo Bigot, whose wife was also a benefactor to the Abbey.

[129] *Abetona* : Abdon. *Domesday* has Abetune, and tells us that Ulmuinus was the Saxon owner and the tenant at the time of the

survey of *Ecclesie Sancti Petri*. The grant of one ferdendel or fourth part of a carucate by Azo Bigot is coupled with that of half a hide in Langanarra. Not long after, by some mischance, Abdon slipped between the fingers of the monks so as, in 1155, to form part of two knight's fees of new feoffment which John le Strange held of Fitz-Alan's barony (Eyton). Abdon is in the hundred of Patinton.

130 *Rotbertus filius Wigerij* : Cannot be traced or identified.

131 *Brantona* : Brompton in the deanery of Salop (*Tax. Eccl.* p. 260) where the Abbot had in 1291 two carucates of land, rents, pleas and perquisites, to the total value of £3 3s. $0\frac{3}{4}$d. The *Domesday* spelling is Brantune.

132 *Phitesso*: Fitz. The tithe of Phitess with that of Brantune was Picot de Say's gift. *Domesday* says—"The same Picot holds Witesot. Hunnith held it and was a free man. Here iij hides geldable, &c." He (Picot) gave two thirds of the tithes of his demesnes of Phitessho and of Gulidone (i.e., Merrington) for the building and maintenance of the Abbey. In 1341 the parish of Fittos was taxed 20s. to the *ninth*. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* gives the Rectory as worth £5 10s. 0d. per annum, less 1s. for synodals and 3s. 4d. for procurations. From Witesot to Fitz is rather a wide spring, even though it be through Phitessho.

133 *Hunaldus* : The name Hunnit appears as that of a tenant in various manors. Huni, Hunine, and Huning also are found, but not Hunald. Some say a family of the name of Hunald owned Frodesley, but I find no corroboration

134 *Prestona* : Preston Brockhurst was held of the Earl by Turold de Verley at *Domesday*. Here were two manors held by Hunni and Ulviet, who were free men.

135 *Luscafort* : Losford, near Hodnet. It is said to have been a Roman settlement.

136 *Wluerunton* : Wollerton or Woolerton, near Hodnet; Wlueren-ton in 1227. The *Taxatio* (1291) gives the Abbot one carucate and a mill in Wolverton. "The same Gerard de Tornai holds Ulvretone. Oschetel held it, and was a freeman. Here one hide geldable. . . Here a mill of 10s. (annual value) and a wood which will fatten four score swine. It was worth 15s., now 25s. He (Gerard) found it waste." Hamon Penerel, by marrying the daughter of Gerard de Tornai (but ?) became his successor, and gave the vill to the abbey, to which it pertained till the Dissolution. It produced in 1291 £12 2s. $8\frac{3}{4}$d.

137 *Tucodericus de Sai* : (See note 112.)

138 *Stoca* : Stoke-upon-Tern. "Land on the other side of the stream" i.e., from Wollerton. *Domesday* says "The same Roger holds Stoche, Edmund held it in Saxon times, Here vij hides, &c. It was worth £6, afterwards waste now it is worth £7." The Norman Earl gave three manors to Roger de Laci, viz, Stoche, Uptone and Wide-ford. The De Lacy's had for tenants in Stoke the important family of De Say (see note 112), whence it was called indifferently Stoke Lacy and Stoke Say in the *feodaries* of 1284-5 (*Eyton*).

[139] *Lochetona* : Loton, near Alberbury. The name Lotheton is found. *Domesday* tells us that "the same Roger (-Fitz-Corbet) holds Luchetone, Edric held it, Here j hide geldable. In demesne is j ox-team and one serf and one haye. The manor is worth 5s. and ij more teams might be here." Loton in 1355.

[140] *Winelega* : Winsley, between Westbury and Minsterley. *Domesday* calls it Wineslei, and says "Seunard a free man held it in Saxon times, Here ij hides geldable." The *valor* of 1534-5 reckons among the temporalties of the abbey 35s. of assized rents in Wynnesley. In 1247 it was Wineslye, in 1389 Wineslegh.

[141] *Pimelega* : Pimley, near Uffington. The seigneury of this manor of the gift of Sheriff Fulk at the time of his wife's sepulture remained with the abbot and monks till the Dissolution. Fulk was a sort of under-sheriff to Rainald. Pimbroc was the rivulet which flows into the Severn, near Uffington. Pemeley was added to the Liberties of Shrewsbury by the Charter of Henry VII., dated 14th Dec., 1495. (See Blakeway's *Liberties of Salop*, p. 378.)

[142] *Alnothus* : A name not elsewhere found. Probably not a man of mark. One Alnod was tenant of E. Roger at Dawley in Middlesex. Alnod of London occurs. (See *Pipe-Roll* of 1163.)

[143] *Reinerus Prefectus* : Reiner the Prefect or Provost of the town time of Henry I.

[144] *Eilricus rufus* : Probably another Prefect or Provost, commonly known as Edric the Provost.

[145] *Rotbertus Presbyter* : Son of Andrew the clerk, otherwise unknown, but as the son of a cleric he is noticeable, as the marriage of clerics was either permitted or winked at in those days of great licence. (See note 57.)

[146] *Rogero Archidiacono* : Of him I find no other notice. The name Roger was very common.

[147] *Gislebertus Archidiaconus*: Otherwise Gilbert. Probably Gislebert, Archdeacon of Lisieux, who was sent by Duke William to Rome in 1066 to ask Pope Alexander's advice, if so, he was the son of Robert of Courbepine, and was Bishop of Lisieux in 1077. He was much trusted by the Duke, and served him as chaplain and physician, (*Ordericus*).

[148] *Alanus filius Fladaldi*; Was son of Fladald, Flaald or Fleance, who was the son of Banquo, the murdered Thane of Lochaber. Fleance fled to Wales, and by Gwenta, daughter of Gryffydd ap Llewelyn, had a son, this Alan. Alan was thus the great grandson of Algar, the Saxon Earl of Mercia. Alan married Avelina de Hesting (Hesdin in Artois), and had three sons, William, Walter and Jordan, and a daughter Sibil. Walter became steward to David, King of Scots, and was the first of the Stuarts. William married Isabel de Say, the wealthiest heiress in Shropshire, the niece of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and was Sheriff in 1156. Alexander, the great grandson of Walter, abandoned his patronymic, and styled himself Alexander Stuart. Alan fitz Fladald was made Sheriff by Hen I., after Hugh fitz-Warin.

[149] *Roger Pictauensis*: Roger of Poictou, Earl by courtesy, was the third son of Earl Roger. (See note 65.)

[150] *Turewalla*: Thelwall in Cheshire. Roger of Poictou, so called from the country of his wife, had extensive possessions in Lincolnshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, in that part of Lancashire called Amoundernesse (which is between the Ribble and the Mersey), and elsewhere. His title of Earl was, however, not territorial, Thelwell or Thelwall is not *now* in Lancashire, but in Cheshire, being on the south side of the Mersey, in the hundred of Bucklow, and not far from Warrington. Camden in his *Britannia*, gives this explanation—"in the year of Christ, 920, King Edward the Elder built a town at Thelwall, which was so called (*teste Florilego*), from the stakes or stumps cut from the trees wherewith they had environed it; for the Saxons call such stakes *thell*; and the word *wall* is yet used for a high fence, that encompasseth any place about, with stone, or other thing or building (*Polychronicon*, lib. 6, cap., *ad finem*), and that King Edward made it a garrison, and placed soldiers therein. But it seems to lie waste in the time of the Conqueror. . . ." Roger of Poicton gave half only of the Fishery to the abbot (*Monasticon* i., 383). This was the fishery on the Lancashire side. The Prior of Norton had the other half, which was on the Cheshire side. This was granted to him by William, Constable of Cheshire, the younger, Baron of Halton, about the reign of King Stephen (*Monasticon* ii., 186). In our Mize-book of Cheshire, anciently the abbot of Salop stood charged with 3s. in the Mize for fishing in Thelwall (*Ibid* i., 382) This township of Thelwall is of the fee of the honor of Halton, one-third part whereof William, Constable of Cheshire, gave to the Abbey of Salop, *cum pertinentiis in bosco, in plano, in aquâ* (*Ibid.*) N.B.—The historians of Shrewsbury do not rightly state the case when they locate Thelwall in Lancashire.

[151] *Pultona*: Poulton le Fylde in Lancashire. This is one of the little vills given by Roger of Poicton; *Oesitona* was the other, but it is now unknown unless it be Olsiton, i.e., Woolstone. There are several places named Pulton or, as it is now, Poulton. This seems to be the one near Warrington. An entry in the *Tax Eccl.* places it in the Deanery of Coupland. "Abbas de Salop habet [de Abbate de Deulaeres pro terra de Biscopayne et Northbrek] £5 6s. 8d." It would seem that the abbot of Salop had, before 1291, exchanged Biscopayne (here Biscopeham) and Northbrek for an annual payment. Pulton is said to have been in Aymondernesse, in which also the deanery of Coupland was. An important entry in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, p. 109 (4th Edw. iij., 1330) shews that at that date the abbot still retained the major part of his Lancashire grants "Rex confirmavit Abbati S. Petri Salop manerium de Gerstan, Ecclesiam de Walton, decimam de Newton et dominium et villas de Ulston et Pulton, medietatem piscariæ de Merse et tertiam partem de Thelwell ei concessa per Ranulphum quondam Comitem Cestriæ." This grantor, however, is not the same as in the text. If Ranulph were the son of

Roger of Poictou, he might have confirmed his father's gifts and added the tithe of Newton, the vill of Ulston and a third part of Thelwall to his other gifts. I have no means of ascertaining the truth of this conjecture. Ulston now Woolstone, the modern form of Ocsiton or Olsiton. (See above.)

[152] *Biscopeham* : Biscopeham in Amoundernesse. (See preceeding note.) In 1287 it was called Bispeham, and held by William de Ferrars, Bispam in Leeland in 1369. The leasing of Biscopayne and Northbrok to the abbot of Deulacres (see note 151) may have been a convenient arrangement on account of the distances of these places from Shrewsbury.

[153] *Godfridus vicecomes* : Sheriff of Cheshire, of whom nothing more is found.

[154] *Waleton* : Probably Walton on the Hill, West Derby, the mother church of Liverpool. The church of Waleton thus given by Sheriff Godfrid was in Coupland (see note 151), and the revenues were includeed in th £5 6s. 8d. paid annually by the abbot of Deulacres.

[155] *Cherchcham* : Now Kirkeham in Lancashire, formerly Kyrkeham in Amounderness. This church was granted to W. Gray, cancellarius *ad vitam*, 1213.

[156] *Garston* : Garstang in Lancashire. (See note 151.) The vill here was the abbot's. In the *Tax Eccl.* it is said to be in the Deanery of Ammoundernesse and Archdeaconry of Richmond. "Ecclesia de Gayrestang (antiqua taxatio) £26 13s. 4d. (nova taxatio), £10." It was called Garstang in 1331, 1344, 1346, Gayrstang in 1344, 1358, and Garstange in 1362. The abbot of Cokersond had market and fair here in 1310-11. William of Lancaster held lands here in 1246-7. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, held lands and tenements here in 1296-7. It was, therefore, a notable place.

[157] *Rotberto Cestrie episcopo* : Robert de Limesey, who transferred the episcopal see from Chester to Coventry in 1095 or 1102, and died Aug. 30, 1117, is sometimes called Bishop of the Mercians. He was succeeded by Robert Peceeth. He was consecrated by Archbishop Lanfranc, Dec. 25, 1035. The editor of *Ordericus* seems to confuse the dates of his transferring the see of Chester to Lichfield and to Coventry.

[158] *Hugone comite Cestrie* : Earl of Chester, otherwise called Hugh d' Avranches and Hugh Lupus, was son of Richard Goz, otherwise Richard d' Avranches, who was the son of Turstin. Hugh succeeded to the Earldom of Chester after the imprisonment of Gherbod of Flanders and his return home. Hugh married Ermentrude, daughter of Hugh de Clermont in the Beauvais, by whom he had Richard, his successor in the Earldom, who perished in the *Blanche Nef* in 1119. Hugh restored the ancient Abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester, founded by Edgar, King of Mercia, in 358, where he died in the habit of a monk, and was there interred July, 1101. (*Ordericus.*)

[159] *Molturam* : The charge for grinding paid in kind equivalent to *molturam*. Here it means the revenue arising from grinding. (Seenote 37.)

[160] *Stephanus rex*: King of England (Dec. 26, 1135, to Oct. 25, 1154), son of Stephen de Blois, and Adela, daughter of King William, who were married in 1081. King Stephen was their third son. He married Matilda, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, by his wife Mary, and in her right inherited all his estates. He also was made Earl of Moreton in Normandy by his uncle Hen. I.

[161] *Crugeltona*: Crudgington, in parish of High Ercal, and a member thereof.

[162] *Schlepa*: Sleap, also formerly a member of High Ercal. In the *Tax. Eccl.* of 1291, the value of the abbot's property is recorded as £10 7s. 6d., consisting of two carucates, assessed rents, one mill, aids, pleas, and perquisites. It was written Slepe in 1388.

[163] *Chinardescia*: Now Kinnersley. In *Domesday* Chinardescie, afterwards Kynerdesle. There was a chapel here in 1174, an ecclesia in 1227. Kynardeley manerium passed 1253 to Jacobus Aldithele. It was Chinebar in 1284, Kynardesley in 1304, Kinardesley in 1360. In 1291 the Abbot's pension from Kynardesey was 2s. per annum.

[164] *Willelmo filio Alani*: Son of Alan Fitz-Fladald (see note 148) who married Isabel de Say.

[165] *Willelmo de Tornai*: Probably son of Girardus de Tornai. (See note 86.)

[166] *Alano filio Willelmi de Hedlega*: William de Hedley married, Seburga, daughter of Hamon Peurel (see note 26), their son was Alan, who conjointly with his father and mother founded Wombridge Priory before the end of Hen. I's reign.

[167] *Rotberto filio Nigelli*: Nigil or Nihil was a clerk, and also physician to Earl Roger de Montgomery, but, as after his death, his estates escheated to Earl Hugh, this Rotbert may not have been his son. Nigil, Bishop of Ely (1133 to 1169), one of the greatest financiers of the middle ages, nephew of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, may not be supposed to have a son, at least a *legitimate* one. Nigil, however, was far from being an uncommon name in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Bishop of Salisbury, certainly, had one son by his concubine Maud of Ramsbury, named Roger, surnamed the Poor, and may have had others. Roger was at one time King Stephen's chancellor.

[168] *Radulfo de Tirna*: It may be asked whether he was of the same family as Radulf de *Toni*, who witnessed St. Evroult's charter in 1050, and was disinherited and exiled in 1058, by Roger de Montgomery? Tern in Salop was a member of High Ercal.

[169] *Ricardo filio balduini de Linlega*: Is unknown.

[170] *Henricus Wintoniensis Episcopus*: Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, from 1129 to 1174. He was brother to King Stephen, and legate from the papal See, Henry de Blois, son of Stephen, Count de Blois (Blesensis) had been a monk of Cluni, Abbot of Glastonbury, Bishop of Winchester, and was elected Archbishop of bury after the death of William, 1136, but did not succeed in

gaining the approval of the Pope and Theobald, Abbot of Bec succeeded William, with the consent of the new legate Alberic.

[171] *Rogerus Salesburiensis Episcopus*: Consecrated by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, Aug. 10th, 1107, and died Dec. 11th, 1139 (some say 1140). After his imprisonment by King Stephen in 1139 he was succeeded by Jocelyn de Baileul. He was styled Roger the Great. He was Chancellor, Justiciary, Treasurer, in fact, *Prime Minister*, and a great builder of churches and castles. "He died," says Daniell, "unpitied, for he was a man guilty of much corruption and of insatiable avarice."

[172] *Nigellus Heliensis Episcopus*: (See note 167), 1133 to 1174.

[173] *Rotbertus Herefordensis Episcopus*: Robert de Betun, 1131 to 1148. Present at Winchester Conference, 1141. He had been Prior de Lantun. He died 1148.

[174] *Seifriduscicestrensis Episcopus*: Sigefrid consecrated by William, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1125 to 1147, in which year Hilary was consecrated as his successor.

[175] *Ricardus Abrincatensis Episcopus*: bishop of Avranches, consecrated 1135. He was grandson of Richard, son-in-law of Robert Count d' Ivri; his father's name probably Robert. *Ordericus* names him as Bishop of Coutances, while his editor in a note styles him of Avranches, but both give the same date for his consecration, viz., 1135. Richard Bishop of Avranches was appointed a Trustee by Hen. II. in 1182.

[176] *Geruasius abbas Westmonasterii*: He seems to be Geruasius de Blois, natural son of King Stephen, who died 1106. His monument of black marble in the cloisters is popularly called LONG MEG from its extraordinary length of 11ft. 10in. by a breadth of 5ft. 10in.

[177] *Gaufridus abbas Sancti Albani*: Geoffrey de Gorham succeeded Richard de Albini in 1119. He was the 16th Abbot, who greatly improved the internal regulations of the Monastery, increased the size of the Abbey buildings, and multiplied its revenues. He provided rich vessels and splendid garments for the various services of the church, and more than that, he prepared in 1129 a very magnificent shrine, adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones for the relics of St. Alban. He was succeeded by Ralph de Gobron in 1146. (Gibb's *Handbook of St. Albans.*)

[178] *Rogerus Cancellarius*: Appointed to that office in 1136. He was son of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, by Maud, of Ramsbury, his concubine. (See note 167.)

[179] *Ranulfus comes Cestrie*: Randal de Gernons died 1152. Son of Lucia Countess of Lincoln.

[180] *Willelmus comes Warenne I.*: was one of William the Conqueror's original followers, but as he died June 24th, 1089, this must have been his son or grandson, both named William de W., probably the latter, who was engaged in the battle of Lincoln, and continued loyal to Stephen after his captivity. The coffin of the first Earl and Gundreda his wife were discovered in Castle Acre in Norfolk in 1845, and are now in Southover Church near Lewes.

[181] *Willelmus Martel* : Formerly cup-bearer to King Henry and now butler (*pincerna*) to King Stephen. He was excommunicated by the Legate Henry Bishop of Worcester in 1141.

[182] *Albricus de Vair* : Of him the writer has found no record.

[183] *Gaufridus de Magna villa* : (Or Mandaville), in 1142 took Ramsey Abbey, expelled the monks and converted it into a castle. One Ric'us de Mandeville in 1277, died seized of Shirlet boscus, Sponhull boscus and Upton haia, all in the County of Salop.

APPENDIX.

The following extract from the *Cal. Rot. Chart.* of 1226-7. The 11th year of Hen. III., forms an independent testimony to the genuineness of Stephen's Charter.

SALOPIE ABBAS SANCTI PETRI (habet).

Biforgat vicus juxta Abbathiam ; Monerfeid Ecclesia (Morville) ; Scottesdone ; Brudelesburye ; Cenedon (Conedour ?) et Burton dimid' hida terre ; Egmunden ; Welintone ; Arkelona ; Hodeneth ; Tonga ; Doninton ; Wrocwurthin ; Bissechurch ; Nessa ; Novus Burgus ; Eyton Manerium ; Cumminstram manerium ; Burtone ; Theolonium lignorum venditorum in Salopia ; Longefeld manerium ; Lugaford ij hide terrarum et dimidium ; Uptun ecclesia et decima ; Biritone una virgata terre et ecclesia ; Oswald ecclesia ; Mudla ecclesia ; Serewarden ; Salopia una domus in foro ; Bertona ; Wlnerenton ; Chinardeseye ; Gringeltone ; Slepham ; Nortone ; Pocton (Pecton) una hida ; Cherleton una hida ; Cata (Cota) due hide ; Wichewytan ; Itesball ecclesia ; Jocheshull et Winesleg decime ; Basechurch ; Upton decima ; Cunedouro ecclesia 3 mansure ; Stokes terra Sancti Burthull ; Stanton ecclesia ; Bolelegam ; Langenalre una hida ; Hetleg dimidium hida ; Hordeleg ; Drayton minor una hida ; Lotheton (Loten) ; Salop mansura ; Cambriston decima ; Wantenor ecclesia ; Wanten ferindel terre ; Branton ; Preston Lacheford decima ; Hunlega ; Sutton sedes molendini ; Dernald (Derfald ?) ; Castellum una mansura ; Thelewell piscaria, cum multis aliis terris ibidem nominatis et libertatibus ; SALOP.

SALOP ABBAS (habet) Gridgerimer (?) ; Salop feria.

It may be difficult to identify two or three of these names, but the large majority occur in the *Charter*. We may notice Gringeltone, Sancti Burthull, Wanten Dernald, and Gridserimer, as unusual.

SHROPSHIRE ASSIZE ROLLS, TEMP. KING JOHN. (OCTOBER 1203.)

THE following Assize Rolls, which are the earliest Shropshire ones preserved in the Public Record Office, were extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. The Assize Rolls contain a record of proceedings before the Justices in Eyre, who itinerated throughout the country. These Itinerant Justices were vested with considerable power. The business transacted before them was entered on Rolls, which commence in 6 Richard I., and extend to Edward IV. The Rolls here given contain notes of the Pleas taken at Shrewsbury in October, 1203. A list of the places named in these Rolls is appended.

ASSIZE ROLLS (SALOP) No. 732.

[Translation].

Essoins taken at Shrewsbury of the eyre of William de Cantelupe and Simon de Pateshull and their Fellows on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael in the fifth year of the reign of King John [5 October 1203.]

. . . . . .

(m. 3d.) AT GLOUCESTER.

The assize came to recognise if William, father of Christiana, Matilda, and Margaret wife of John, Richard, and Baldwin, was seized in his demesne as of fee of 2 virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Raggeden, on the day whereon he died, &c. Which land Richard de Wudridesle holds.

Who comes and says that the assize ought not to be made therein, because he, a long time ago, sued touching that land in the Court of the Lord the King, against Robert de Boulers and Roger de Say, and there it was agreed between them that

by the Fine made in the same Court that land remained to him without claim that they or any on their behalf might put in. And he asks that this be allowed him.

And Simon de Pateshull, before whom the plaint was moved, witnesseth that they put in their claim. And therefore it does not remain.

And afterwards came Richard and vouched to warrant Baldwin de Boulers, heir of Robert de Boulers. Let him have him at Oxford in 15 days from the day of All Souls, and the same day is given to the recognitors. And others are put in the place of Reginald de Acton, Philip de Stapelton, Hugh Lestrange, and William de Bikedon, who are removed.

Walter de Huggeford, by Warner [? Warin] his attorney, demands against Juliana de Ledwic the custody of a moiety of the vill of Ledwic as that which belongs to him to have with Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey, who ought to hold it of him, and whose father held that land of him together with other lands.

And Juliana comes and says that that land is her dower of the gift of William formerly her husband. Wherefore the aforesaid Geoffrey is, and ought to be her warrant.

And Warner [? Warin] says that that land is not her dower nor ought it to be, because she was not dowered thereof, but was dowered of certain other land, to wit, of the land of Clie, so that she held it as her dower for years and days after the decease of the said Geoffrey, formerly her husband. And therefore she produces suit which witnesseth this.

A day is given to them, at Oxford, on Friday after the Feast of St. Martin, and let Warner [? Warin] then have the aforesaid Geoffrey [there], without whom she did not wish to answer, because he has the said Geoffrey in his custody.

[In the margin.] And Juliana puts in her place Roger de Mora.

Paulin de Hodenet gives to the Lord the King one mark for having licence to agree, by the pledge of Griffin, son of Einow, and William, son of Seman. 1 mark.

The Prior of Brumfeld puts in his place William de Linghand, his monk, against Robert, son of Simon, of a plea of a Fine made, and of a plea of land &c.

The assize came to recognize if Audulf, father of Audulf, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Moles, with the appurtenances, on the day whereon he died &c Which land Roger de Mortimer holds.

The jurors say that he so died seized.

Judgment. Let Audulf have his seisin, and Roger is in mercy.

Mercy.

At Oxford. Elias, Prior of Brumfeld, demands against Robert, son of Simon, half a hide of land, with the appurtenances, in Brumfeld, as the right of his church of Brumfeld. And Robert comes and puts himself on the grand assize of the Lord the King, and he asks that an acknowledgment be made whether he has greater right in the land aforesaid, or the same Prior and his church of Brumfeld. A day is given to them on the coming of the Justices, and then let four [knights] come to choose twelve.

The Prior of Brumfeld was attached to be before the Justices to show wherefore he does not hold a Fine made in the Court of the Lord the King between the Prior of Brumfeld and Robert, son of Simon, touching land, moor and wood in Bromfeld. Wherefore the same Robert complains that, against a Fine made, the same prior deforces him of common of his pasture.

He comes and defends that he never went against that Fine, and that he is ready to hold that Fine. And Robert produces suit which witnesseth that he did not hold the Fine.

The said Prior will defend himself with the twelfth hand on the coming of the Justices.

Pledges for the law Richard de Troham and Walter Durnetre.

(m. 4) Pleas of the Assize taken at Shrewsbury.

Salopshire. The Abbot of Bildewas puts in his place brother Walter, a monk, against William de Bradele of a plea of the assize of novel disseisin &c.

Simon de Perepunt, Philip de Bubbiton, William Keterell, and Hugh de Sudburi, four knights summoned to choose twelve to make an acknowledgment between Christiana de Northlegh, plaintiff, and Adam Ting, tenant, touching one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Northlegh, whereof the same Adam, who is tenant, put himself on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that an acknowledgment be made whether he has greater right to hold that land of the said Christiana, or the said Christiana [to hold] in demesne, came and chose these, Roger de Begesoure, Richard

de Ruiton, Warner de Wilileg, Richard de Lechton, William Burnel, Hugh de Lega, Maucolus de Arlega, Robert de Cuthager, Hugh de Sudburi, William de Spineto, Adam le Sauvage, Ralph, Ralph son of Moubert, Roger Corbet, Henry Bostard, Elias de Attingham, Robert de Girros.

They are agreed, and Christiana gives to the Lord the King half a mark for licence to agree, by the pledge of Thomas de Northlega and Adam Tugel.

Half a mark.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if Ralph de Sanford unjustly and without judgment disseised Basilia de Rohal of her free tenement in Rohal after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that he so disseised her.

Judgment. Let Basilia have her seisin, and Ralph de Sanford is in mercy. Damage, one mark.

Mercy, one mark, by the pledge of Richard de Lake and Ralph Hose. Pledge for the damage, Ralph Hose.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if William Boterell unjustly and without judgment disseised Philip de Stapelton of his free tenement in Stapelton, after the Feast of St Michael next before the first coronation of the Lord the King.

The jurors say that he so disseised him.

Judgment. Let Philip have his seisin, and William is in mercy. Damage half a mark.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if Herbert, son of Herbert, unjustly and without judgment disseised Philip de Stapleton and Emma his wife of their free tenement in Pantesbury after the Feast of St Michael next before the first coronation of the Lord the King. And this assize was taken for reason following.

The jurors say that he so disseised them. Damage 2^{s}.

[In the margin.] To-morrow touching the seisin.

The assize came to recognize if Herbert, son of Herbert, unjustly and without judgment disseised Philip de Stapelton and Emma his wife of their free tenement in Boicot, after the Feast of St Michael next before the coronation of the Lord the King. And the Steward of the same Herbert says that that tenement, and so all the lands of the said Herbert are in the hands of the Lord the King, and therefore it does not seem to him that the assize ought to proceed.

And the Sheriff, being asked, says that in truth, because he did not make a fine for his passage, his lands are seized into the hand of the Lord the King; so nevertheless that neither the Steward of the same Herbert, nor his serjeant nor reeve are removed. And therefore this assize was taken by the council.

The jurors say that he so disseised them. Damage 2 marks.

Judgment is put in respite touching having seisin until discourse shall be had therein with the lord G. Fitz Peter. And they have a day thereupon in 15 days from the day of St Martin.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if William de Brocton unjustly and without judgment disseised Ulger Canonicus of his free tenement in Brocton, after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that he so disseised him.

Judgment. Let Ulger have his seisin, and William is in mercy. Damage 6^{d}. Mercy half a mark.

Salop. Roger de Begesoure, Walter de Hugeford, Warner de Wililega, Robert de Gatacre, four knights to choose twelve to make an acknowledgment between the Abbot of Hageman and John de Kilpec, touching the service which the same John exacts from the aforesaid Abbot in respect of the free tenements which he holds of him in Bebrug. Wherefore the same Abbot, who is tenant, put himself on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that an acknowledgment be made whether he ought to hold the aforesaid tenement of the aforesaid John by the service of the fifth part of one knight's fee, as the same John exacts from him, or whether he ought to hold it of the aforesaid John in free alms quit from all service, as he acknowledges to him, came and chose these. Philip son of Holegot, Robert de Girros, Hugh de Sudburi, Roger Corbet, Richard de Ruiton, Simon de Perepunt, Hugh de Upton, William Boterelli, Philip de Fornlaw', Reiner de Lega, Warin de Burwardesle, Richard de Lecton, Roger de Begesoure, Warner de Wililea, Walter de Hugeford, Robert de Gatacre. They are agreed.

[In the margin.] And the Abbot puts in his place Henry, his Canon.

Hugh de Wodenorton, Mankolun de Arlega, Philip de Stapelton, Hamon Marescot, four knights summoned to choose

twelve to make an acknowledgment between William, son of Robert, and Walter de Corue, and Thomas de Corue touching 2 carucates of land, with the appurtenances in Corue, whereof the same Walter and Thomas, who are tenants, put themselves on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that an acknowledgment be made whether they have greater right in the land aforesaid, or the aforesaid William, came and chose these. William de Middlehop, Hugh de Lega, Roger de Begesoure, Hugh de Sudburi, William Boterel, Warner de Wililega, William de Hopton, *William de Sureis*,[1] Martin de Castello, Hugh de Upton, Henry Christian, Warin de Burwaridesleia, *William Burnel*,[1] *Elias de Say*,[1] *William son of Walter*,[1] Robert de Gatacre. Who, having been sworn, say that Walter and Thomas have greater right in that land than the aforesaid William. And therefore let the aforesaid Walter and Thomas have and hold their land in peace for ever quit from the said William and from his heirs. And William is in mercy.

[In the margin.] And be it known that Ralph de Welleford and the other knights sent to the aforesaid Thomas, who is sick, that they might hear who he wished to attorn therein, say that he put in his place Walter de Coru to gain.

Salopshire. The assize came to recognize if Christiana, late the wife of Richard de Costantin, unjustly and without judgment disseised William Lestrange of his free tenement in Eardinton after the Feast of S[t] Michael next before the first coronation of the Lord the King.

The jurors say that she so disseised him.

Judgment. Let William have his seisin, and Christiana is in mercy. Damage 3[s]. Mercy 1 mark. Pledge for the damage and mercy Thomas de Costantin.

Salop. The assize came to recognise if Richer, son of Robert, unjustly and without judgment disseised Leticia, late the wife of Guy, of her free tenement in Schauburi, after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that he so disseised her.

Judgment. Let Leticia have her seisin, and Richer is in mercy. Damage half a mark. Mercy one mark. Pledges

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[1] The names printed in italics are crossed out in the Record.

for the damage, John de Wiford and Richard de Wiford. Pledges for the mercy, Richard de Chesthull and Baldwin Wiscaral.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if Simon de Perepunt unjustly and without judgment disseised Roger de Wadelega of his free tenement in Wadelega after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that he did not so disseise him.

Judgment. Roger is in mercy, and let Simon hold.

Mercy. It is pardoned.

Salop. The assize came to recognize if Amilla de Clune unjustly and without judgment disseised Roger de Acrug of his free tenement in Rokehull, after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that she so disseised him.

Judgment. Let Roger have his seisin, and Amilia is in mercy. Damage half a mark. Mercy half a mark, by the pledge of Walter Flandrensis.

Salop. William son of Walter, Philip de Stapelton, Hamon Marescot, and Henry Bastard, four knights summoned to choose twelve to make the grand assize between Hugh Lestrange, plaintiff, and Osbert Purcol and Hugh son of Walter, tenants, touching 40 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Erdeston, whereof the same Osbert and Hugh put themselves on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that acknowledgment be made whether they have greater right in that land or the same Hugh Lestrange, chose these—Afterwards came William Fitz Alan and said that that land is in his Hundred which owes no suit at the County Court of Salop, nor do the men of that Hundred come before the Justices or before the Sheriff, either for death, or burning, or for any summons. He also says that no grand assize ought to be held in that Hundred, nor was it ever. And the whole county witnesseth this.

To-morrow.

Ralph Hase, Robert de Girros, Roger Sprengehose, and Vivian de Roshal, four knights summoned to choose twelve to make the grand assize between William Presbiter and Ralph de Roshal and Godith his wife, and Aldith, sister of the said Godith (Gode) touching half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Little Roshag, whereof the same Ralph, Godith,

and Aldith, who are tenants, put themselves on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that an acknowledgment be made whether they have greater right in the land aforesaid, or the same William, came and chose these. Hugh Lestrange, William Hose, Reiner de Acton, William Burnel, Herbert Mauvesin, Henry Batard, Hamon Mariscot, *Philip de Stapelton*, *Hugh de Lokeford*, Roger Purcel, Roger de Eston, *Robert de Girros*, Ralph Hose, Vivian de Rushal, Roger Sprengehose. Who, having been sworn, say that the aforesaid Ralph, Godith, and Aldith have greater right in that land than the aforesaid William Presbiter, because that land is the right of the said Godith and Aldith. And therefore let them hold. And William is in mercy half a mark, by the pledge of Robert de Girras.

Thomas de Beverlac put in his claim, saying that neither the plaintiff nor the tenant has right in that land, because that land is his right pertaining to the Prebend which he has in the church of St Cedde.

Philip de Stapelton, Robert de Woodecoc, Hamon Marescot, and Martin de Castello, four knights summoned to choose twelve to make an acknowledgment between William de Etton and Robert Esmerulum touching half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Wullaueston, whereof the same William, who is tenant, put himself on the grand assize of the Lord the King and asked that an acknowledgment be made which of them has greater right in that land, chose these. William Burnel, Wido de Arundel, Roger de Eston, Hugh de Wolfreton, Vivian de Roshal, Robert son of Madoc, William Hose, Reiner de Acton, William son of Walter, Robert de Gataere, Herbert Mauvesin, Robert de Girros, Roger Sprengehose, Ralph Hose, Warner de Wililoga, and Hugh Lestrange.

Afterwards came William and acknowledged that that land is the right of the aforesaid Robert as his right. And he gives one mark.

Richard de Merinton, the sergeant, because he did not come at the hour on the first day of the summons is in mercy.

Edric, the Reeve of Pantesburi, because he forbade the sureties and pledges of the Sheriff is in mercy.

(m. 4d.) Salop. The assize of novel disseisin between Reginald de Thirn, plaintiff, and David, son of Audoen, and

Emma his wife, touching the said Reginald's free tenement in Stockiet and Kenewic, remains because that tenement is in the hand of the Lord the King.

The assize came to recognize if Richard, son of Warin, unjustly and without judgment disseised Richard Dyer (Tinctor) of his free tenement in Shrewsbury after the coronation of the Lord the King at Canterbury.

The jurors say that he so disseised him.

Judgment. Let Richard have his seisin, and Richard son of Warin is in mercy of half a mark.

Damage 8s. Pledges for the mercy Nicholas Le Teintarer, Walter Le Roscu.

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The references are to Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

W.G.D.F.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF ELLESMERE, 28 OCTOBER, 1280.

The Extent of the Manor of Ellesmere which follows, was extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the original Survey in the Public Record. It is dated 28 October, 1280. It shows the exact condition of the Manor at Ellesmere at that time, with its acreage and value, the names of the tenants and their rentals, &c. Sir Roger le Strange was then the lord. (See Eyton's *Antiquities*, x. 242.) In translating these Extents, Mr. Boyd has used "son of," as it is difficult to distinguish between the English and Welsh names, though no doubt many of the Welsh ones were "ap." W.G.D.F.

RENTALS AND SURVEYS ROLL, 555, P.R.O.

[28th Oct., A.D., 1280.]

Extent of the Manor of Ellesmere made on Monday the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward; before Thomas de Thorp and John de Say, Clerks, by the oath of true and lawful men of every Township of the Hundred of Ellesmere, Jurors.

Who say upon their oath that the lord holds in demesne 4 virgates of land, viz., 324 acres, the worth of an acre 4d. Sum 6li. 8d. And that the fines and amercements of the Courts of the Burgh of Ellesmere are worth 30s. And that the assize of every brewery of beer is worth 20s. And that the lord holds 3¼ acres of meadow which are worth 26s. 8d. by the year. And that the lord holds two mills *redden* . . . . . 40s. And that the fishery throughout all the vivaries, except the vivary of Culmere are worth . . . . . the fines, amercements of the Courts, and heriots are worth 6li. 13s. 3d. by the year. And that . . . . . in all the woods is

worth 40s. by the year. And that the garden is worth 3s. by the year. And . . . . . of the Sergeants in the country (patria) is worth 106s. 8d. by the year if the lord shall wish to release the services . . . . . .

Sum 28li. 4d.

Burgh of Ellesmere.

Also they say by their oath that Adam del broke holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Richard, son of Robert, holds the moiety of a burgage,[1] and renders 6d. by the year.

And Robert, son of Henry, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And John the Chaplain holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Hugh, son of Edward, holds a burgage and a half, and renders 18d. by the year.

And Nicholas, son of Adam, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Thomas Le Mercer and Thomas his son, hold half a burgage, and render 6d.

And William Le Skelker holds half a burgage and the third part of a burgage, and renders 10d. by the year.

And Richard the cobler (sutor) holds half a burgage and the third part of a burgage, and renders 10d. by the year.

. . . Hervey the smith (faber) holds the third part of a burgage, one croft and two gardens, and renders . . . . . by the year.

And Alice the widow holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Amice, daughter of Russell, holds . . . . . and one house, and renders 6½d. by the year.

And Nicholas, son of William, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Hugh Slaghthorn holds two burgages, and renders 2s. by the year.

And Richard Pere holds 2½ burgages, and renders 2s. 6d. by the year.

And Roger, son of Pymme, holds the third part of a burgage, and renders 4d. by the year.

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[1] Burgage: A tenement in a borough; the tenure or rent by which such premises were held.

And William Monnyng holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Roger the baker (Pistor) holds the moiety of a burgage and the twelfth part of a burgage, and renders 7d. by the year.

And Hugh Le Glover for so much land, and renders 7d. by the year.

And Ithel Du holds a burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And William Kulward holds the moiety of a burgage and the twelfth part of a burgage, and renders 7d. by the year.

And David le Pelter holds one burgage and the fourth part of a burgage, and renders 9d. by the year.

And Richard de Hampton holds the fourth [part] of a burgage, and renders 3d.

And Richard de Lumal holds the moiety of a burgage and the third part of a burgage, and renders 10½d. by the year.

And Philip, son of Hona, hold two burgages, and renders 2s. by the year.

And David, son of Hona, holds 5 burgages, and renders 5s. by the year.

And David, son of Nicholas, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Anian, son of Richard, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Ralph, son of Adam, holds two burgages, and renders 2s. by the year.

And Nicholas, son of Daniel, holds one burgage and a half, and renders 18d. by the year.

And Robert, son of William, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Elias del Mere holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Richard, son of John, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Nicholas, son of John, holds one burgage and the fourth part of a burgage, and renders 15d. by the year.

And a nun (Inclusa) holds [the moiety of] a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And John Le Mercer holds one burgage, and renders . . d. by the year.

And David, son of William, holds one burgage, and renders 13d. by the year.

And William, son of Reyner, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year,

And Roger, son of Roger, and Lewelin Vaghan hold three burgages, and render 3s. by the year.

And Edusa, daughter of Gilbert, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d by the year.

And Louke the breweress (Braciatrix), holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Reyner de Lithe holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Stephen de Waresleye holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Cecilia, wife of Stephen, holds the moiety of a burgage and the fourth part of a burgage, and renders 9d. by the year.

And William, son of Stephen, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Hugh, son of Pymme, holds a burgage and a garden, and renders 13d. by the year.

And Thomas, son of Richard, [holds] one burgage and a half, and renders 18d. by the year.

And Ranulph the Chaplain holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Calogan Vaghan holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Ideneuet, son of Adam, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Richard Broun and Stephen Le Geyte hold two burgages and the third part of a burgage, and render 2s. 4d. by the year.

And Adam de Rugge holds two parts of a burgage, and renders 8d. by the year.

And John, son of John, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Margery, wife of Adam, holds one burgage, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Stephen Rag holds one burgage and a half and the sixth part of a burgage, and renders 22d. by the year.

And Ithel, son of Le Skelker, and John his brother hold one burgage, and render 12d. by the year.

And Hugh, son of Hugh, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And David, son of David, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 6d. by the year.

And Maye, wife of Adam, holds the moiety of a burgage, and renders 7d.

And Elyas Badde holds the third part of a burgage, and renders 4½d. by the year.

And Stephen de Caldecote holds one house, and renders 1d.

And Richard, son of Hugh, holds one house, and renders 1d. by the year.

And Richard, son of David, holds one house, and renders 2d. by the year.

And Stephen, son of Alderiche, holds one house, and renders 1d. by the year.

And David Barnhers holds one house, and renders 12d. by the year.

And Henry Sped holds the third part of a burgage, and renders 4d. by the year.

And Anian, son of Richard, holds one house and one croft, and renders 6d. by the year.

Sum—62s. 6½d.

Free Tenants.

Madoc, son of Ralph, holds 4 virgates of land, and renders 2s. by the year, or he shall give one sparrow-hawk.

And David de Otley holds 3 virgates of land, and renders 2s. 2d. by the year, and he ought to be in the Castle of Ellesmere at his own expenses for 40 days in the time of war. And at his death he shall give to the lord one tunic (lorica). Edeneuet de Stockes holds half a virgate of land and 13 acres of land of assart, and renders 4s. 8d. by the year. And he owes suit of the Lord's Court, and when he shall die the Lord shall have his arms.

Euer, son of Blethind, holds one bovate of land, and renders 9d. by the year. And he ought to follow the Court, and when he shall die the Lord shall have his arms.

Gwion Seys holds 4 acres of land of ancient tenure, and renders 6d. by the year. And he owes suit of the Lord's Court, and the Lord shall have his arms when he shall die.

The Lady of Lunyal holds 5½ virgates of land and assarts, and renders 2s. by the year or one fish-hawk (nisus). And she ought to follow the Court and feed the servants (servientes)[1] and at her death she shall give to the lord her best goods (averium).

Reginald de Lythe holds 3 bovates of land and renders 2s. 8d. by the year. And he shall follow the Lord's Court, and at his death the Lord shall have his arms.

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[1] Servientes: Perhaps men-at-arms, or common soldiers.

Eynon, son of Candelau the doctor (medicus) holds one bovate of land, and renders 12d. by the year; and he ought to pay pannage (pannagare) and feed the servants, and he owes suit of Court.

Ralph, son of Adam, holds 1 bovate of land, and renders 3s. by the year, and he shall follow the Court.

Stephen de Fraunketon holds in Ellesdon 4 virgates of land, and in Wodehouses one oxgang of land, and in Otale one oxgang of land, and renders 22s. And he owes suit of Court and [ought] to feed the servants.

William de Dokeleye holds 23 acres of land in the assarts,[1] and renders 2s. by the year. And he shall follow the Lord's Court, and when he shall die he shall give his best goods.

And William de Gefnoke holds half a virgate of land for guarding the woods; and he holds 58 acres of land in the assarts, and renders 4s. 10d. by the year; and he shall follow the Court, and when he shall die the Lord shall have his best goods.

And Colyn le Bedel holds half a virgate of land and 13 acres in the assarts, and 10 acres with a croft in the field. And he renders 7s. 3d. by the year. And he shall follow the Court; and he ought to make the summonses and attachments of the Courts and feed the servants. And when he shall die the Lord shall have his best goods.

Richard, son of John, Richard Carpenter (Carpentarius) and Win Smith (faber) hold half a virgate of land, and render 3s. by the year. And the same hold 20 acres of land in the assarts and render 20d. by the year. And they ought to follow the Court and feed the servants. And at their death the Lord shall have their arms.

Meuric holds the third part of the vill of Grenhull, and he ought to give one brachet[2] (brachettus) every third year; and he shall follow the Court.

Lewelin Vaghan holds two parts of the vill of Grenhull, and he shall give one brachet to the lord every second year; and he shall follow the Court. And the same Lewelin and his brothers hold the vill of Astwike, and for all service they ought to follow the Court, and they shall do nothing else.

And Roger de Astwike holds one assart, and renders 4d. by the year.

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[1] Assart: A piece of land cleared of wood and fit for tillage.

[2] A hound for hare and fox.

Gurgenew son of Madoc, Madoc son of Yareford, and Wyn Vaghan and Lewelin son of Wylim hold the vill of Herdewike, and render 6s. 8d. by the year; and they ought to follow the Court and feed the servants.

Adam de Rugge, Madoc son of Wilym, Yareford son of Eynon, and others hold 4 virgates of land in Rugge, and render 10s. by the year. And they ought to follow the Court and feed the servants; and [they owe] a fine (gersumma) for marrying their daughters, for every daughter 2s.

Philip de Fernenhalgh holds one bovate of land in the assarts, and renders 2s. 7d. by the year; and he ought to follow the Court and feed the servants, and [he owes] a heriot.

Kenewreic son of Louhard, David Vaghan, Euer son of Gwyhon, Oweyn son of Eynon, Kenewreic, and others hold 4 virgates of land in the vill of Marton, and render 6s. 8d. by the year; and they owe suit of Court [and they ought] to feed the servants; and at their death they shall give to the lord the best goods that they have or 6s. 8d. And they owe a relief when they die.

And William, son of Colyn le Bedel, holds 19 acres of land in the assarts and renders 19d. by the year for all service.

And William Smith (faber), of Birche, holds half a virgate of land, and he shall make the iron of the ploughs and of the mills of the manor. And in the time of war he ought to be in the Castle to forge all things necessary.

And Richard, son of Matilda, holds 12 acres of land in the assarts and renders 2s. 4d. by the year; and he shall follow the Court, and he ought to feed the servants, and at his death he shall give to the lord his best goods.

Mabel, daughter of Richard, son of Matilda, holds one acre of land in the assart, and renders 1½d. by the year.

And William, son of Hobyn, holds a meadow of assart, and renders 1d. by the year.

And Pymmot, son of Geoffrey, holds a meadow of assart and renders 1d. by the year.

And Richard, son of Richard del Grene, holds half an acre of land of the assart, and renders 1d. by the year.

And Richard, son of Stephen, John Hering, Matilda the widow, and others, of Birche, hold 10 acres of land of the assart, and render 10d. by the year.

And Richard Fribald holds 4 acres of land of the assart, and renders 4d. by the year.

And David, son of Wenunwyn, holds 3½ acres of the assarts, and renders 3½d. by the year.

And Richard, son of Hugh, holds 3 acres of land of the assarts, and renders 3d. by the year.

And Hugh son of Hugh and Adam son of Hotte hold 4 acres of land of the assarts and render 4d. by the year.

And the tenants of Horton render 2s. by the year.

And five men of the vill aforesaid ought to follow the Court.

The vill of Leye renders 2s. by the year, and it ought to feed the servants.

The vill of Baggeley renders 2s. by the year.

The Abbot of Hawemon holds Stockeyth, Neuton, and Kenowie, and he ought to follow the Court.

And the said vills ought to feed the servants.

Sum 4li. 18s. 5d.

Sum of the acres of the assarts of this roll 195.

Sum of all the acres of the assarts of the Hundred of Ellesmere 536¼.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF WELCH HAMPTON, 4 NOVEMBER, 1280.

THE following Extent of the Manor of Hampton, or Welch Hampton, was also extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, from the original Survey in the Public Record Office. It is dated 4 November, 1280. The Manor was of course less extensive than Ellesmere, and less valuable. The name of the lord is not given in the Survey, but it was Roger le Strange. (See Eyton's *Antiquities*, x., 93.)

W.G.D.F.

RENTALS AND SURVEYS. PORTF. $\frac{14}{27}$ P. R. O.

(WELCH HAMPTON.)

[4 Nov., A.D., 1280.]

Extent of the Manor of Hampton, made on Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward, before Thomas Bosse, Thomas le Thorp, and Philip de Say, by twelve jurors.

Who say upon their oath that the lord holds in demesne 44 acres, the worth of an acre 4d. The sum whereof, 14s. 8d. And that he holds 2 acres of meadow, the worth of an acre 12d. The sum whereof 2s.

And that the garden is worth 3d. by the year.

And that the perquisites and pleas of the Courts are worth 5s. by the year.

And that the pannage is worth 2s. by the year.

And that the vivary is worth 4th.

And of the herbage of "Stockes," 3s.

Sum—27s. 3d.

FREE TENANTS.

Oweyn, son of Gronow, holds 12 acres of land by charter and renders 2s. by the year, and he owes suit of Court.

And Stephen de Fraunketon holds 15 acres and renders 2s. 6d.

And Richard, son of Elias, holds one virgate of land and a half, and renders 4 horseshoes by the year, and he ought to follow the Court.

Richard de Prene holds half a virgate of land and renders 4 hens, and he ought to follow the Court.
Sum 5s. 2d.

Cotterelli.

Richard Fox holds a house and a garden with 3 acres of land and renders 6d. by the year.
Roger the Miller (Molendinarius) holds a house and an acre and a half of land and renders 10d. by the year.
Alice the widow holds a house and an acre of land and renders 6d.
And Hamon holds a house and an acre and a half of land and renders 10d. by the year.
And Tibota de Hodenet holds a house and an acre of land and renders 6d.
And Anian Smith (faber) holds one smithy and renders 4d.
All the aforesaid people ought to follow the Court.
Sum 3s. 6d.

Bondmen.

Robert, son of Juliana, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s. by the year.
And Richard the Reeve holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And Madoc, son of David, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And Richard, son of Hernhirste, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And Philip de Fraunketon holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s. by the year.
And William the Miller holds one oxgang of land, and renders 2s.
And David, son of Juliana, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And Robert Strupe holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s. and one cock.
And Wyon, son of Wyn Ky, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And John, son of Robert, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 4s.
And Richard the Reeve holds one garden, and renders 2d.
Sum—38s. 3d.
Sum of the sums—74s. 2d.

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

The following twelve Inquisitions have been extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office. There is probably no class of records of such great value, either for the purposes of local topography or genealogy, as the Inquisitions post mortem. On the death of anyone who was supposed to hold lands in chief under the crown, a writ was issued to the escheator of the county, entitled a writ of *diem clausit extremum*, commanding him to summon a jury to enquire—(1) of what lands the deceased person died seised, (2) of whom and by what rents and services the same were held, (3) the date of his death, (4) the name and age of his heir-at-law. The inquest was taken on oath, and the verdict engrossed on parchment, and in due course returned into the Court of Chancery, where it was filed. If the jury made an insufficient return, a further writ, called a writ *ad melius inquirendum*, was issued, directing the escheator to hold a second inquest for obtaining fuller particulars.

These Inquisitions commence in the 3rd year of the reign of Henry III., and come down to the 20th year of Charles I. (1218—1645.) A transcript was sent into the Exchequer, to enable the King's officers to collect the duties, &c., payable to the King. From the reign of Henry VIII., when the Court of Wards and Liveries was established (anno 1543), a transcript was also sent into that Court. There are, therefore, three sets of Inquisitions preserved in the Public Record Office.

Amongst these Inquisitions post mortem are also some extents of lands; a few inquests for proof of age;

some that were taken *virtute officii*, without writ or commission; and some inquests *ad quod damnum*. Three of these Inquisitions ad quod damnum are here given. The others are ordinary Inquisitions post mortem. They relate to the families of Burnel, Corbet, More, Retheryk, and Talbot, and show what lands the deceased persons held in the county of Salop.

W.G.D.F.

INQUISITION AS TO THE LANDS HELD BY ROGER DE LA MORE, 1254. THE VILL OF LA MORE.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 39 Henry III., No. 13.

Writ dated at Westminster 3rd Dec. 39 Henry III. [A.D. 1254] directed to the Abbot of Persore and James Fresel, the King's Escheators, to inquire what lands Roger de la More held &c.

This is the Inquisition made by these under written jurors, to wit, Walter de Neuton, Roger de Plouden, John de Say, Ralph del Yeyn, Kadugan de Lee, William, son of Seysil, Thomas de Eyton, Houwel de Lydom, Hugh de la More, Robert del Omers, Richard, son of Robert de Northbury, Wronou de Omers. Who say upon their oath that Roger de la More held the vill of La More by the service of keeping one Constable with the Lord the King in the war in Wales, taking from the Lord the King 12d. by the day. And he gives to the Lord the King 1d. by the year for alienations of the aforesaid land.

And there are there 3 carucates of land in demesne which are worth 30s.

Of rent of assize by the year 55s. 11½d.
Also there are there boondays of the value of 5s.
Also one vivary which is worth 6d.
Also one garden 2s.
Also wood, 2s. by the year.
Also of pasture 2s.
Also from the falcons, 2d. by the year.
From the herons' nests, 6d.
Also the pleas, 5s. by the year.
Also the market heriot, 2s.
Also the works of customary tenants, 5s. 7d.
Also the presentations at the Lathe, 2s. 10d.

Sum 113s. 7½d.

Also they say that the same Roger held 5 virgates of land of the Bishop of Hereford and Adam de Acton by the service of 5s. 4d., and they are worth 10s. 4d.

And the same Roger held of Roger de Nortbury 2 virgates of land by the service of 2s. 10d., and they are worth 7s. 2d. by the year.

The other sum—17s. 6d.

The whole sum, 6li. 11s. 2½d.

Roger, son and heir of the same Roger, is next heir of the said Roger, and is of full age.

INQUISITION P.M. PETER CORBET, 1322. THE MANORS OF CAUS, WORTHEN, SHELVE, &C.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 15 Edward II., No. 34.

Salop.

Inquisition made at Shrewsbury, before the Escheator of the Lord the King, on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, [29th June, A.D., 1322,] that is to say, according to the tenour of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of Hugh de Say, &c. Who say upon their oath that Peter Corbet held nothing of the Lord the King in chief, nor of any other, in his demesne as of fee on the day that he died; but they say that the aforesaid Peter Corbet and Beatrice his wife jointly held the manors of Caus, Jokelhall, Worthin, Schelue, Binneweston, Forton, Hemme, Overgorther, Nethergorther, and Bagheltref, with the appurtenances, in the county of Salop, of the gift and feoffment of Hugh Bergam, Chaplain, who enfeoffed the aforesaid Peter and Beatrice, his wife, of the manors aforesaid by the Lord the King's license and by a Fine thereof levied in the Court of the Lord the King. To have and to hold to the same Peter and Beatrice and to the heirs issuing of their bodies, and if they should die without heir issuing of their bodies, then, that the aforesaid manors, with the appurtenances, should remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Peter. And they say that the manors aforesaid, with the appurtenances, are held of the Lord the King in chief by Barony, that is to say, by the service of five Knights' fees, and they are worth 200 marks by the year in all issues. And they say that John Corbet, brother of the aforesaid Peter, son of Peter Corbet,

father of the said Peter, who has now died, is next heir of the same Peter, and was of the age of 24 years at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary last past.

INQUISITION THAT IT IS NOT TO THE KING'S HURT IF SIR JOHN CORBET GRANT THE MANOR OF BYNWESTON TO JOHN HIS SON, 1356.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 30 Edward III. (2nd n^{rs}) No. 15.

Inquisition made before John de Swynnerton, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, at Worthyn, the 14th day of August in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward III. [14th Aug. A.D. 1356] after the conquest, according to the tenour of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition, by the oath of Adam Corbet, Hugh Mauncel, &c. Who say by their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the Lord the King or another if the Lord the King grant to John Corbet, Chivaler, that he can give and grant the manor of Bynweston, with the appurtenances, to John, his son, and Joan his wife. To have and to hold to the same John, son of John, and Joan, and to the heirs issuing of their bodies, of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services thereof due and accustomed for ever. So that, if the same John, son of John, and Joan, shall die without heir issuing of their bodies, then the said manor, with the appurtenances, shall remain to the right heirs of the said John Corbet. To hold of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services aforesaid for ever. And they say that the said manor is held of the Lord the King in chief as parcel of the Barony of Caus. Which said Barony is held of the King as of his crown. And they say that the said manor is worth by the year in all issues according to the true value—100s.

And they say that no lands or tenements remain to the same John Corbet beyond the manor aforesaid, in the said County of Salop.

INQUISITION THAT IT IS NOT TO THE KING'S HURT IF ROBERT CORBET OF MORTON SETTLE THE MANOR OF SHAWBURY UPON HIMSELF AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE AND THEIR HEIRS, 1359.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 33 Edward III. (2nd n^{rs}) No. 42.

Inquisition made before John Atte Wode, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, at Shawebury, on

Saturday next before the feast of St. Martin in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest [9th Nov. A.D. 1359], that is to say, according to the tenour of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of Richard Gery, of Acton, &c. Who say by their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the Lord the King nor of others if the Lord the King assent to the supplication of Robert Corbet, of Morton, that whereas he has acquired the manor of Shawebury, with the appurtenances, to himself and his heirs, of Giles de Erdyngton, the licence of the Lord the King not being obtained concerning this, and also if the Lord the King grant to the same Robert that he can enfeoff Hugh, vicar of the church of Shawebury, and William, parson of the church of Upton, of the manor aforesaid. To have and to hold to them and their heirs &c. So that the same Hugh and William, full and peaceable possession thereof being had, can enfeoff the aforesaid Robert and Elizabeth his wife of the manor aforesaid. To have and to hold to them and their heirs, &c., for ever. And they say by their oath that the aforesaid manor with its members is held of the Lord the King in chief by the service of half a knight's fee. And they say that the aforesaid manor is worth 66s. 8d. by the year in all issues according to the true value of the same, and not more because it is dismembered by the Lord the King's licence to divers men.

INQUISITION THAT IT IS NOT TO THE KING'S HURT IF ROBERT DE HARELEY AND JOAN HIS WIFE GRANT THE REVERSION OF THE MANORS OF YOCKLETON, SHELVE AND WENTNOR, &C., TO ROGER SON OF ROBERT CORBET, OF MORTON, KNIGHT, 1366-7.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 41 Edward III. (2nd nrs) No. 17.

Inquisition taken at Bruggenorth, before Philip de Lutteley, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, on the 14th day of February, in the 41st year of the reign of King Edward III. [14th Feb. A.D. 1366-7], by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of William de Eyton, &c. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the Lord the King or of others if the Lord the King grant to Robert de Hareley and Joan his wife that they can grant that the manors of Yokulton, Shelue, and Wentenore, and a fourth part of the forest of Caus, with the appurtenances, which Fulke, son of Robert Corbet, of

Morten, knight, holds for his life, of the demise of the aforesaid Robert and Joan, and which, after the death of the aforesaid Fulke, ought to revert to the aforesaid Robert and Joan after the death of the said Fulke shall remain to Roger, son of Robert Corbet, of Morton, Knight. To have and to hold to the same Roger and to the heirs males issuing of his body, of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services thereof due and accustomed for ever. And if it happen that the aforesaid Roger shall die without heir male issuing of his body the manors and fourth part aforesaid, with the appurtenances, shall revert to the aforesaid Robert and Joan and to the heirs of the said Joan &c. And they say that the manors and fourth part aforesaid are held of the Lord the King in chief by the service of the tenth part of a Barony. And they say that the manors and fourth part aforesaid are worth 20 marks by the year in all issues according to the true value of the same &c.

INQUISITION THAT IT IS NOT TO THE KING'S HURT IF SIR ROBERT CORBET, OF MORTON, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE SETTLE THE MANOR OF SHAWBURY UPON THEMSELVES FOR THEIR LIVES, REMAINDER TO FULKE CORBET THEIR SON, &c., 1369.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 43 Edward III, part 2 (2nd nrs) No. 53.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury before William Banastre, of Yorton, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, on the 25th day of May in the 43rd year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest [25th May A.D. 1369], by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition, by the oath of Richard Gery, &c. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the Lord the King nor of others if the Lord the King grant to Robert Corbet, of Morton, Chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife that they can enfeoff Thomas Gery, vicar of the church of Morton, and Thomas de la Lee, of Southbache, of his manor of Shaubury, with the appurtenances, which is held of the King in chief. To have and to hold to the same Thomas and Thomas and their heirs, of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services thereof due and accustomed for ever. And to the same Thomas and Thomas that they &c. can give and grant the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Robert and Elizabeth. To have and to hold for the whole lives of the said Robert and Elizabeth, of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services aforesaid. So that after the

death of the aforesaid Robert and Elizabeth the said manor with the appurtenances, shall remain to Fulke Corbet, son of the aforesaid Robert and Elizabeth. To have and to hold to the same Fulke and to the heirs males issuing of his body &c. And if the same Fulke shall die without heir male issuing of his body, the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances, shall remain to Roger Corbet, brother of the same Fulke. To have and to hold to the same Roger and to the heirs issuing of his body, &c. And if the same Roger shall die without heir issuing of his body the said manor, with the appurtenances shall remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Robert, &c. And they say that the manor aforesaid is held of the Lord the King in chief by the service of the sixth part of a knight's fee. And they say that the said manor is worth 100s. by the year in all issues according to the true value of the same. And they say that there remain to the same Robert and Elizabeth besides the manor aforesaid, the manor of Morton Toret and the manor of Boleye, in the County of Salop. And the said manor of Morton Toret is held of the heir of John de Chetewynd by knight service, and is worth 10li. by the year; and the said manor of Boleye is held of the Abbot of Shrewsbury by socage and is worth 40s. by the year.

INQUISITION P.M. JOHN, SON OF WILLIAM CORBET, DECEASED, 1370. THE HAMLET OF HOPE, WITHIN THE LORDSHIP OF CAUS.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 44 Edward III. (1st nrs) No. 18.

Inquisition taken at Caus, before William Banastre, of Yorton, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, on the 16th day of October, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest [16th Oct A.D. 1370], by the oath of Hugh Jonus, David Seys, Richard Colier, Roger Lewellyn, Nicholas Bacoun, William Hancokes, Adam Le Hopere, William Bacoun, John Corbet, Thomas Broun, and Hugh Hancokes. Who say by their oath that John, son of William Corbet, deceased, named in the writ did not hold any lands or tenements of the Lord the King in chief, in demesne nor in service, on the day on which he died. But they say that the same John, son of William Corbet, held on the day on which he died, in his demesne as of fee, the Hamlet of Hope, within the Lordship of Caus, in the County aforesaid, of Ralph Earl of Stafford, by knight service. In

which said Hamlet there is not any capital messuage, but there is there one carucate of land which is worth nothing by the year because the land is hilly within the Forest of Caus, and it lies untilled and destroyed by the wild deer there. And there is there a certain meadow, called "Hopes medewe," which is worth 5s. by the year when it can be mowed and gathered. And there is there of rent of assize of free tenants 40s. by the year to be paid at the Feasts of St. Martin and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist by even portions. And they say that the same John, son of William, did not hold any other lands or tenements of the Lord the King in chief nor of any other, in the County aforesaid. And they say that the aforesaid John, son of William Corbet, died on the 12th day of September last past, and they say that William[1] Corbet, brother of the aforesaid John, son of William Corbet, is his next heir and of the age of 18 years.

INQUISITION P.M. WILLIAM CORBET, DECEASED, 1377. THE HAMLET OF HOPE, WITHIN THE LORDSHIP OF CAUS.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 1 Richard II., No. 10.

Inquisition taken at Caws, before William de Walshale, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, on the 8th day of October, in the first year of the reign of King Richard II. after the conquest, [8th Oct., A.D., 1377], by the oath of John Davy, Richard Imbard, Robert Hulle, &c., Who say upon their oath, &c, that William Corbet held on the day he died, in his demesne as of fee, the Hamlet of Hope within the Lordship of Caws, in the County aforesaid, of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, by knight service, &c.

And they say that the aforesaid William died on the 25th day of August last past; and they say that Margaret Corbet, sister of the aforesaid William Corbet, is his next heir and is of the age of 25 years.

INQUISITION P.M. SIR FULKE CORBET, OF MORTON, DECEASED, 1392. THE MANORS OF SHAWBURY, MORTON CORBET, ROUTON, AMBASTON, & HARPECOTE, &c. ALSO THE MANORS OF WENTNOR, YOKILTON, & SHELVE.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 6 Richard II., No. 27.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury, before Robert de Swynfen,

[1] Peter, in the Inquisition taken in the county of Gloucester, and annexed hereto.

Escheator of the Lord the King in the Counties of Salop and Stafford, and the Marches of Wales to the same Counties adjacent, on Monday the Feast of Nativity of the B. Virgin Mary in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard II., [8th Sept., A.D., 1392], by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King to the same Escheator directed and sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of Thomas Malehurst, John de Eyton, John Southemond, John Corbet, Richard Huse, Thomas Lynleye, &c. Who say upon their oath that Fulke Corbet, Chivaler, of Morton, deceased, did not hold any lands or tenements in his demesne as of fee simple, of the Lord the King in chief or of any other in the Counties and Marches aforesaid on the day he died. But they say that the same Fulke held on the day he died the manors of Shauburi, Morton Corbet, Routon, Ambaston, and Harpecote, with the appurtenances, in the County, to himself and the heirs male issuing of his body, And if the same Fulke should die without heir male issuing of his body then the said manors, with their appurtenances, should remain to Roger, brother of the same Fulke, yet living, and to the heirs issuing of the body of the said Roger; and if the same Roger should die without heir issuing of his body the aforesaid manors, with their appurtenances, should remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Fulke Corbet for ever.

And that the aforesaid manor of Shauburi is held of the Lord the King in chief by knight service; and the said manor of Shauburi is worth 56s. 8d.

The manor of Morton Corbet is held by Richard Peshale by knight service as of his manor of Chetewynd and is worth 108 marks by the year.

The manor of Harpecote is held of the lord of Wemme as of the manor of Weme by the service of rendering 8s. by the year, and it is worth 36s. by the year.

The manors of Routon and Ambaston are held of Nicholas Burnell as of the manor of Acton Burnell by the service of rendering 20li. by the year, and they are worth 9s. by the year beyond the rent aforesaid.

And the aforesaid Fulke held jointly with Elizabeth, his wife, yet living, for their lives, of the demise of . . . . . on the day he died the manors of W . . . . bourgh, Heye, Bradeshull, Hemme, the townships of Hymynton, Haberlye, Stircheleye, and Kynarton, with the appurtenances, in the County of Salop, and to the heirs issuing of his body, &c. And they say that the same Fulke died on Monday next

after the Feast of St. Peter and Vincula, in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard II., and that Elizabeth, daughter of the aforesaid Fulke and Elizabeth, is next heir of the same Fulke, and is of the age of 7 years and more.

Inquisition taken at Welyngton on Saturday next after the Feast of the Epiphany 6 Richard II. [13 Sept., 1392]

The jurors say that Fulke Corbet, Chivaler, held for the term of his life the manors of Wontenore, Yokelton, and Shelve, and a fourth part of the forest of Caus, of the demise of Robert de Harleye and Joan his wife, and after the death of the same Fulke the said manors and fourth part to remain to Roger Corbet and his issue male, as appears by two Fines (recited in full) &c.

INQUISITION P.M. RICHARD TALBOT, SON AND HEIR OF JOHN TALBOT, KNIGHT, OF CASTLE RICHARD, DECEASED, 1383. THE HAMLET OF WOLFERTON, PARCEL OF THE LORDSIHP OF CASTLE RICHARD.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 6 Richard II., No. 73, m. 6.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next, after the Close of Easter, 6 Richard II. [1st April A.D. 1383], by the oath of Henry Boulers, William Blethelowe, &c., who say upon their oath that Richard Talbot, son and heir of John Talbot, knight, of Castle Richard, deceased, held on the day that he died, in his demesne as of fee, the hamlet of Wolferton, with the appurtenances, which is parcel of the Lordship of Castle Richard. Which hamlet is of the Earldom of Shrewsbury. In which hamlet there is one carucate of land, which is called "Cleyhill," which is worth 6s. 8d. by the year. And there is there a pasture which is called "Zongwode," which is worth 6s. 8d. by the year. And there is there a water-mill, called "Berwardismylne," which is worth 16s. by the year. And they say that there is there of rent of assize by the year of free tenants 6li. 14s. 5½d. Also they say that there is at Lentwardyn in the Marches of Wales, adjacent to the County of Salop, which is parcel of the Lordship aforesaid, 40s. by the year of rent of assize of free tenants. At Baggesore, in the County aforesaid, there is of rent of assize 4s. by the year. The lands and rents aforesaid are held of the King in chief by knight service, as parcel of the Barony of Borford.

All which said lands and rents came to the hands of the Lord Edward, late King of England, grandfather of the now Lord the King, by the death of the said John Talbot, knight, and were in the hands of the said King Edward by reason of the minority of the said Richard, and as yet are in the hands of the now Lord the King for that cause. The said Richard died 14th September last past, and John, son of the said John, is brother and next heir of the said Richard, and he was of the age of 8 years on the 25th day of September last past.

INQUISITION P.M. MARGARET, WIDOW OF EDWARD BURNELL, OF LANGLEY, DECEASED, 1377. THE MANOR & ADVOWSON OF LANGLEY, RENT AT OKES, &c.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 1 Richard II., No. 3.

Inquisition taken at Wenlok, before William de Walshale, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop, on the 20th day of November in the first year of the reign of King Richard the second, after the conquest, [20th Nov., A.D., 1377], according to the tenour of the writ of the Lord the King sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of Henry de Campeden, William de Roulton, &c. Who say upon their oath that Margaret, late the wife of Edward Burnell, of Longeley, deceased, did not hold any lands or tenements in fee simple of the Lord the King in chief, or of any other, on the day she died, in the County aforesaid. But they say that the same Margaret held on the day she died the manor of Longeley, in the County aforesaid, for the term of her life, jointly with the aforesaid Edward, late her husband, deceased, with the advowson of the church of the same manor, of the Lord the King in chief by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, of the gift and feoffment of Reginald de Lygh and Robert de Longeley, Chaplain, by charter, by the King's licence. So that after the death of the aforesaid Edward and Margaret the said manor, with the appurtenances, and the advowson aforesaid should remain to Reginald, son of the same Edward and Margaret, and to the heirs issuing of the body of the said Reginald, son of Edward. To hold of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services aforesaid for ever. And if the said Reginald, son of Edward, should die without heir issuing of his body, then, after the death of the said Reginald, son of Edward, the said manor, with the appurtenances, with the advowson aforesaid, should remain to Edward, brother of the same Reginald, son of Edward, and to the heirs issuing of his body

To hold of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services abovesaid for ever. And if the aforesaid Edward, brother of Reginald, should die without heir issuing of his body, then, after the decease of the aforesaid Edward, brother of Reginald, the said manor, with the appurtenances, and the advowson aforesaid should remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Edward Burnell. To hold of the Lord the King and his heirs by the services aforesaid for ever.

And they say that the said manor of Longeley, with the advowson aforesaid, is worth by the year in all issues—8li. 2s. 1d.

And they say that the said Margaret held on the day she died, at Okes, in the same County of Salop, 20s. of rent of assize of free tenants, jointly with the aforesaid Edward, late her husband, now deceased. To have and to hold to them and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, of the gift and feoffment of William Burnell, of Longeley. And they say that the said rent is held of the Lord of Bykedon by the service of one pair of white gloves by the year for all services.

Also they say that the same Margaret held on the said day she died, 2 carucates of land, with the appurtenances, at Adelescote, in the same County, jointly with the aforesaid Edward, late her husband, in fee tail, as above; which are worth by the year in all issues 8s. 4d. And they say that the aforesaid carucate of land are held of Fulke de Waryn by the service of one sparrow-hawk by the year for all services.

Also they say that the same Margaret held on the day she died 13s. 4d. of rent by the year, with the appurtenances, in Brokton, in the same County, jointly with the aforesaid Edward, late her husband, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, of she gift and feoffment of William Burnell, of Longeley. And they say that the aforesaid rent is held of the lord of Borewardesley by the service of one rose by the year for all services, &c.

And they say that the same Margaret died on the 6th day of November last past. And they say that after the death of the aforesaid Margaret the aforesaid manor of Longeley, with the advowson aforesaid, ought to remain to Joan who is the wife of Roger de la Lee, one of the daughters of the aforesaid Edward and Margaret (which Roger and Joan have a son (fil') begotten between them) and to Katherine who is the wife of John de Stepleton (who have not issue between them) another of the daughters of the said Edward and Margaret,

and to Hugelina, who is the wife of Robert Le Koyne, the third of the daughters of the aforesaid Edward and Margaret (who have issue between them) as next heirs of the aforesaid Edward Burnell, by the form of the gift and grant aforesaid, because the aforesaid Reginald and Edward, his brother, died without heir begotten of their bodies.

Also they say, &c., that the said Joan, Katherine, and Hugelina are next heirs of the aforesaid Margaret begotten of the body of the aforesaid Edward Burnell. And they say that the aforesaid Joan is of the age of 28 years and more, the said Katherine is of the age of 26 years and more, and the said Hugelina is of the age of 22 years and more, &c.

INQUISITION P.M. OWYN SON OF THOMAS RETHERYK, DECEASED, 1382-3 THE MANOR OF DYNAS.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 6 Richard II., No. 61.

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury before Robert Swynfen, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop and the Marches of Wales adjacent to the same county, on Friday next before the Feast of St. Cedde the Bishop, in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard II. [28th Feb., A.D. 1382-3], by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King to the same Escheator directed and sewn to this Inquisition; by the oath of Thomas Marchald, Ralph de Forde, William Mascot, William Lynleye, &c. Who say upon their oath that Owyn, son of Thomas Retheryk, deceased, named in the writ, held before he was an adherent of the enemies of the Lord King Edward, grandfather of the Lord the King who now is, in the Marches aforesaid, the manor of Dynas, with the appurtenances, to himself and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, as appears by the following Fine levied in the Court of the Lord the King, in these words.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King, at Westminster, in 15 days from the day of Holy Trinity, 15 Edward III. [June 1341].

Between Thomas Retheryk, chivaler, and Cecilia his wife, plaintiffs, by Richard Russell put in the said Cecilia's place, and William Atte Lake and Robert Blakenhale, Chaplains, deforciants of the manor of Dynas, with the appurtenances. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them. That is to say that the said Thomas acknowledged the said manor to be the right of William and Robert, for which William and Robert granted it to Thomas and Cecilia. To

have and to hold to them and to the heirs issuing of the bodies of the said Thomas and Cecilia, in default to remain to John de Cherleton, the elder, and Hawise his wife, and to the heirs issuing of their bodies, in default to remain to the right heirs of the said Hawise for ever. And this agreement was made by the said King's command.

Which said manor, with the appurtenances, is held of the Lord the King in chief by knight service. In which said manor there is a capital messuage which is worth nothing by the year beyond reprises.

And there is there one carucate of land which is worth 20s. by the year. And there is there a certain meadow which is worth 8s. by the year when it is mowed. And there are there two water-mills, which are worth 40s. by the year beyond the sustentation of the houses. And there is there a certain wood, called "le Frith Dynas," and the underwood is worth nothing by the year, but the herbage is worth 3s. by the year. And there is there a certain place of several pasture which is worth 5s. by the year. And there is there a certain other wood, called "Garthhoull," the pasture whereof is worth 4s. by the year. And there is there of rent of assize as well of free tenants as of bondmen 6li. And there is there 53s. 4d. of a certain rent of wheat . . . . *de* viij. . . . . to be paid at the term of St. Martin, the worth of a basket *(hopa)* 4d. And there is there 10s. of rent of oats for the lord's horses, to be paid at the Purification of the B. Mary. And there is there 10s. of rent of oats for the Steward's [horses] to be paid at the Feast of St. Martin. And there is there 10s. of rent of oats for the Steward's horses at the Feast of the Purification of the B. Mary. And there is there of rent 40 hens to be paid at Christmas, the worth of a hen 1½d. And there is there a certain rent of 20s. by the year, called "Kych'wyr," to be paid at the Feast of the Purification of the B. Mary. And there is there a certain rent of 10s. by the year, called . . . . . And there are there 16s. of works of 100 reapers in the autumn, the worth of a work 2d. The pleas and perquisites of the Courts there are worth 100s. by the year beyond the Steward's expenses.

And they say upon their oath that the said Owen did not hold any other lands or tenements in the County and Marches aforesaid, of the Lord the King or of any other in demesne or in service.

And they say that the day of the same Owen's death does

not appear to them, because he was slain in foreign parts as an enemy and a rebel of the Lord the King three or four years past. And they say that the said Owen died without heir issuing of his body, whereby the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances, ought to remain to John, son and heir of John, son and heir of John, son and heir of the aforesaid John de [Cherl]eton and Hawise, by the form of the Fine aforesaid. And that the aforesaid John, son of John, is of the age of 22 years and more. And they also say that John . . hery, executor of the will of the aforesaid John, the father, occupied the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances abovesaid, from the time of the death of the same Owen, by what title it is not known.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SHIPTON

By the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., Rector of Wem

By the kindness of Mr. Jasper More, M.P., the patron of the donative of Shipton and the custodian of its ancient records, and with the help of Mrs. Jasper More, I have been enabled to examine these registers. They are by no means voluminous, nor yet of surpassing interest, except to a few families mentioned below. But they begin with the beginning of registers. For while Eyton observes that "an extraordinary antiquity is established for Shipton Church by the merest accident,"[1] the injunction of Thomas Cromwell which is the fons et origo of our modern registers was dated 29th Sept. 1538, and the first entry in the Shipton Registers records that on the 19th February 1538 "Edwardus Mounsloe filius Johannis Mounsloe "renuatus (sic) fuit."

Here we have an extraordinary antiquity indeed, nevertheless one not altogether unique. For Mr. John Southerden Burn[2] informs us that out of the 812 Parish Registers which regularly begin in 1538 forty contain entries prior to that date. Moreover vol. 1 of the Shipton Registers is not one of the very rare "Paperbookes" but, as in most other cases, is a parchment copy made in 1604 from the original record.

Accordingly the entry from which we have quoted is preceded by two statements which crabbed caligraphy

[1] Vol. 3 p. 304.

[2] History of Parish Registers in England, p. 16.

and "tempus edax" make very difficult to decipher. These however show the dates plainly enough and appear to read as follows :

"Liber regester Shiptini perscriptus (?) p. Ricard Churchmann clicum et curatorem (?) ibidem p. spatium quadraginta duorum Annorum scriptorem ad hunc annum diemque viz. vicesimo quarto die Januarii Anno Dom. 1604.

"Anno Dom. 1538."

"1538, De baptizatis, matrimoniis, et sepultis omnibus in hoc Anno Dom. 1538."

On the inside of the cover follow six entries of 1538 and five of 1539, and thenceforward to the end of 1648, that is to the end of this volume, I have had the advantage of perusing also a translation made by Miss C. Rouse Boughton. That lady however, does not seem to have had this cover in her hands at all. I may note therefore here that the last page of the cover contains no entries of baptism, marriage, or burial, but three memoranda anent "xxs. of lawful englishe money which said twentie shelynge was given by the last will and testament of Thomas Churchman, Brother of him the said Richard, to be sett out for the use of the poor of the said pishe of Shipton for ever." Richard Churchman, then also (?) vicar of Longstanton, duly delivered the said shillings to the churchwardens of Shipton in 1605, and in 1610 they committed them "to the hand, custody, and keepinge of" other faithful men, while in 1617 "The abovenamed John Wedgwood redelivered the said sum of xxs. with account for the interest of the same for the time he had it into the hande," &c., &c. Here endeth the "twentie shelynge" so far as the registers are concerned ; neither can I find that any old churchwardens' accounts exist to tell their later history.

To return, however. Richard Churchman signs each page up to 1607. And of each child that was baptized

he avers that it "renuatus (sic) fuit," and of each man woman and child that was buried he says "egit suprema." Now Sir Thomas Butler in his invaluable register of Much Wenlock[1] says in 1544 "Shipton ought to bury all in Wenlock." Shipton however appears to have buried all in Shipton. But what is the meaning of that ever-recurring "egit suprema?" There is little doubt, I think, that the phrase is merely a euphemism for "departed this life," like unto "diem clausit supremum."

Moreover the scholarship of Richard Churchman failed him occasionally, so that "joiner," "taylor," and "pedlar" in good manly English turn up occasionally in the midst of bad canine Latin. This makes it pretty certain that "wev" in like manner stands for "weaver," and not for Welshman, as has been thought. "Brodwev" too occurs once, and this Mr. Phillimore tells me means "Broadweaver." The strange phrase "the cutted owen" however beats us all Probably it beat Churchman, when he transcribed in 1604, for he enclosed it in inverted commas, and left it as it is, while all around was Latin. One correspondent says it means "wounded," another "quarrelsome," or else "daft." A third suggests that the word is "Culled," and is a brief way of writing "Cudwalled" or "Cadwallader." A fourth with diffidence puts forward the theory that a "bird with striped or banded plumage, perhaps an eagle" is meant. Of these the contraction for Cadwallader seems to me as likely an explanation as any.

A few other items in the faithful Churchman's record attract attention. Thus "clicus Johannes oules" (1558) and "Willims Gower clicus" (1561) were each of them a parish clerk, I take it, though they may have held the donative. "Laurencius Lee rector de Upton

[1] M.S. Extracts from, made by Rev. Chas. H. Hartshorne in 1840.

et Whinton (qui) accepit sibi in uxorem ellinora Moore de Larden" (19 Feb. 1598), must have been rector of Upton Magna and Withington.

This is only one out of the very numerous entries relating to the families of More, Mytton, and Lawley, which make the Shipton register of great interest to some of our oldest county families.

Churchman too naively confesses ignorance sometimes. Thus "Eâdem monetâ . . . at ubi nescio" (1563), and "in quo die aut loco nescio" (1572), are followed later by "mendicus cujus nomen ignotum est," by "crepulus mendicus qui venit de brodston," and by "mendica decrepulis." The last strange phrase occurs in 1614, and it is possible that Churchman's years as Vicar extended beyond that, perhaps even to 1631, though the handwriting changes somewhat before this date.

And now, John Gough, minister, appears on the scene, discards "egit suprema" at once, and in his second year finds it easier to make his entries in his mother tongue. For six years John Gough sets his signature to his entries. Then "pallida mors æquo pulsat pede," and on 18th Feb. 1638-9 was buried "John Gough curat of this p'ish."

Then the record goes neatly on, though without the name of any priest, till "every battle of the warrior with confused noise and garments rolled in blood" wrought havoc throughout England. And now we are told that "From the year of our Lord God 1644 unto the year of our Lord God 1648 this Register Booke was taken out of Shipton Church and was not to be found: the Chest wherein it was kept being Broken up by Souldiers, whereby it cometh to passe that all Buryings, Weddings, and Children that were Baptized betwixt the yeare 1644 and 1648 in the parish of Shipton were not herein registered." What faithful Hilkiah or Shaphan found the book is

unhappily not recorded. Neither is the name of any lay register appointed under the Commonwealth. Nor yet any Justice of the Peace before whom godless marriages were contracted in that time when "things was godless." The sacrament of baptism, instead of the dates of births, was however recorded as well as administered. Unhappily vol. 2 begins with 1656, while vol. 1 ended with 1648. Here then besides the hiatus valde deflendus accounted for, is a second hiatus not accounted for, and once more "History slept, and all notice of public transactions was in a manner buried." These however are the only breaks in the record from its beginning up to the present day.

And this vol 2 is a very Zoar among registers, albeit it extends from 1656 to 1688. It has for its cover a portion of a parchment deed which has suffered as coin of the realm suffered of old at the hands of a "coin clipping Jew."

It is tantalizing to read on that diminished cover of the "three (?) and twentieth year of . . . our sovereigne ladye the Queene," and of "Her Highnes coorte of exchequer," and of Charles Fox, gent., occupier, and Edward Crowther, lessee, Freeman Yonge, leasor, &c., and of "edifice buylding barns stables dovehouses yarde," and the forest of Bowringwood[1] (?) and of "Maryeknolle." Evidently the deed refers to a small property leased for 21 years, for after £16 had been paid down, only ten shillings more was to be paid per annum.

However this little volume contains little of interest and its author says nothing of royal exile or of restoration, of death-dealing plague or of metropolis-destroying fire, and never subscribes his name.

Vol. 3 is another parchment, bigger than vol. 2, but so much discoloured that its outside and page following

[1] Bringewood, near Ludlow? as in map in Camden's Britannia.

are scarcely legible. It covers nearly as much ground as vol. 1, for it contains all Shipton records from 1689 to 1792, including that of "a strange child accidentally found in the Church Porch," buried 6th Jan. 1699. It contains too all those names of clergy which are given below, and mentions affidavits of burials in woollen from 1748 to 1774 only. In 1783 "Tax commences," as might have been expected, and in 1790 "Thus far accounted for to the King" shows that said tax was pursuing its odious course. Said tax, or Stamp Act, was repealed in 1794, and our vol. 5 agrees thereto with the brief entry after July 13, 1794, "Paid King."

Banns published in 1797 on the "three succeeding Sundays" (sic) 24 Sep., 15 Oct., and 5 Nov., seem to show that at that dead period divine service was held in the ancient Norman church and its Elizabethan chancel, only on each third Sunday.

A few unusual names occur early in the 17th and 18th centuries, thus: 1623 Pamela, 1624 Crisogena, 1625 Alathia, 1700 Phanella, 1720 Mercy, 1746 Blastus. Of these Pamela is found in the Roddington register a hundred and sixty years later, while Chrisogona, with a sweet variety of spelling, is quite common in the Wem records after 1668. Alathia, or Aletheia, I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. Phanella too is curious. It can hardly be a variant of the name of "The beautiful Vanella," maid of honour to Queen Caroline, for that daughter of the second Baron Barnard does not appear to have been born until about a dozen years later. There is an "Ann fanella" in the Wem Register, baptized in 1769.

The first double Christian name occurs in 1760, when a son of Thomas Mytton was baptized Henry Edwards. Mr. Mytton had other children baptized with two names each, in each of the three years following.

In the attempt to compile a list of the clergy who have held the donative no help is obtainable from the

diocesan registry at Hereford, whose transcripts of registers are also none of them older than the year of the Restoration.

It is hard therefore to see how these names can be recovered except from the Parish Registers, and as the following list is compiled from this source alone it is necessarily exceedingly imperfect.

Richard Churchman, 42 years, perhaps to 1632. 1632, John Gough to 1638.

1704. John Rogers.
1716. Edward Whitefoot to 1727 at least.
1730. Samuel Jones to 1731 „
1736. Charles Hicks to 1744 „
1746. John Pugh to 1747 „
1752. John Collier to 1761 „
1762. James Ingram to 1765 „
1767. John Collier to 1779 „
1780. Joseph Burngest to 1786 „
1788. Morgan Jones to 1792 „
1798. David Cadwallader to 1804 „
1822. Morgan Jones to 1826 „
1827. Robert Henry Gayer More to 1879.
1880. James Butler Wilkinson to 1887.
1887. Samuel Gracie Hayward to 1891.
1891. Robert Evered Haymes.

Ambrose Phillips, A.M., the ejected Rector of Westbury, in 1646 officiated for a short time at "Shipton in this county (i.e. Salop) worth 6[l] per Annum[1]."

Shipton, as a Donative, and that of small value, has almost invariably been held with some other living, as will be seen from the following notes on its chaplains.

John Rogers was the son of Thomas Rogers, of Wentnor, Salop. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 6 Feb., 1672-3, being then 17 years of age. He took his B.A. in 1676, and M.A. in 1679. He was vicar of Stantong Long from 1686 to 1717.

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[1] Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii., p. 333.

Edward Whitefoot was, I suppose, that son of Thomas Whitefoot of Plaish, Salop, who matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 9 March, 1710-11, aged 18, and took his B.A. in 1714.

Samuel Jones was perhaps that son of Maurice Jones of Acton Reynald, Salop, who matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 15 Oct., 1674, aged 17.

Charles Hicks. A man of this name, son of Charles Hicks of the town of Warwick, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 14 Mar., 1694-5, aged 17, and took his B.A. in 1698.

John Pugh was perhaps that son of Edward Pugh of Llangelynen, co. Merioneth, who matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 1 Dec., 1713, aged 19.

John Collier, who appears to have been at Shipton from 1752 to 1779, except from 1762 to 1765, may have been that son of the vicar of Penryn, Cornwall, who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 29 Feb., 1719-20, aged 17.

David Cadwallader was also rector of the neighbouring parish of Abdon.

Joseph Burngest was curate of Holdgate in 1796.

Morgan Jones, who like John Collier, seoms to have been twice at Shipton, took his degree at Jesus College, Oxford, and was rector of Hughley.

Robert H. G. More was baptized at Shipton 22 June, 1798, became M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, was vicar of Acton Round and of Bourton, and died in 1880.

James Butler Wilkinson, vicar of Ditton Priors, though he never held the donative, ministered in Shipton until Samuel G. Hayward, also vicar of Monk Hopton, was appointed.

Robert E. Haymes, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, is the present chaplain of Shipton, and has also been rector of Holdgate since 1878.

SOME SHROPSHIRE BRIEFS.

By the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, M.A., Rector of Wem.

The following is little more than a compilation from the list given by Mr. W. A. Bewes in his well-known work entitled *Church Briefs*. It has been made with the full approval of Mr. Bewes himself, and in accordance with the suggestion that such a list might be found useful by the many in our county who are ever ready to glean items of information with respect to the past history of parishes in which they are interested, and especially with respect to the repair or rebuilding of churches. The list makes no pretensions to being complete, as the additions made at the end from other sources are sufficient to testify, and Mr. Bewes himself warns us that the dates given are in the great majority of instances, not those of the briefs themselves, but only of the earliest recorded collections.

The abbreviations are those used by Mr. Bewes, and have the following meanings:—

AC. Archæologia Cantiana, xiv. 181, Patricksbourne; 206, Cranbrook.

B. Bygone Briefs (St. Margaret's, Westminster), by J. E. Smith.

Brighouse, Independency at B., by J. Horsfall Turner, 1878.

C. Church building or repair.

CB. Collection of printed Briefs belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Cumberland. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

D. Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 1893, Marwood, near Barnstaple, Register.

E. Earwaker's East Cheshire, Cheadle, i. 235; Northenden, i. 304; Stockport, i. 409; Disley, ii. 100; Prestbury, ii. 228.

F. Fire.

GM. Gentleman's Magazine.

H. Hail.

Haworth, Past and Present, by J. Horsfall Turner, 1879.

Houghton, Parish Registers, by E. J. Boyce.

I. Inundation or Flood.

K. Register Book of Baptisms of Kaye Street, now Paradise Street, Presbyterian Chapel, Liverpool, 1709-1765.

Leyland, Registers, published by the Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire.

N. Norfolk Archæological Collections.

O. Extracts from the Registers of Ormskirk Church, by James Dixon.

Q. Register of Harefield (Midd.) Church (not in print).

R. Reliquary, iv. 192, Youlgrave, Derby; vi. 67, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derby; x. 9, 74, Stanton, St. John, Oxford; x. 47, Stamford; xiii. 112, Appleby Magna; xiv. 100, West Quantoxhead, Som.; xvii. 23, Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, xviii. 2, Mitcham, Surrey; xx. 224, Croxall, Derby; xxiii. 105, Duffield, Derby; xxvi. 223, Cattistock, Dorset.

Rdg (i.). St. Mary's, Reading, by G. P. Crawford.

Rdg (ii.). St. Lawrence's, Reading, by C. Kerry.

RH. Accounts of Robert Hodgson (undertaker) in William Salt Library, Stafford.

S. Surtees Society, lxxxiv. 220, St. Nicholas, Durham (Vestry Book); p. 328, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Sal. Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, x. 252, St. Juliana; 2nd Ser., v. 101, Ludlow; vi. 205, High Ercall.

Surrey. Surrey Archæological Collections.

Sussex. Sussex Archæological Collections, xxi.

W. Wellow Registers; C. W. Empson.

WA. Western Antiquary, i. 129, Charles Church, Plymouth.

Whitchurch, Hist. of Parish of, John Slatter.

X. Notes and Queries, 2nd Ser. No. 38, 222, &c., Ormsby, St. Margaret.

Y. Notes and Queries, 5th Ser. iv. 447, 481, Clent, Worc., formerly Staffs.

Z. Notes and Queries, 6th Ser. ii. 187, Cowley, Oxon, 289.

† Collected from house to house. From the beginning of the Salt Collection (1754), the actual places so canvassed have been given. Where not otherwise mentioned, from that date the collection was in England, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the counties of Denbigh, Flint and Radnor.

The sums given are the estimates of the loss or damage sworn before the Justices of the Peace in their Quarter Sessions.

			£	s	d
1647.					
Bridgnorth[1]—Loss caused by loyalists ...					
1652.					
Drayton[2]	F.				
1654.					
Drayton[3]—Rock and Orme	F.	900	0	0	

[1] Resolutions of Houses of Lords and Commons, dated 10 Jan. 1647. And see 1661.

[2] B. And see 1659.

[3] Order made on petition of Policarpus Rock and John Orme. Brief limited to Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Bedford, and York (City).

1657-8.						
Oswestry[4]	C.	7000	0	0		
High Ercall[5] (See 1661-2)	C.	800	0	0		
1658.						
Anglesteere.[6]—Rebuilding						
1659.						
Great Drayton[7]						
1661-2.						
Hopesay.[8]—Edward Strichley or Stirchley						
Quatt.[9]—John Shaw, etc.						
High Ercall[10]	C.					
Condover[11]	C.					
Bridgnorth.[12]—Collegiate Church and Almshouses						
Rowton.[13]—Hugh Evans						
Great Drayton.[14]—Fire: same as 1659? ...	F.					
1663-4.						
Walton of the Clubb.[15]—Spenlove, Gough and others	F.					
Chapel near Ryton.[16]—Thos. Atley and Geo. Marly	F.	300	0	0		
1665-6.						
Sheriffhales[17]	F.					

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[4] Petition to the Lord Protector, dated 21 July, 1657. Church injured in the Civil War (vid. sub. 25 and 28). Sal. 2nd ser., v. 305.

[5] Petition dated 11 Nov., 1657. Church injured in the Civil War.

[6] B. (? = Arleston, Wellington, or Ingestree, Staffs.).

[7] A.C. Sussex; Z. 89; R. iv., 192.

[8] E. (2); Sal. x., 252; Sal. 2nd s. v., 305.

[9] Sal. x., 253; 2nd s. v., 305.

[10] B. (see 1657).

[11] Sussex, E. Rdg. (i.); R. xxvi., 223; iv., 192; Sal. x., 252, B.

[12] Sussex, B., A.C., Rdg. (i.); R. xxvi., 223; xviii. (ii), E.

[13] E. (2); R. iv., 192. Misprinted Powton in Bewes, but an entry at Sheriffhales shows that Rowton is meant.

[14] Rdg. (i.); E. (2); Sal. x., 252; R. iv., 292.

[15] In the parish of High Ercall. B., R., iv., 192.

[16] S. 330. Stanhope, co. Durham, Register.

[17] R. x., 10; S. 221.

Clun[18]	...	CF.	5000	0	0
	1666-7.						
Newport[19]	...	F.					
	1667-8.						
Grindle[20]	...						
Near Shrewsbury[21]	...	F.	30000	0	0
	1669-70.						
Tiberton[22]	...						
	1670-71.						
Meole Brace[23]	...	F.					
	1672-3.						
Hinstock.[24]—Jane Perry ...	...	F.					
	1675-76.						
Oswestry.[25]—Steeple and ...	...	C.	1500	0	0
	1677-8.						
Wem[26]	...	F.	23677	0	0
	1686-7.						
Meriton[27]	...	F.	616	0	0
	1691-2.						
Oswestry[28]	...	F.	2800	0	0
	1696-7.						
Wrockwardine[29]	...						

[18] W., B., S. 221; R. x, 10; xxvi., 23. Printed copy in Bodleian Library shows that the church was burnt in the Civil War. The brief was granted "with the advice of Our Privy Council," and was laid in England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed. A collection to be made from house to house from such as should be absent from the church collection. John Walcot of Walcot, Salop, was collector. MS. Top] Salop, c. i.

[19] B., A.C., Z., R. x., 10.

[20] R. x., 10. Grinshill?

[21] R. x., 10. Same as 20?

[22] R. x., 10.

[23] S. 228.

[24] Y. Sal. x., 253. Wem Register.

[25] X., Y., A.C. (ii), B., Rdg. (i.) W. Earwaker; R. x., 11; xxvi., 223; iv., 192; S., 237; and iii., 185. Injury caused in Civil War.

[26] W., A.C. (ii.), B., Y., X., R. iv., 192; x., 11, 47; S. 213; Sal. 2nd. ser., x., 11, 216.

[27] Y., A.C. (ii.). Merrington in Preston Gobalds.

[28] Y., B., R. x., 12; iii., 213; Sal. iii., 184. Holbyn Register.

[29] L., Y., O.

1699-1700.					
Shrewsbury[30]	F.				
1700 1.					
Cruckmeal, Pontesbury[31]	F.				
1702-3.					
Shrewsbury.[32]—Rep. St. Giles.	C.	4462	18	0	
1704-5.					
Stockton in Stanton Lacy.[33]—Will. Brampton	F.	1536	0	0	
1707-8.					
Broseley.[34]—Rep.	C.	1390	0	0	
1709-10.					
Chetton,[35]—Lucy Morris.	F.				
1711-12.					
Shrewsbury.[36]—S. Julian's.	C.				
1712-13.					
†Whitchurch[37]	C.	5497	0	0	
Alderley[38]	C.	800	0	0	
1713-14.					
Quatford[39]	C.	1366	0	0	
Leighton[40]	C.	1516	0	0	
1715-16.					
Lythwood in Condover,[41] with Mitcham (Surrey)...	F.	1442	0	0	

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[30] O., Sal. i., 75.
[31] Y., R. x., 13.
[32] X., Y., Rdg. (ii.), B., R. x., 13; iv., 192.
[33] Y., Rdg. (ii.), Sal. 2nd ser., vi, 206; B., R. x, 74; iv., 192.
[34] X., Z. 289, Rdg. (ii.), B., O., R. x., 75; xv., 95; Sal. x., 253; Q. (ii.)
[35] Z.
[36] Sal. x., 254.
[37] A.C., Rdg. (ii)., O., R. xiv., 100; Sal. x., 254.
[38] A.C., Rdg. (ii.), O., R. xiv., 100. (?=Alderton, Alveley, or Adderley?)
[39] A.C., Rdg. (ii.), B., O., K., R. x., 76; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 255.
[40] A.C., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., O., K., R. x., 76; xvii., 23; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 255.
[41] A.C., W. Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 76; xvii, 23; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 225; 2nd ser., vi., 207; Q.

1716-17.					
Little Drayton.[42]—John Aron in Idsall, alias Shiffnal.	F.	1070	0	0	
1717-18.					
Jay or Townjay,[43] with Putley in Morton Vallance (Glouc)	F.	1291	0	0	
1719-20.					
Hinstock[44]	C.	1295	0	0	
1720-21.					
Shrawardine.[45]—Parsonage and	C.	1609	0	0	
1721-22.					
Fitts[46]	C.	1509	0	0	
Kemberton,[47] with Disserth, Radnor ...	F.	1054	0	0	
Newport,[48] with Louth, Linc.	F.	1347	0	0	
1723-24.					
Newport[49]	C.	2000	0	0	
1725-26.					
Great Bowlas[50]	C.	1130	0	0	
1726-27.					
Albrighton[51]	C.	1400	0	0	
1733-34.					
Montford[52]	C.	1482	0	0	
1737-38.					
Preston[53]	C.	1076	0	0	

[42] A.C., W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., O., K. ; R. x., 76 ; xvii., 23 ; xiv., 100 ; Sal. x., 255 ; Q.

[43] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 77 ; xvii., 23 ; Sal. x., 256 ; Q. (near Ludlow, but in Heref. ?)

[44] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., O., K., R. x , 77 ; xvii., 24 ; Sal. x., 256 ; Q.

[45] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., K., R. xvii., 24 ; Sal. x., 257 ; Q.

[46] "Upon the petition of Thomas Clark, Rector, recommended by the Bishop." W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 25 ; Sal. x., 257 ; 2nd ser., vi., 208 ; Q.

[47] W. ; Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 24 ; Sal. x., 257 ; 2nd ser., vi , 208 ; Q.

[48] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii,, 25 ; Sal. x., 257 ; 2nd ser., vi., 207 ; Q.

[49] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 25 ; Sal. x., 258.

[50] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 26 ; Sal. x., 258.

[51] W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 77 ; xvii., 26 ; Sal. x., 258.

[52] Z , W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 78 ; xvii., 28.

[53] W., B., D., G.M. 68 ; i., 123 ; K., R.H.

Abton[54]	C.	1120	0	0
	1738-39.			
Longdon[55]	C.	1182	0	0
	1740-41.			
Stirchley[56]	C.	1603	0	0
	1741-42.			
Upton Parva[57]	C.			
Sleep[58]	F.	1055	0	0
Much Wenlock[59]	C.	1127	0	0
	1742-43.			
Whittington[60]	C.	1062	0	0
Middle[61]	C.	1120	0	0
	1743-44.			
Melverley[62]	C.	1113	0	0
	1744-45.			
Battlefield[63]	C.	127	0	0
	1746-47.			
Rodington[64]	C.	1007	0	0
	1747-48.			
Wellington[65]	C.	3555	0	0
Meole Brace[66]	C.	1006	0	0

In 1754 begin the original briefs in the Salt Collection in the British Museum.

	1756.	
Stoke[67]	C.	

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[54] B., W., D., G.M. 68; i., 123; K, R.H.
[55] B., W., D., K., R.H., Whitchurch.
[56] B., W., D., K., R.H.
[57] Or Waters Upton, D., R.H.
[58] B., D., K., R.H. There is a Sleap in the parish of High Ercall, and another in that of Wem. The Chatham Register show that Sleap in Wem is here meant.
[59] B., D., K., R.H.
[60] B., D, K., R. xxvi., 223, R.H.
[61] B., D., K., R.H.
[62] B., D., R.H.
[63] B., D., R. x., 79, R.H.
[64] B., D., R.H.
[65] A.C., B., D., R. x., 79, R.H.
[66] D., R.H.
[67] B., D., R.H.

Prees[68]	...	...	...	C.	1130	0 0
Clun[69]	...	...	...	C.	1420	0 0
		1757.				
Coreley[70]	...	...	...	C.	1005	0 0
Knockin[71]	...	...	...	F.	1439	0 0
		1758.				
Woodbridge[72]		...	...	C.	1062	0 0
		1759.				
Wroxeter[73]	...	...	...	C.	1254	0 0
		1761.				
Quatt[74]	...	...	...	C.	1126	0 0
		1762.				
Sutton Maddock[75]		...	...	C.	1060	0 0
		1763.				
Alveley[76]	...	...	...	C.	1104	0 0
		1767.				
Kemberton[77]	...	...	...	C.	1190	0 0
		1769.				
Dowles[78]	...	...	...	C.	1009	0 0
		1770.				
Kinnerley.[79]—Rep. and rebuilding the tower.				C.	1232	0 0
		1771.				
Melverley and Shrawardine[80]		...	...	I.	1347	0 0
		1772.				
Selattyn[81]	...	...	...	C.	1256	0 0

[68] A.C., R. xxvi., 223, C.B., B D.
[69] A.C., C.B., B., D., Salop.
[70] A.C., C.B., R. xxvi., 223; B., D.
[71] A.C., C.B., B.D.
[72] A.C., D., R. x., 80. Original not in Salt Collection.
[73] A.C., C.B., B., D. Collected in Salop, Worc., Staffs., from house to house.
[74] W., C.B., B., D., Whitchurch. In Salop, Worc, Staffs., from house to house.
[75] W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.
[76] W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.
[77] A.C., W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.
[78] W., C.B., B. Salop, Warw., Worc.
[79] A.C., W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Heref., Worc.
[80] A.C., W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Worc., Heref.
[81] W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Worc., Heref.

	1775.				
Chetton[82]	...	C.	1052	0	0
	1782.				
† Melverley[83]	...	I.	1843	0	0
† Drayton in Hales[84]	...	C.	2164	0	0
	1783.				
West Felton[85]	...	C.	1079	2	8
	1784.				
Lee Brockhurst[86]	...	C.	634	14	0
	1785.				
† Drayton in Hales[87]	...	C.	1667	0	0
Stapleton[88]	...	C.	1300	0	0
	1789.				
Shrewsbury.[89]—St. Chads. ...	...	C.	8000	0	0
Whittington[90]	...	C.	800	0	0
	1790.				
† Weston under Red Castle.[91]—Chapel.	...	C.	1000	0	0
Ellerton.[92]—Mill.	...	F.	1000	0	0
† Baschurch[93]		C.	1200	0	0
† Madeley[94]	...	C.	2500	0	0
	1791.				
† Bridgnorth.[95]—St. Mary Magdalene.	...	C.	5735	13	9

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[82] A.C., C.B., B. Salop, Worc., Warw., Staffs.

[83] B., C.B. General.

[84] B., C.B. (and 1786). General.

[85] B., C.B. Salop, Worc., Warw., Staffs., Chester, Glouc., Heref., Leic.

[86] B., C.B. Salop, N. Wales, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Notts, Warw., Staffs.

[87] B., C.B., and 1782.

[88] B., C.B. Salop, Chester, Worc., Heref., Staffs., Warw., Oxford, Glouc., Yorks, and all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

[89] C.B.

[90] B., C.B Salop, Chester, Staffs., Heref., Worc., Warw., Glouc. (and 1758).

[91] B., C.B.

[92] B., C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks, Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Glouc., Worc. (and 1793).

[93] B., C.B.

[94] B., C.B.

[95] B., C.B. (and 1796).

Nagginton,[96] with Burghill (Hereford) ...	F.	798	4	0
1792.				
Kinnersley[97]	F.	563	8	2
1793.				
† Adderley[98]	C.	1248	18	6
Ellerton.[99]—Mill.	F.	1000	0	0
† Aston, Edgmond.[100]—Chapel	C.	1469	0	0
Shrewsbury.[101]—St. Alkmond's.	C.	2000	0	0
1796.				
† Bridgnorth.[102]—St. Mary Magdalene ...	C.	5735	13	9
1797.				
† Adderley[103]...	C.	1248	18	6
1798.				
Pool Hall, Muccleston, with Talworth, Long Ditton, Surrey[104]	F.	430	0	0
1799.				
Muccleston,[105] with Bampton, Westmoreland	F.	321	1	6
† Cheswardine[106]	C.	1155	17	0
† Meole Brace,[107] Shrewsbury	C.	1250	0	0
1800.				
† Adderley[108]	C.	1248	18	6

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[96] B., C.B. Heref, Salop, Chester, Lancs., Yorks., Linc., Leic. N. Hants, Oxford, Glouc., Worc., Flint, Denbigh, Radnor, (? = Wigginton, in St. Martin's).

[97] B, C.B. Salop, Staffs., Warw., and all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

[98] Brought in £114 11s. 8d. C.B. (and 1797, 1800, 1804, 1812).

[99] C.B. (as in 1790).

[100] C.B. (and 1800).

[101] C.B.

[102] C.B. (and 1791).

[103] £127 2s. 11d. collected net. C.B. (and 1793, 1800, 1804, 1812).

[104] C.B. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Warw., Worc., Surrey, Essex, Kent, Middx, Sussex. (See 1803).

[105] C.B. Cumb., Durham, Northd., West., Herts., Staffs., Salop.

[106] C.B. (and 1804, 1808, 1812, 1817).

[107] C.B. (and 1810).

[108] £72 6s. 3d. net collected. C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1804, 1812).

Whittington[109]	C.	767	14	8
† Aston, Edgmond.[110]—Chapel	C.	1351	8	4
1801.				
† Norton in Hales[111]	C.	828	12	0
1802.				
Chipnall, Cheswardine[112]	F.	1084	7	0
† Child's Ercall[113]	C.	875	15	0
1803.				
Pool Hall, Muccleston,[114] with Church Minshull, Chester	F.	512	15	9
1804.				
† Cheswardine[115]	C.	1019	15	0
Hinstock[116]	F.	300	0	0
Adderley[117]	C.	1248	18	6

From returns ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, Mr. Bewes is able to give much fuller information regarding the briefs issued from Michaelmas 1805 until their cessation in 1827. The items which it seems unnecessary to reproduce here, include the date when the brief was laid, number of copies printed and number returned, sums collected and dates when they were paid, expenses of patent &c., salary of collector, and net proceeds.

We proceed, then, with our extracts on the less comprehensive scale.

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[109] "£703 15s. 1d. collected, of which £42 2s. 1d. was received by the parish."—(Gent. Mag., 1816 ; 86, ii., 399). C.B., as in 1789, and also all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

[110] C.B. (and 1793).

[111] C.B. (and 1805,—10,—14,—17).

[112] Salt Lib., C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc. (and 1805).

[113] C.B. (and 1806, 1811).

[114] C.B. (see 1798). Chester, Salop, Derby, Heref., Staffs., Worc.

[115] C.B. (and 1799, 1808, 1812, 1817.)

[116] Brighouse. (The Brighouse collections were made in Bridge End Chapel, belonging to a congregation of Protestant dissenters.) Salt Lib., C.B., Salop, Heref., Staffs., Worc.

[117] C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1800, 1812), £171 17s. 0d. collected net.

		£	s.	d.
1805.				
Chipnall, Cheswardine[118]	F.	1084	7	0
† Norton in Hales[119]	C.	1353	4	9
1806.				
† Child's Ercall[120]	C.	1098	5	0
† Woodseaves, Drayton in Hales[121] ...	F.	541	0	0
1807.				
Cold Hatton, High Ercall[122]	F.	300	0	0
1808.				
Hilton, Worfield[123]	F.	696	16	7
† Cheswardine[124]	C.	1155	17	6
1809.				
† Wrockwardine[125]	C.	1170	10	6
† Frodesley[126]	C.	525	0	0
1810.				
† Norton in Hales[127]	C.	828	12	0
† Meole Brace[128]	C.	1250	0	0
Cheswardine,[129] with	F.	274	10	0
Heysham, Lanc.	F.	244	13	6
Kemberton[130]	F.	585	17	0
1811.				
† Child's Ercall[131]	C.	917	12	4
1812.				
† Adderley[132]	C.	863	0	0

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[118] Brighouse, C.B., as in 1802, 1810.
[119] C.B. (and 1801,—10,—14,—17).
[120] C.B. (and 1802, 1811), G.M., 77, 228.
[121] And 1803.
[122] CB. Salop, Derby, Heref., Staffs., Worc.
[123] Brighouse, C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc.
[124] C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1812, 1817).
[125] C.B. (and 1814,—17,—21).
[126] C.B.
[127] C.B. (and 1801,—5,—14,—17).
[128] C.B. (and 1799).
[129] C.B. Lanc., Cumb., West., Northld., Durham, Yorks., Linc.
[130] C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic,, Notts., Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc.
[131] C.B. (and 1802, 1806).
[132] C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1800, 1804).

† Cheswardine[133]	C.	1206	0	0
1813.				
Hilton, Worfield[134]	F.	696	16	7
Moreton Corbet[135]	F.	614	9	0
Hinstock[136]	F.	732	3	0
1814.				
† Norton in Hales[137]	C.	1353	4	9
Llwynymaen, Oswestry[138]	F.	304	10	6
† Wrockwardine[139]	C.	1170	10	6
1816.				
Shiffnal,[140] with	F.	280	0	0
Wistaston, Cheshire	F.	370	12	10
1817.				
Hinstock[141]	F.	782	3	0
† Wrockwardine[142]	C.	853	19	8
† Norton in Hales[143]	C.	812	9	3
† Cheswardine[144]	C.	1155	17	6
Worthen,[145] with Sutton, Lanc.	F.	736	1	0½
1819.				
Meeshall, Tong[146]	F.	700	6	6

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[133] C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1808, 1817).

[134] C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants, Staffs., Oxford, Glouc., Wilts, Worc., Cumb., West., Northumb., Durham.

[135] & [136] C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants., Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc. (Hinstock also in 1817).

[137] C.B. (and 1801,—5, —10,—17).

[138] C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc.

[139] C.B. (and 1809,—17,—21).

[140] C.B.

[141] C.B., as in 1814, adding Staffs., Cumb., West., Northumb., Durham.

[142] C.B. (and 1809,—14,—21).

[143] C.B. (and 1801,—5,—10,—14).

[144] C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1808, 1812).

[145] C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc., Heref., Warw.

[146] C.B. As Worthen, except Heref. and Warw.

Llwynymaen, with	F.	304	10	6
Haughton, Oswestry[147]	F.	160	15	0
Wem.[148]—Brook House...	F.	515	18	0
	1821.			
† Wrockwardine[149]	C.	1170	10	6
	1824.			
† Wombridge[150]	C.	650	0	0
† Church Aston[151]	C.	531	0	0
	1825.			
† Donington Wood.[152]—Rep. Chapel ...	C.	316	15	9
† Pontesbury[153]	C.	3500	0	0

Mr. Bewes also notes that in the Salt Library at Stafford are two briefs which had not been proceeded with. One of these was for Adderley in 1818.

One hundred and fifty-three briefs are here noted as issued for Salop in 180 years, and when the number not yet included in Mr. Bewes' list are taken into consideration, it will be seen that our county got an average of about one brief in each year. But some places, either through the plentitude of their misfortunes or the strength of their interests, had briefs much oftener than others. Thus Adderley figures six times, Norton in Hales five, and Cheswardine no less than eight.

The following are from additions made by Mr. Bewes to his book, and not yet published. A few facts in the preceding list are also taken from Mr. Bewes' MS., which he has very kindly allowed me to make use of.

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[147] C.B. As Meeshall, adding Derby, Staffs, Warw.
[148] C.B. As Worthen (145), except Heref. and Warw.
[149] C.B. (and 1809,—14,—17).
[150] C.B.
[151] C.B.
[152] C.B.
[153] C.B.

1658. Worthen. Rebuilding (Register of Holbyn).
1665. Cockshut (Register of N. Luffenham).
1730. Cleobury North.
1739. Longton upon Tern, Eyton on the Wildmoors (Register of briefs at S. Johns', Margate).

An old book in my possession[1] also gives the following briefs :—

1633. For Underhill in Shropshire.
,, For Roger Posterne of Salop.
1634. For the poore of Harlscot in the County of Salop.

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[1] "Sunday a Sabbath, or a Preparatory Discourse for discussion of Sabbatary doubts," by John Ley, Pastor of Great Budworth, in Cheshire. London : Printed by R. Young, 1641.

RECORDERS OF LUDLOW.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN.

Ludlow obtained the privilege of appointing a Recorder under Edward the IV's. Charter in 1461, and has jealously preserved the right until the present day. The records, too, are preserved of the business of the Court over which Roger Foxe, the first Recorder, presided in 1462, and though they contain little else but dry lists of the cases tried they cannot be without some interest after a lapse of 437 years.

King Edward the IV's. Charter provided that the Recorder should be "Such able lawyer learned in the laws of the land whom the Burgesses of the Town their heirs and successors should from time to time think fit to elect to be the Recorder or Steward of the Town." The limitation of the office to an "able lawyer" was apparently fulfilled in letter and in spirit from the first appointment down to the year 1744, and the list of these Recorders contains, as we shall see, the names of many men of great eminence. From the year 1744 down to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, the position was held by neighbouring noblemen and landowners. By that Act it was again very properly provided that the Recorder must be a barrister of some years standing, and the very short list of those who have in the sixty years since the Act held the office, contains the names of men so eminent in their profession as Lord Romilly and the present Recorder, Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P.

The salary of the Recorder of Ludlow has never been large. The earliest amount was £1 6s. 8d.,

which is recorded as having been paid to Piers Beaupie in 1474, and this was increased to £2 in the time of Sir John Bridgeman, whose receipts for this annual sum for the years 1626, 1627, 1628, and 1629 are still preserved amongst the Borough archives. Later the appointment seems to have been an honorary one until after the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, when a salary of £100 per annum was attached to it during the tenure of office of Lord Romilly, but upon his resignation in 1838 the salary was reduced to £50 a year, at which it still remains. At that time the Corporation seem to have thought that the appointment rested with them, as in that year they instructed the Town Clerk to enquire as to the qualifications of Mr. Merryweather Turner, for the office but they found to their disappointment that the patronage lay with the Lord Chancellor, who selected for the post Mr. John Buckle, who was also (in that case, too, against the wishes of the Corporation) made Recorder of Worcester.

The duties and powers of the Recorder are defined in several of the Charters of the Borough. The duties do not seem to have been excessive, but the powers were very wide indeed, fully equal to those of the Judges of Assize in the present day.

By the Charter of Edward IV. it is provided that the Bailiffs and the Recorder "shall be justices of us and of our heirs to procure and keep the peace, and also all the matters of artificers and labourers, weights and measures, within the Borough aforesaid the suburbs and precincts thereof and that they shall have full power and authority to enquire concerning whatsoever felonies trespasses misprisions and other defaults and articles whatsoever within the Borough and the suburbs and precincts thereof done or perpetrated," the previous jurisdiction of the Justices of the County of Salop being expressly taken away. The same Charter contained a grant to the Bailiffs and Recorder that they should be justices "to deliver the gaol of the town of the prisoners being therein and from thenceforth from time

to time to be committed to the same gaol for any cause whatsoever."

These powers were recited in the Charter of King Charles I. (1627) under which two additional justices, called Capital Masters, were appointed. This Charter provides that the Bailiffs, the Recorder, and the Capital Masters (of whom the High Bailiff or the Recorder is to be one) shall have "full power and authority to enquire from time to time for ever, by the oaths of honest and lawful men of the town or borough aforesaid, the liberties or precincts of the same, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known of all and all manner of murders, homicides, felonies, poisonings, witchcraft, fortune telling, arts, magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, and extortions whatsoever; and of all and singular misdeeds, faults, and offences whatsoever, of which the justice assigned or to be assigned for keeping the peace of us and our heirs and successors in any county in our kingdom of England may or ought lawfully to enquire by whatsoever or howsoever before this time done or committed within the said town or borough, liberties, or precincts of the same, or which hereafter shall happen there to be done or attempted; and also of all those who in the said town or borough, the liberties or precincts of the same, have gone or ridden or shall hereafter presume to go or ride in assemblies together or armed with force against the peace of us, our heirs or successors, to the disturbance of the people of us our heirs or successors, and also of all those who have lain or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait to maim or kill the people of us, our heirs and successors; and also of innkeepers and all and singular other persons who have offended or have attempted or hereafter shall presume to attempt or offend in the town or borough aforesaid, the liberties or precincts of the same, in the abuse of weights and measures or in the selling of victuals contrary to the form of those statutes and ordinances on those occasions for the common good of our kingdom of

England, and of the people of us, our heirs and successors.

The Charter contains this proviso, which shows very plainly that the Recorder had in the Borough the power of life and death. "So that they (i.e., the Bailiffs and Capital Masters) without the presence or assistance of the Recorder for the time being do not proceed to the correction or punishment of any of the offenders aforesaid, by death or cutting off of members." King Charles's Charter also provided that the Bailiffs, Recorder, and Capital Masters, or any three of them (of which number the High Bailiff and Recorder were always to be two) should have the sole power of gaol delivery within the town.

The Quarter Sessions papers in the Borough Archives are very numerous, and in many cases the record of each Sessions is complete. The Recorder seems to have been specially appointed for each gaol delivery, which accounts for the alternation of various names in different years, for instance, Sir Henry Townshend generally sat from 1577 to 1621, but occasionally in these years another Recorder was appointed. The record of each Sessions contains in many cases the appointment of Recorder, the precept to the Coroner (who acted as Sheriff) to present the prisoners for trial, the Coroner's return to the writ, the names of the officers, the bills of indictment with the sentences in brief upon them in (apparently) the Recorder's own writing, and the calendar of prisoners.

One or two extracts from the older of these papers may be of interest as showing the nature of the cases 300 years ago, and the punishments which were then meted out to criminals.

1595, May 6. Gaol Delivery before Richard Smythe, Recorder.

1.—Richard Tylley, charged with larceny, found guilty, claimed benefit of clergy, but "non legit ut clericus." Sentenced to be hung.

2.—Thomas Crowe, charged with stealing 7 yards of white cloth of the value of 7s. 6d. Convicted, but goods valued at 15d. only. To be whipped.

3.—John Griffiths of Hopesay, stealing black and white wool of the value of 4s. 4d. Convicted, claimed benefit of clergy, "non legit." Sentenced to be hung.

4.—Evan ap Robert. Pleaded guilty to stealing wool value 10s. Claimed benefit of clergy, but could not read. Sentenced to be hung.

5.—Mary Farmer, charged with stealing wool, linen, and pewter, convicted. Sentenced to be whipped.

6.—John ap Parry "suspected" for stealing shoes. Sentenced to be whipped.

1606, March 26. Coram Sir Henry Townshend, Recorder.

1.—Magdalen Phillips, wife of William Phillips, of Brecon, charged with stealing broad cloth. She was found guilty, when she claimed that she was enceinte. A jury of women being impanelled found her "not pregnant." She was sentenced to be hung by the neck until death.

2.—John ffoard of Church Stoke, charged with stealing various articles of clothing of the value of 20s. Found guilty of stealing articles of the value of 10d. only, and sentenced to be whipped.

3.—Griffiths Evans, charged on the Coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of John Collins. Found guilty of manslaughter; pleads benefit of clergy, which was granted, and sentenced to be branded in the hand.

1611, March 3. Before Sir Henry Townshend.

1.—Francis Pinches, charged with stealing a "black felt hat understuffed with velvet and lined with taffeta." Found guilty, but claimed benefit of clergy, which was allowed. Sentenced to be burnt in the hand.

2.—James ap Roger, charged on three indictments with burglary, found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

3.—Mary Francis, charged with stealing five pairs of mingled coloured stockings. Not guilty.

4.—William Palmer of Alveley, charged with stealing a cow of the value of 53s. 4d. Found guilty, claimed benefit of clergy, but could not read, and was sentenced to be hung.

1744 Aug. 21.

Elizabeth Butler, charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child. She was acquitted of this offence, but was

convicted of prison breaking. She was called on to show cause why sentence of death should not be passed, when she claimed benefit of clergy, which was granted. She was then ordered to be burnt on the hand (which was done in open Court), and to be imprisoned for 11 months.

In practice the Recorder only seems to have presided on the occasion of a gaol delivery, leaving all other matters, civil and criminal, to the Bailiffs and Capital Masters. The old Court of Record for civil cases was held not before the Recorder, but before the Bailiffs alone, who sat as the Borough Justices now do, every Tuesday for the hearing of such cases.

The powers of the Recorder have been greatly curtailed, the more serious crimes committed in the borough (murders, burglaries, forgeries, and the like) being triable only at the Assizes at Shrewsbury before one of the Judges of Assize.

The Recorder of Ludlow was, during the existence of the Court of the Marches, generally one of the judges attached to that Court, either (as was the rule) one of the Justices of Chester, or one of the Judges of one of the three Welsh Circuits.

It is worthy of notice that four of the finest monuments in the Parish Church have been erected to the memory of Recorders of Ludlow, viz., Sir Robert Townshend, Sir John Bridgeman, Edmund Walter and Edward Waties, while the neighbouring Church of Ludford contains the memorial of another in Sir Job Charlton.

It will be a matter of sincere congratulation to the borough, if, in the near future, the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Ludlow is extended, not only to the small area which is proposed to be added to the Municipal Borough, but also to the whole of the country districts which surround the town, whose inhabitants would thus have justice brought almost to their doors, and in the administration of justice would have the benefit of a skilled lawyer, such as the present Recorder, "one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law."

LIST OF RECORDERS.

1462—Roger Foxe.
1464—Edward Hopton (Seneschal).
1466-74—Piers Beaupie, Cofferer to Edward IV.
1481—Edward Hopton.
1527-31—John Pratte.
1531—Roger Walcot.
1534-5—Richard Selman (Steward).
1539—John Adams.
1540—Richard Hassell, Justice of North Wales.
1541-2—John Knill.
1542-9—Sir John Packington, Justice of North Wales.
1547 and 58—William Symons, Justice of South Wales.
1549—John Rastal, Justice of West Wales.
1550—Sir Robert Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester.
1550—William Crofton.
1551-63—James Warncombe, M.P. Ludlow and Leominster
1563-4—Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales.
1565-8—James Boyle.
1568-74—Sir John Throckmorton, Justice of Chester and Vice-President of Council of Marches.
1569—John Allsoppe.
1571-2—Thomas Spencer.
1574—Ralph Barton.
1575-6—Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales.
1576-7—Charles Foxe, Secretary of Council of Marches.
1577-1621—Sir Henry Townshend, Justice of Chester.
1581—Edward Davies.
1585—Bryan Crowther.
1594-5-8—Richard Smythe.
1601—Richard Atkins, Justice of South Wales.
1621-4—Sir James Whitelocke, Chief Justice of Chester.
1624-5—Sir Thomas Chamberlain, do.
1625-6—Edward Waties, Justice of North Wales.
1626-38—Sir John Bridgeman, Chief Justice of Chester.
1638-47—Sir Thomas Milward, do.
1647-53—William Littleton, Chief Justice of North Wales.
1653-75—Timothy Littleton, Baron of Exchequer.
1675-92—Sir Job Charlton, Chief Justice of Chester, &c., &c.
1692-1704—Francis Lloyd, Justice of North Wales.
1704-7—Charles Baldwyn.
1707-19—Sir Thomas Powys, Judge of Queen's Bench.
1719-44—Abel Ketelby.
1744—Richard Knight

1745-72—Henry Arthur Herbert, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Earl of Powis.
1772-6—Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., "In trust for Earl of Powis now a minor until he come of age"
1776-1801—George Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis.
1801-1835—Edward Lord Clive (Earl of Powis 1804).
1836-38—John Romilly (Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls).
1838-51—John Buckle.
1851-73—Henry John Hodgson.
1873-80—George Browne.
1880-92—John Kinnersley Smythies.
1892—Henry David Greene, Q.C., M.P. for Shrewsbury.

1462. (1) ROGER FOXE.

Roger Foxe, the first Recorder of Ludlow, who is described as of Pedwardine, near Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and of Stoke, was the eldest son of Thomas Foxe of Pedwardine, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cludde of Orleton, Salop. He was one of the Corporation of Shrewsbury in 1467, and was Escheator of the County of Salop.

1464. (2) EDWARD HOPTON.

Edward Hopton is described as Seneschal of Ludlow, which, according to Edward IV's. Charter, seems to be the equivalent of Recorder, as the office is there called that of "Recorder or Steward," but at a later date the offices were certainly distinct. Edward Hopton, of Hopton in the Hole (now Hopton Cangeford), was a younger son of William Hopton and Margaret Hevyn, of Cleobury Mortimer. He was again Recorder in 1481.

1466-74. (3) PIERS BEAUPIE.

Petrus, i.e., Piers Beaupie, was Cofferer to King Edward IV., an office in those days of considerable importance. In the Act of Resumption, 1461, it was provided that nothing therein should prejudice any "grant by us" under our Letters Patent of the Earldom of March to our servant Piers Beaupie, Esquire. Mr. Beaupie was a Barrister-at-Law, and was the first M.P. for Ludlow. He was Recorder 1466-1474, and in that capacity received a salary of £1 6s. 8d. per annum. He founded a Chantry at the altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel the Archangel in the nave of Ludlow Church, and was buried there, but all trace of his tomb has long since disappeared. In the deed of settlement of Hosyers Charity, dated 8 December, 1486, we find a direction inscribed that "Six of the best voiced singing children on every Sunday and other Festival day immediately after the Mass of our Lady done shall go in their surplices unto the tomb of Piers Beaupie Esquire, in the said Church,

and there say for the souls of the said Piers Beaupie and Agnes his wife certain Psalms and Collects."

The endowment of Beaupie's Chantry was in 1535 valued at £7 16s. 0d. per annum, arising from lands and tenements.

Churchyard, the Shropshire poet, whose grandfather lived in Ludlow, and was buried in Ludlow Church, calls Beaupie "a great ritch and verteous man, he made another Chantrie," and says:—

> Yet Beaupy must be named, good reason why,
> For he bestowed great charge before he dyde
> To keep poore men & now his bones doth lye
> Full near the Fonte upon the foremoste side
> Thus in those days the poore was looked unto
> The rich was glad to fling their wealth away
> So that their almes the poore some good might do
> In poore mens boxe who doth his treasure lay
> Shall finde againe tenfold for one he leaves
> Or else my hope and knowledge me deceives.

Piers Beaupie's will was proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1480.

1481. (4) EDWARD HOPTON. (See No. 2 above.)

1527-31. (5) JOHN PRATTE.

John Pratte sat as Recorder Feb., 1527-8, and Aug., 1531. He also seems from the Records to have been Recorder again in 1534, when he is styled Custos Rotulorum. In a deed of 1 June, 1505, John Pratte, described as of Ludlow, conveyed to Thomas Cooke, of Ludlow, Esquire, all his lands in Ashford Carbonell and Huntington as a mortgage to secure the repayment of £15 advanced. Mr. Pratte was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1499, and again in 1503.

1531. (6) ROGER WALCOT.

Roger Walcot was one of the old family of Walcot of Walcot, two of whom were M.P.'s for Ludlow, and whose representative the Rev. J. Walcot, of Bitterley, has so lately gone from us. He was the son of John Walcot, of Walcot, and Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Cornewall, Baron of Burford.

1534-5. (7) RICHARD SELMAN.

Richard Selman sat as "Steward" 1534-5. He was a member of the Inner Temple, in the Records of which there is this entry under the date of 1510, June 30:—"Rich. Selman on account of his infirmity is pardoned the amercements for the Christmas Vacation in 1502 and 1503, and excused from serving the office of Clerk to the Kitchen for 26/8 on condition that he pay one moiety thereof this term, and the other in that of St. Michael to come." Unfortunately we are not told what his infirmity was. Again in 1529-30, Feb. 10, he was pardoned the office of Steward and all other offices in the Inn,

and all fines and amercements alleged against him "for £6, which he paid to John Packington, the Treasurer in the Inn of the Temple." In 1526-7, Feb., he was fined £5 for that "after being elected Marshall he did not come." We learn from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (26 Henry VIII.) that Mr. Selman was Steward of the Court of Bromfield, for which office he received from the revenues of Bromfield Priory a yearly salary of 13s. 4d. Mr. Selman was in the Commission of the Peace for Shropshire in 1526 and 1529, and in 1530 he was in the Commission for the Gaol delivery. He was also in 1524 one of the Collectors for Shropshire of the loan for the war with France.

1539. (8) JOHN ADAMS.

John Adams of Cleeton and Caynham, near Ludlow, was the second son of John Adams, of Cleeton. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Shropshire in 1538. To him in 22 Henry VIII. was granted the Manor of Caynham, then lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Wigmore. He was Feodary and Receiver of the Crown Lands in the Marches of Wales in 1520. Mr. Adams was a member of the Inner Temple, and there are some curious entries in regard to him in the records of that Inn. On the 26 Nov., 1527, there is an order that "John Adams late Steward of the Inner Temple shall account to the Treasurer for what he has received from the roll of commons which remain in his hands," and a further order that "the Brewer and Baker of bread be paid the arrears and debts owing to them for Ale and Bread when John Adams was Steward." In June, 1530, Mr. Adams was pardoned all offices, vacations, and pensions for £4, which he paid, and there is a like entry in April, 1532. Mr. Adams afterwards exhibited articles against Thomas Hackluyt for riotous proceedings in forcibly expelling him from the Stewardship of Leominster, and holding Courts there, but the result is not given.

This Recorder died in 1539-40, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1540.

1540. (9) RICHARD HASSELL.

Richard Hassell was King's Solicitor in the Council of the Marches of Wales. There is a warrant in January, 1535, for the "payment of the Council acting with Rowland, Bishop of Coventry, the diets of the Council being at the rate of £10 per week, and the yearly wages of some of them." Amongst these appears Richard Hassell, Solicitor, £5, and the same payment appears again in 1538, in which year he, with others, kept the second Sessions for the County of Salop. He was a member of the Council of the Marches and a Justice of North Wales, and his fees in 1558 were: "For the Council, £6 13s. 4d., as Justice of North Wales, £50." In an old manuscript of 1540, March 24, there is the following recommendation from Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (then Lord President of the Marches of Wales), writing from Ludlow:—"If

Mr. Hassall had some augmentation it were well done, who is an honest man and hath but Fyve poundes fee." He was a member of the Inner Temple, being admitted as "of Davys Inne," and it was on his admission agreed that he should have the special favour of being at Clerks' Commons. Mr. Hassell was appointed Auditor of the Inn on November, 1521, was admitted to the Bench, was Autumn Reader in 1523, again in 1531, and was appointed counsel to the Princess Mary in 1525. In this year there is a note that amongst the necessaries supplied for the use of the Princess was a quantity of damask, which was delivered to "Christopher Hall and Richard Hassell, learned Counsel."

1541-2. (10) JOHN KNILL.

John Knill sat as Seneschal 1541, 2 Jan., and as Recorder 1542, April 10. John Knill of Knill Court, Presteign, was the son of Jenkin Knill of the same place, and Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Devereux. The Recorder was Lord of the Manor of Knill, High Sheriff of Radnorshire 1561, and M.P. for the same county from 1545-7, and 1554-5. He died in 1564.

1542-9. (11) SIR JOHN PACKINGTON.

Sir John Packington is mentioned as Seneschal in 1545-6-7, as Capital Seneschal in 1542, and as Recorder in 1548-9. He was the eldest son of John Packington of Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire, was a member of the Inner Temple, and held every office of importance in that Inn, being Reader in 1519, 1527, 1530; Treasurer 1528 to 1530; and Governor 1536, Nov. 24. The Recorder was Justiciar of North Wales 1535 to 1542, Justice of the Brecknock Circuit 1542, and a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1536. He was made a Sergeant-at-Law 1531, and was knighted 1545-6. Sir John was Recorder of London and of Worcester, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had innumerable honours showered on him, having the special privilege of wearing his hat at all times in the presence of his sovereign. The thanks of the Inner Temple were given to him for his pains in building the wall between the river Thames and the Temple Garden, and the block in which his Chambers were situate was called in his honour "Packington's Rents." He is said in an old book, *The Grandeur of the Law*, "To have greatly advanced his estate and family." He was seated at Chaddesley Corbett, and was High Sheriff of Worcestershire 30 Henry VIII. In a letter from Bishop Lee, President of the Marches of Wales, to Cromwell, dated Nov. 8, 1538, is the following curious passage relating to the Recorder:—"The bearer, Mr. Packington, having certain causes with your Lordship, I beg your favour for him. Remember to learn of him the naughty fashions that have been used and partly yet be in North Wales by the officers there which he has redressed this year." He died possessed of 31 manors and enormous wealth in the year 1558, and was buried at Hampton Lovett.

1547, July. (12) WILLIAM SYMONS.

William Symons who sat as Steward or Recorder in 1547 and 1554, was a member of the Inner Temple, and obtained most of the offices and honours which the Inn could give him. Thus he was Clerk of the Kitchen 1547, Steward of the Readers' Dinner 1547-8, February, Attendant on the Reader 1548, August, Reader 1548-9, a Bencher 1549, and Lent Reader 1553-4. Early in his career at the Bar he seems to have got into trouble with the authorities, for in 1533, May, he was fined 20s., and in default of payment he was ordered to be put out of the Commons, and "not to lye in the house for ayding assysting and part takeing with one John Lucas, who caused a great lot of the gentlemen of thys Companye to go with him wilfullie out of commons and sayd they would sette up another House of Courte and speaking divers and many naughty and unfitting words." He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1558, in which year he was Attorney to the Council of the Marches of Wales, and one of the Council. In 1578 Mr. Symons was appointed one of the judges of the South Wales Circuit.

1549. (13) JOHN RASTAL.

John Rastal's name is taken from the Quarter Sessions Rolls, where he is recorded to have sat as Recorder at a Gaol Delivery held on 25 June, 1549. He was Justice of three counties in West Wales (the Carmarthen Circuit) and died July, 1574. He was probably the younger son of John Rastall, the celebrated London printer (who married the sister of the Great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More) and the brother of William Rastall, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1533.

1550. (15) WILLIAM CROFTON.

William Crofton sat as Recorder, 1550, Oct. 7, being styled as "Tunc Recordator." He was probably the son of Thomas Crofton, Bailiff of Ludlow 1528, and Elizabeth Bradshaw. He seems to have possessed considerable property in Ludlow, given to him by his mother on his marriage. He was a member of the Inner Temple, by which Inn a license was granted to him in 1534, April, "principally because he had not sufficient exhibition to sit and have his place at the Clerk's Commons, which licence was not given without great deliberation and advice." Mr. Symons was Collector of Pensions in 1537, Nov., and was raised to the Bench of the Inn in 1549-50. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1555, he then being described as of Ludlow and the City of Bristol.

1550. (14) SIR ROBERT TOWNSHEND.

Sir Robert Townshend is only mentioned as Seneschal. He was the third son of Sir Roger Townshend of Brackinnash, Norfolk, and

his wife Anne de Brewse. He was a member of Lincolns Inn, to which he was admitted in May, 1515, and where the following notes are recorded of him. In 1518-19 he was fined 40d. for playing at cards and dice in Chambers, and in 1520 he was also fined 20d. for a doe seised and taken away at the gate of the Inn from a certain "poor man who left his horse standing at the gate bearing the said doe." In 1526 he was further fined 3s. 4d. and put out of Commons for losing a moot. Notwithstanding these defections from the strict discipline of the Inn, the Recorder rose to the highest honours it could give him. He became in 1527-8 Pensioner of the Inn, in 1528-9 Auditor, and in 1529-30 Butler. In 1529, however, he again fell away, as he was with other barristers fined 12d. for "breaking of the kitchen and taking away faggots," and it was ordered that the offenders "mishandle not the officers of the house this Christmas time on pain of grievous amercements." In 1530, Mr. Townshend was raised to the Bench, in 1532-3 he was Autumn Reader, and was fined £8 for not acting as Marshal, and in 1536-7 he was Governor and Treasurer of the Inn. In 1540 our Recorder was raised to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, when a special grant of £5 was made to him by his Inn. Sir Robert was one of the Council of the Marches, and Chief Justice of Chester 1545, and was knighted in the same year at Hampton Court. As Chief Justice and as one of the Council, Sir Robert was directed to be always resident with the Court, and was allowed "7 waiters and a chaplain." Sir Robert was continued in the post of Justice of Chester by Edward VI and Queen Mary, but died on 8th February, 1556-7, when he was possessed of the Priory of St. Augustine, Ludlow, which was sold by his widow, Dame Alice Townshend (who was the daughter of John Popye and who was buried at Ludlow on the 13th Nov., 1576), to the Corporation of Ludlow in 1566, for £10. Sir Robert was buried in Ludlow church, where his splendid tomb still remains within the altar rails. He was father of Henry Townshend, Recorder and M.P. for Ludlow (No. 25 below). Sir Robert is described in the *Grandeur of the Law* (published 1684) as "Sir Robt. Townshend of Ludlow, Knight, Reader of Lincolns Inn, Chief Justice of all Wales."

1551-63. (16) JAMES WARNCOMBE.

James Warncombe is mentioned as Recorder 1551, 1554-5, 1559, 1561-2-3. Has was also M.P. for Ludlow in 1554-5. He was one of the Warncombes of Ivington, and married Mary Cornewall at Burford on 24 July, 1567. Mr. Warncombe was M.P. for Leominster in 1535, for the county of Hereford 1563-7, and for Hereford city 1571—1583. As standing Counsel for Leominster he was much connected with that Borough, and he was also Mayor of Hereford in 1571. He was admitted to the Inner Temple on the 3 July, 1537, and was Constable Marshall of that Inn in 1542 and 1544. In 1570 July, he reported that he had collected near 1,000 marks on the

Privy Seals in Herefordshire. His daughter and heiress married one of the Harley family. Mr. Warncombe purchased at the dissolution of the Monasteries the Trinity lands near Leominster, which had belonged to the Holy Trinity Chapel at Leominster.

1563-4. (17) EDMUND WALTER.

Edmund Walter, who lived at Maryvale, Ludlow, is mentioned as Recorder in 1563, October, and in 1570, April (both in original records) but as mentions of other Recorders intervene these mentions are rather puzzling. Edmund Walter was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed King's Counsel in the Marches of Wales. He became a student of the Inner Temple in 1552 (being described as of Batterley, Staffordshire), was made a Bencher of his Inn in 1568, July 4th, Autumn Reader 1571, Double Reader in Lent in 1579, and was Treasurer in 1582. In a letter from Sir Henry Sydney to Sir F. Walsingham, dated the 15th June, 1576, the favour of the latter is asked for "Mr. Edmund Walter, a principal pleader in the Court of Wales, against whom some persons have given forth undecent and slanderous reports," but no further particulars are given. In 1586 he was appointed one of the Justices, and afterwards Chief Justice, of South Wales. He died in January, 1593-4, and was buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church, where there is still a fine monument to his memory. He married first Mary, daughter of Thomas Hacklnyt of Eyton, who was buried at Ludlow on the 17th October, 1583, and secondly Mary, daughter of Adam Oteley, at Pitchford, in February, 1587. One of his sons by his first wife was the well known Sir John Walter, afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Edmund Walter is said in *The Grandeur of the Law* "to have been a man of great judgment in the law, and divers times Reader of the Inner Temple in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." In a manuscript relating to the Council of the Marches in 1576, Mr. Walter is thus described —"Edmund Walter of 15 or 16 years continuance verie meet to be of that Counsell, but he is so good a gainer at the barre as willinglie will not be drawn from it." In 1579 he, in his capacity of one of the Welsh Justices, confirmed (in company with Sir Henry Townshend and Charles Foxe, both afterwards Recorders of Ludlow) the composition or rules of the Ancient Company of Stitchmen of Ludlow. He was in the same year described as a "Protestant."

1565-8. (18) JAMES BOYLE.

James Boyle of the Grey Friars, Hereford, was a man of importance in that county. He was the eldest son of John Boyle of Bidney and of Hereford, and was of the same family as the present Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was Mayor of Hereford in 1572, 1578, and 1582, represented that city in Parliament in 1584-5, and was High Sheriff of the County of Hereford in 1586. At the dissolution of the Monasteries he obtained a grant of the Grey Friars, Hereford, of Hay

Castle, Brecon, and of a considerable property (36 Henry VIII.) Mr. Boyle, who married Anne, daughter of Hugh Lewis of Harpton Court, died in 1593, and his Will, dated the 19th December, 1593, was proved on the 25th April, 1594. He is mentioned as Recorder in 1566-7 and 1568, when apparently Sir J. Throckmorton was also acting as Recorder. In the MSS. of 1576 he is described as "of 30 yeeres attendance at that barre 5 or 6 yeeres past of 300 marks of inheritance and good credit in his country, and would be a good assistant to that Counselle." There is a recommendation in the same manuscript that Mr. Boyle's allowance should be increased to 40 marks. Mr. Boyle was buried in the churchyard of the Hereford Cathedral.

1569. (19) JOHN ALLSOPPE.

John Allsoppe was a Ludlow man, whose name often occurs in Ludlow papers, but the only appearance of his name as Recorder is in the Register of Burials, where is the following entry:—"1569, June 24, John Allsoppe, Recorder of this Town." He was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1543, 1552, and 1562, M.P. 1554-5, and was Town Clerk for many years.

1566-74. (20) SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

Sir John Throckmorton of Coughton, Warwickshire, who was a great man in his day, having been Master of Requests in Queen Mary's and Queen Elizabeth's reigns, was the son of Sir George Throckmorton and Katherine, daughter of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He was M.P. for Coventry in the Parliament of 1557-8, and probably also in that of 1558-9, for, when Master of Requests, he craved leave of Sir W. Cecil in December, 1558, to attend Parliament. He was a member of the Council of the Marches, Vice-President 1565, and Chief Justice of Chester and the three shires of East Wales 1558-1580. Sir John, who was also Recorder of Worcester, Shrewsbury and Coventry, and was knighted at Kenilworth in 1566, was the Lord of the Manor of Marden, which he bought from the Duke of Northumberland. The Recorder died in 1580, and the following inscription is to be seen on the magnificent tomb erected to his memory in Coughton Church:—

"Here lieth interred the body of Sir John Throckmorton, Knt., 4th son of Sir George Throckmorton, Knt., of Coughton, some time Master of Requests to Queen Mary, of happy memory, who in respect of his faithful service bestowed upon him the office of Justice of Chester and of her Council in the Marches of Wales, in which posts he continued 23 years, and supplied within the same time the place of Vice-President for the space of three years. He departed this life the 22nd May, 1580."

A curious letter from Sir George Throckmorton to his brother, Sir Nicholas, dated 1565, Dec. 29, is worth giving an extract from. He says :—

"You are not ignorant that having a house full of children, and my wife with child again, I am forced to wander up and down like an Egyptian in other men's houses, for want of one of my own, although Queen Mary when she sent me hither to serve granted me, my wife, and heirs male the fee farm of the lordship, Manor and Parks of Feckenham, I could never obtain possession thereof until last year. Intending now to build, I can find no water or spring within the park, and to build a house without water were to small purpose."

Sir John is described as Steward in 1566, but as Recorder in the same year, and in 1569 and subsequent years. His eldest son Francis was involved in treasonable practices, and was executed and his estates confiscated.

1571-2. (21) THOMAS SPENCER.

Thomas Spencer (Sir Thomas Spencer) was a son of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, Oxfordshire. He was a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and was created a baronet on the 29th June, 1611. He was M.P. for Woodstock 1603-9, but refused to serve again in 1615, "being Steward of the Towne." He died August, 1622, and was buried in Yarnton Church. Mr. Spencer acted for the Churchwardens of Ludlow in proceedings against Mr. Passye "touching the duties of the Churche," for which he received, according to the Churchwarden's accounts, a fee of 5s. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1534, but he is described in *The Grandeur of the Law* as "a lawyer of eminent practice and note in Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he was many years one of the Governors or Treasurers in the reign of King James."

1574. (22) RALPH BARTON.

Ralph Barton is mentioned as Recorder in a Deed of Pardon (Letters Patent) of Queen Elizabeth in 1574. He was of Smithell's Hall, near Bolton, Lancashire, and was a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales. He was M.P. for Nottingham 1562, and for Wigan 1557-8. Mr. Barton was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1542, and became Reader of that Inn in 1579, when he is described as being "of good living." Writing from Nottingham on the 10th July, 1570, to Sir W. Cecil, he prays to be exempted from contributing £50 towards "The Loan" on the ground of inability to pay that sum.

1576-7. (24) CHARLES FOX.

Charles Fox was the second son of William Fox, M.P. for Ludlow 1529-36. (See *Transactions*, Second Series, vii., 9). His only appearance in the Rolls as Recorder is once in 1576-7. He purchased the

Priory of Bromfield, and is described in the Register as "Right Worshipful." He attained great power and estate, but appears from the various incidents which have been handed down, to have been of a somewhat troublesome nature. In 1537 a grant was made to him and his brother, and afterwards fellow M.P. Edmund Fox "in survivorship of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Council in the Marches of Wales, then held by Thomas Hakluyt in as full manner as Thomas Hakluyt or Henry Knight, or any other held the office, and of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Signet now held by John Russell, in as full manner as the said John Russell and Peter Newton and Henry Knight have held it." He was a member of the Inner Temple, and was Constable of that Inn in 1545, Marshall 1561, and Steward for Christmas, 1564. He seems to have neglected his duties to the Inn, and was fined on one occasion (1516) 40s., and in 1562, £10 for not carrying out the duties of his office.

In 1540 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council by John A. 'Price for breach of covenant, which was evidently in connection with the above offices, as shortly afterwards the Privy Council decided that John A. 'Price should have the office of Secretary of the Council with fees of 20 marks a year, and that Charles Fox should have the office of Clerk of the Signet, according to the patent to him and his brother Edmund, and an order was made that "all such matters of variance as were depending between Price and Fox should be ended." Matters apparently, however, did not go smoothly, as in February, 1542, Charles Fox and his brother Edmund were charged before the Privy Council with having made malicious allegations against the President of the Council of the Marches, and were ordered to be committed to the Fleet prison; but being Burgesses of Parliament, and claiming the privilege of the House, were bound in recognizances to appear once a week before the Privy Council during Parliament, and afterwards from time to time until they should have licence to depart. In this manner they were kept from Ludlow and the Council, and in their absence an order was made by the Privy Council that some person should be appointed to do their work, and the fees should be sequestered. In the following June they were ordered "to appear before the Privy Council *every Sunday*." Charles Fox was a member of the Council of the Marches, but does not seem to have obtained the actual Secretaryship until 1574, and he never seems to have obtained the Clerkship to the Signet, as in 1581 he was defeated for that office (said to have been worth £2000 a year) by Sir Philip Sydney's schoolfellow and friend, Sir Fulke Grevile, afterwards Lord Brooke. Mr. Fox was M.P. for Much Wenlock 1563-7, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1583, and his eldest son, Sir Charles Fox, who was also a member of the Council of the Marches, was Sheriff in 1598, while his third son also held both offices, being Sheriff in 1608. In 1582 he was defendant in a Commission as to the Church and tithes of Cleobury Mortimer, "late parcel of the Abbey of Wigmore,"

and in 1584 his son Charles Fox, jun. (afterwards Sir Charles Fox), was joined with him as a defendant in that suit.

In 1588 Charles Fox contributed £100 towards the defence of the country from the Spanish Armada.

Shortly before his death he purchased St. Leonard's Chapel, Ludlow, and the adjoining land, and began to erect almshouses.

He died before they were completed, but by his will, dated 1590, October 12th, he directed them to be finished and endowed. Out of the fund so constituted, St. Leonard's Chapel has been rebuilt and Foxe's Almshouse endowed (having now an income of about £250 a year), so that his name still is and long will be gratefully remembered in Ludlow.

In the recess on the south side of the chancel in the ruins of the Priory adjoining Bromfield Church is a stone, probably marking the entrance to a vault and bearing the initials C. F. and E F., being, no doubt, the initials of Charles Foxe and his firstwife Elizabeth, the daughter of Miles Crosby of Suffolk.

In the old Manuscript of 1576 Charles Foxe is described thus :— "Secretarie Foxe of 20 yeres contynuance applyeth more his office than common cause, of good experience in the service of that Counselle."

1577-1621. (25) SIR HENRY TOWNSHEND.

Sir Henry Townshend was the third son of Sir Robert Townshend Chief Justice of Chester, whose monument is still in Ludlow Church. Sir Henry was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1559, was called to the Bar on April 12, 1569, was made a Bencher of the Inn in 1579, and was Autumn Reader in 1580. In an old manuscript of 1576 he is described as "Sonne to Justice Townshende, and well learned." In the early Chronicles of Shrewsbury (of which place he was Recorder) he is called "a most worthy esquire," and it is said of him that "he was so full of pitie and mercie that he did what was possible for the lyfe of the prisoners." Henry Townshend married the daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward of Cound. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth 1571-83, Justice of Chester 1576 to 1621, Steward of Shrewsbury 1597, Burgess of Ludlow 1584, M.P. Ludlow 1614, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1574, knighted 1604, first Recorder of Oswestry 1617, Recorder of Leominster 1590. He presented two silver-gilded spoons to the Ludlow Corporation, who appear to have entertained him frequently, and to have always provided him with hay. In the Bailiffs' Accounts 1616-17, we find payments for "one quart of burnt sack given to him," and also for "one dozen of fine cakes, 4lb. of cherries, a gallon of white and claret wine, three quarters of a pound of fine sugar, rose water, and lemon, mackerons half a pound, confeytes a pound and half, all is 8s. 8d., a gift to the Lady Townshend." This is a curious commentary on the manners of the time. The like seems to have been done for Sir Henry when he visited Leominster. He died in December, 1621, and was buried

at Cound. He "reckoned himself" 84 years of age. Sir Henry occupied, when in Ludlow, "a faire house in St. Austin's, once a Friarie."

1581. (26) MR. DAVIES.

The Mr. Davies who sat as Recorder in 1581 was, probably Edward Davies, who is described as follows in a contemporary manuscript dealing with the prominent lawyers connected with the Court of the Marches in 1576, and containing the names of "certain learned men in the realme whereof one may be joined in commission with Mr. Fetiplace as Justice of Assize of the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan," "Edward Davies hath been the Queen's Attorney in the Marches, and is well learned, and can speak the Welsh tongue, but no Welshman." The manuscript proceeds:— "Note that it were very convenient that one of the Justices of Assize did understand the Welsh tongue, for now they must use some interpreter, and therefore many times the evidence is told according to the minde of the interpreter, whereby the evidence is expounded contrairie to that which is said by the examinant and so the Judge giveth a wrong charge."

Edward Davies was called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn, and was M.P. for Cardigan in 1571, and from 1572 to 1583. He was one of the Shropshire subscribers to the Spanish Armada Defence Fund, to which he contributed £25 in April, 1588.

1594-5 and 1598. (27) RICHARD SMYTH.

Richard Smyth, was in 1621 a Counsellor at the Barre in the Marches of Wales, and then affirmed that he had had personal observation of the customs of the Court for thirty years or thereabouts. The second son of Thomas Smyth of Credenhill, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1581, married Mary, daughter of Peter Osborne, of London, and died in 1625. His monument (brass) is still in Credenhill Church, and reads:—"Ricardus Smyth, armiger, hic jacet Sept. 1625." His daughter married Thomas Powis of Snitton, whose son was Sergeant Thomas Powis of Henley Hall, and whose grandsons were Sir Littleton Powis and Sir Thomas Powis, Recorder 1707-19.

1584-5. (28) BRYAN CROWTHER.

Bryan Crowther of Bedstone, Salop, was the eldest son of Thomas Crowther of that place. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in November, 1571, and was a Member of the Bar in the Court of the Marches at Ludlow, at which he is said in 1621 to have practised for 37 years. His son was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1639.

1601. (29) RICHARD ATKINS.

Richard Atkins (who sat as Recorder in 1601) was of Hempsted, in Gloucestershire. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1567, was called to the Bench in 1574, when he was ordered "to be talked to for his contempt in refusing the Bench," was Autumn Reader of the Inn in 1575-6, and Treasurer in 1583-4. Mr. Atkins was one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, 1599, a Justice of South Wales, and, according to *The Grandeur of the Law*, Chief Justice of North Wales. He was the son of Thomas Atkins, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, and being a minor at his father's death was granted in ward to Thomas Wendy, Physician to Edward VI. His son, Sir Edward Atkins, was a Baron of the Exchequer, and it is a notable fact that members of his family were for 300 years presiding in one of the Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom. The Recorder, who married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Marsh of Waresby, died 1610, and was buried at Hempstead on the 3rd November in that year. There is a handsome monument to the Atkins family in the chancel of Hempsted Church, a stone near to which bore the following inscription :—"Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Atkins of Inflay. Esquier, waighting for the resurrection of Glory, and was buried 3rd November, anno 1610."

1621-4. (30) SIR JAMES WHITELOCKE.

Sir James Whitelocke was one of twin sons of Richard Whitelocke, a merchant, of London, and was born November 28, 1570. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1588, and Fellow from 1589 to 1598. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1600, and went the Oxford Circuit. He was made Recorder of the Borough of Woodstock 1609, Welshpool, Bewdley (with 20s. fee and horsemeat when the Counsel lay there), and Bishop's Castle with 40s. fee, his fee at Ludlow being 40s. and three loads of hay yearly. The Recorder was prosecuted for slanderous statements in 1613, and was committed to the Fleet, but made his submission, and was discharged. He was in 1609 made Steward and Counsel of Eton College, and was elected in 1609 and 1614 M.P. for Woodstock, and in the latter year for Corfe also. In 1619 he was a Bencher and Reader of the Middle Temple, was M.P. again for Woodstock 1621, was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1620, and was knighted upon his appointment as Chief Justice of Chester and the Marches of Wales, on October 29, 1620. Sir James came to Ludlow as Chief Justice on the 11th November, 1620, when "he was entertained by the bailives and Townesmen in their gownes with 2 orations in Latin in the market place and an Englische one at the Castle Gate by the schollers of the towne. Upon Sunday the 12th November, the President Counsell and all Counsellors received the Communion at the Chapel of the Castle." We learn from the Chief Justice's

biography some interesting particulars of the Court of the Marches, over which he presided. His allowance at the Council was "diet for himself at the President's table sitting in a chair over against him and for his Chaplain at the Steward's table in the halle, and for 8 men in the halle." In his first term of four weeks he heard 455 cases, of which 308 arose in Wales, and the remainder in the five English counties in the jurisdiction. His return journey from Ludlow to London lasted five days, his retinue being one of nine servants and twelve horses, for the expense of which he was allowed 50s. per day. In 1621 Sir James had a controversy with Lord Compton, the Lord President's son, as to his precedence when it was settled that the Chief Justice of Chester had of right the next place to the Lord President, ranking even before the Judges or the Bishops. In October, 1621, Sir James came with his wife and family to Ludlow, "whear we lay that winter in the house of Sir Edward Fox, one of the Counsell, who lent us the house with hangings, bedding, lumber, and sutch utensils belonging to it, and gave me ten ton of pit coal toward my winter provision of fewell. The Lord President and his ladye and the Lord Compton and his ladye kept Christmas at Ludlow this winter 1621." In 1623, Sir James's daughter was married to the son and heir of Sir Roger Mostyn, in the Parish Church of Stanton Lacye, near Ludlow, no explanation being given why the ceremony was not performed in the Castle Chapel or Ludlow Church. Sir James, who was made a Judge of the King's Bench 1624, October 18th, died at Fawley, Bucks, on June 22nd, 1632, and was buried at Fawley. He was an able lawyer, and an advocate of the rights of the people, but was respected by his Sovereign as "a stout, wise, and learned man." He was an excellent linguist, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was father of Lord Keeper Whitelocke.

1624-5. (31) SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir T. Chamberlain, a son of William Chamberlain, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1585, was Autumn Reader in 1607, was made Serjeant-at-Law 1614, and in 1616 was made Chief Justice of Chester, and was knighted. He was made a Justice of the King's Bench 1620, October 8th, but retired in 1624, and was re-appointed Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Thomas was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1625, and died in September of the same year. Lord Bacon in an address to Sir Thomas's successor as Chief Justice of Chester says of Sir Thomas:—"For religion, for learning, for stoutness in the course of justice, for watchfulness over the peace of the people, and for relation of matters of state to the Counselle here I have not known (no dispraise to any) a better servant to the King in his place." In 1612, Sir T. Chamberlain purchased the Monastery of Buildwas, but sold it again in 1616 to Lord Ellesmere and Sir T. Egerton.

1625-6, Oct. 1. (32) EDWARD WATIES.

Edward Waties of Burway, near Ludlow, and of Leighton, Mont., son of John Waties of Ludlow, was born 1562, matriculated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, on the 20th July, 1578, took his B.A. degree 1580, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1592-3, Feb. 11th, was in 1621, and had been for 26 years previously, a Counsellor at the Bar in the Marches of Wales. Mr. Waties was one of the Justices in ordinary of the Marches of Wales, and as such was one of the Council of the Marches. He entertained the Judges of Assize at Burway in 1621. He married 1592, February 27, at Bromfield, Martha, daughter of Sir Charles Fox of Bromfield, and grand-daughter of Charles Fox (24 above). Mr. Waties' appointment as Recorder was revoked by the Town Council in May, 1626, on the ground that he had refused to keep a Sessions for the delivery of the gaol, and that a gaol delivery could not be held without a Recorder, and Sir J. Bridgeman was appointed. He owned the Feathers Hotel, which he sold in 1619 with other property for £225. He was in 1616 Counsel for the Corporation of Ludlow in a suit against one Edwards with regard to a Will, in which he received the following fees, which in the light of the fees paid to Counsel in the present day do not appear excessive :—

	£	s.	d.
For the retayneing of Maʳ Waties	0	10	0
Gave unto Maʳ Waties for his fee at the hering a peace of gowlde of a	0	11	0
Layed out for a fee to Maʳ Waties for to macke a motion for hering the next terme ...	0	0	0
Payed Maʳ Waties for his fee at the hering ...	0	10	0

Mr. Waties appears to have had large landed possessions, especially in Montgomeryshire, which by his Will dated the 15th May, 1635, he settled on his daughters, Margaret, the wife of Edward Corbett of Longnor, and Anne, the wife of Edward Foxe. Mr. Waties died in June, 1635. Mr. Waties and his wife are both buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church, where there is a fine monument to their memory.

1626-38. (33) SIR JOHN BRIDGEMAN.

Sir John Bridgeman, whose coat of arms on glass (given by Sir John himself to Cliffords Inn about 1625) forms part of the present Recorder's handsome present to Ludlow, which is now in the windows of the Guildhall, was a man of great mark in his day. He was the son of John Bridgeman, of Mitcheldean, in the county of Gloucester, and was born in 1568. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, at the age of 13 years, was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1600, and attained to the rank of Sergeant-at-Law, 1623. He was knighted in the same year, and in Hilary Term 1625 was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, on the death of Sir Thomas

Chamberlain, who was also a Recorder of Ludlow. Upon his appointment as Chief Justice, he was described as "of Sudbury, in the county of Gloucester, sometime of Cliffords Inn," in whose ancient hall the glass now given to Ludlow has remained since it was put up there by Sir John, over 250 years ago. Sir John was elected to the Recordership of Ludlow in succession to Mr. Edward Waties in 1626, and held that post as well as the Chief Justiceship of Chester till his death in 1637-8. As Recorder, his salary was £2 a year, and the following is a copy of one of his original receipts now amongst the Corporation records:—"Received the 4th day of November, 1626, of the Bailiffs, Burgenses, and comonalty of the towne of Ludlowe, in the County of Salop, the fee dewe to the Recorder of the same Towne and Libertyes thereof, for on whole yere ended at the feste of Sainte Michell the Archangell, laste paste before the date hereof. I saye I reced 2li (pounds). Jo. Brydgeman." Sir John is said to have been a severe Judge, and much given to committing prisoners to the Castle prison, his favourite saying being "Sirrah, take him away." One Ralph Gittins, the second master of Shrewsbury School, who being evidently of a turbulent disposition, was dismissed from his office, and very probably came under Sir John Bridgeman's judicial displeasure, wrote of him the following epitaph:—

> Here lies Sir John Bridgmoone clad in his clay,
> God said to the divell, Sirrah take him away.

It is quite likely that this was entirely undeserved, and it is certainly not borne out by the inscription on his monument in St. John's Chapel, in the parish church, where it is said that he died aged 70, "to the greatest grief of all good people." Sir John Bridgeman held the high office of Vice President of the Marches of Wales, and appears in some lists as Lord President, but this latter is certainly a mistake. He was also Recorder of Gloucester and of Wenlock, which latter post he resigned in 1636 on the plea of "weakness and disability of body to travel, and also by reason of the multiplicity of his occupations." Sir John died at Ludlow on 5th Feb., 1638, leaving George Bridgeman (then 31) his son and heir him surviving.

1638-47. (34) THOMAS MILWARD.

Sir Thomas Milward of Eaton Dovedale, Derbyshire, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, of which he became Reader, was appointed one of the Bailiffs of the Town of Rye 1611, was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1636, was knighted 1637, and was appointed Chief Justice of Chester 1637, March 23. Sir Thomas adhered to the Royalist cause in the Civil Wars, and suffered for his loyalty by having to compound for his estates in the sum of £360. He died in 1660.

1647-53. (35) WILLIAM LITTLETON.

William Littleton was the second son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, Ludlow (who only, however, occupied Henley as a "hired house"), and the brother of Edward Littleton, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. William Littleton was born about 1591, went to Broadgates Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated December, 1609, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1620, was made a Bencher 1638, and was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1640. He owned and lived at the Moor Park, near Ludlow, which in the Civil War was defaced by Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, "lest the Cromwellian troops might make use of it." The Recorder was probably (unlike his greater brother) opposed to the King as on coming out of church at Ludlow in June, 1642, he was called a Roundhead by a man, whose ears he promptly boxed, and to whom he administered a sound thrashing. Mr. Littleton was appointed Chief Justice of the North Wales or Anglesey Circuit on the 15th June, 1649. He was Steward of the Manor of Bishop's Castle, and was admitted a Burgess of that Borough on 9th October, 1628, and a free Burgess of Ludlow on the 3rd July, 1649. He died in 1653, and was succeeded by his brother, Sergeant Timothy Littleton.

1653-75. (36) TIMOTHY LITTLETON.

Sergeant Timothy Littleton was son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, near Ludlow, and his wife Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, and grandson of a Judge in the reign of Edward IV.

The member's brother, Edward Littleton, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Charles I.'s reign, and was created Baron Munslow. Timothy Littleton was admitted to the Inner Temple 1626, called to the Bar 1635, made a Bencher 1640, was M.P. for Ludlow from 1660-1669, and was made a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1670. His Arms are painted in the London Guildhall. He was sworn one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 15th November, 1641. He married Elizabeth Hopton at Bitterley, on July 23rd, 1631. A pew in Ludlow Church, late the property of Wm. Littleton, Esquire (the late Recorder) was in July, 1656, granted to Sergt. Littleton "without payment, he being the present Recorder of the Town." He was knighted on the 29th June, 1671, and dying in 1679, was buried in the Temple Church.

1675-92. (37) SIR JOB CHARLTON.

Sir Job Charlton (born 1614) was a son of Robert Charlton of Whitton, a prominent goldsmith of London, who suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. Job Charlton was a most distinguished man. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1632, aged 17; became Serjeant at law 1660, Chief Justice of Chester 1662, was knighted 1662, and was elected Speaker of the House

of Commons 1673, with a pension of £1,000 a year. In 1680 he was induced to resign the Chief Justiceship of Chester to make way for the notorious Judge Jeffreys (also a Burgess of Ludlow) when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1686 he was removed from the Bench for giving judgment against the dispensing power of the king, but was afterwards re-appointed Chief Justice of the Court of the Marches, and had a patent to wear a judge's robe. He was created a baronet in 1686, and in 1687 entertained King James II. at his residence, Ludford House. Sir Job Charlton re-founded the Ludford Hospital, He was M.P. for Ludlow 1659-78, and was an Alderman of the Borough. He was a descendant of Sir John Charlton, Chief Justice in the reign of Edward I., and an ancestor of the Charltons who held Ludford down to 1854, when it passed to the Lechmeres, their kinsfolk, and subsequently to other kinsfolk, the Parkinsons, the present owners. Ludford House, which had formed a part of the Hospital of St. John, founded by a Burgess of Ludlow in the 13th century, was in 1647 settled on Sir Job and his wife. He was one of the trustees of Lane's Charity in Ludlow, and built the first Workhouse there out of the trust funds. In 1662 Sir J. Charlton received a grant of £3,700 for services rendered to Charles I. He was married twice, first in Ludlow Church to Dorothy Blunden on 31st March, 1645, and secondly to Lettice, daughter of Walter Waring, on the 12th November, 1663. He died 24 May, 1697, aged 83, and his monument is still in Ludford Church.

Roger North calls him "An old Cavalier, loyal, learned, grave and wise. May Westminster Hall never know a worse Judge than he was."

1692-1704. (38) FRANCIS LLOYD.

Francis Lloyd was M.P. for Ludlow 1690-95. Mr. Lloyd was the son of Marmaduke Lloyd of Crickadarn, Brecknockshire, was born 1655, matriculated at St. Edmund Hall 1671, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1678. Mr. Lloyd was appointed one of the Justices of the North Wales (Anglesey) Circuit in 1695. He died March, 1703-4, and was buried in the Temple Church. Within the inner rails of the chancel of Ludlow Church was a monument to Mr. Lloyd's wife with the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Anne, the wife of Francis Lloyd, Esq., eldest daughter of Sir Francis Rewse of Headstone, Middlesex, who died 14 March, 1685."

1704-7. (39) CHARLES BALDWYN.

Charles Baldwyn was son of Sir Samuel Baldwyn of Elsich and Stoke Castle, who was M.P. for Ludlow in 1659. Charles Baldwyn was born 1651, and matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 1667. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, Common Councillor of the Borough 1681, M.P. for Ludlow in 1681, and Sheriff of Herefordshire 1690. He married Elizabeth Acton of Bockleton, and died

4th January, 1707, aged 55. He was the donor of a silver tankard to the Corporation. It may be added that he was Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford, and was buried at Bockleton. ? LL.B. per literas regias 1684, Cambridge.

1707-19. (40) SIR THOMAS POWYS.

Thomas Powys, who was born in 1649, was the second son of Thomas Powys, Serjeant-at-law, of Henley, near Ludlow. He was a scholar of Shrewsbury School 1663, matric. Queen's Coll.,Oxford, 1664, Barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn 1673,Treasurer 1687, was made Solicitor-General 1685, Knighted 1686, Attorney General 1687, in which capacity he conducted the prosecution of the seven Bishops. Historians differ widely as to his merits, for while Macaulay says of him that he was "an obscure barrister who had no qualification for high employment, except servility," Prior says that "nothing equalled his knowledge except his eloquence; nothing excelled both except his justice, and whether he was greater as an advocate or a judge is the only cause he left undecided." He was made Queen's Serjeant 1702, and was M.P. for Ludlow 1700-1713. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench 1713, but was superseded by George I. in 1714. His descendant was made Lord Lilford, taking his title from property purchased by Sir Thomas Powys, who was knighted at Whitehall, 25th April, 1686. He died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on the 4th April, 1719, aged 70.

1719-44, (41) ABEL KETELBY.

Abel Ketelby was the son of Edward Ketelby of Ludlow and of Bolton, Worcestershire, a member of an old Shrewsbury family going back to 1241. Mr. Abel Ketelby was born in 1676 (probably at Bitterley), matriculated Bal!. Coll. Oxford, 1691, aged 15, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1699, and was made Burgess of Ludlow 1704. He was appointed Lent Reader of the Middle Temple 1726, and in 1734-5 was made Treasurer, the office of the highest honour that the Inn of Court can give, being practically President for the year. His name frequently appears in the Law Reports of the period, and he evidently had an extensive practice, especially in Crown Law. He was made a Landgrave of Carolina by Queen Anne. His name was sent down to future generations as Recorder of Ludlow 1732 on the seventh bell in the Church Tower. He was M.P. for Ludlow 1722-27. Whilst M.P. for Ludlow he served on the Committee of the House of Commons, which tried the petition lodged by Mr. Charles Mason against the return of Mr. Bowater Vernon for Bishop's Castle in 1722. It appeared that 52 voters polled for Mr. Vernon, 16 only for Mr. Mason; but it was proved before the Committee that out of the 52 who had voted for the successful candidate, no less than 51 had been bribed with sums varying from £6 to £50, and it is needless to add that

Mr. Vernon was unseated and Mr. Mason was declared duly elected. Mr. Ketelby was Counsel for the Crown in the long litigation between the Crown and Lord Coningsby as to the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Leominster, which lasted seven years, and in the course of which Lord Coningsby was sent to the Tower for his violent language to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was himself a Burgess of Ludlow, and through whose influence (according to Lord Coningsby) Mr. Ketelby "was confirmed in the Recordership of Ludlow." Mr. Ketelby seems to have been in some way connected with America, as by his will dated the 23 May, 1744, he devised his Estate in that country to his grandson, Abel J. Ketelby (then a minor), and he gave an annuity to his "American servant and godson Robert Loughton." The Recorder, who resided in a newly built house in Castle Street, Ludlow, and who owned Estates in Bitterley and Stanton Lacy, The Castle Meadows, Ludlow, and property at Droitwich, was buried at Bitterley on the 15 December, 1744.

1744, December 20. (42) RICHARD KNIGHT.

Richard Knight, born 1693, was the eldest son of Richard Knight of Bringwood, Burrington, and Downton, who made a large fortune by the iron-works of Shropshire. He matriculated at Ball. Coll., Oxford, 1709, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1716, and married Elizabeth Powell of Stanage in 1717. He resided at Croft Castle in the county of Hereford, and died without leaving male issue (his only son having died an infant, and been buried at Ludlow February, 1722) in 1765, and was buried at Croft Church, where a tablet to his memory bore this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Knight of Bringwood and of Croft Castle and of Stanage Park, who died Jan. 29, 1765, aged 72." Mr. Knight never acted as Recorder.

1745-72, Nov. 6. (43) HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, Lord Herbert of Chirbury and Earl of Powis.

Henry Arthur Herbert, the heir male of the Chirbury family of Herbert, was created Lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1743, and Earl of Powis in 1748, and succeeded under the will of the 3rd and last Marquis of Powis to the great Estates of that nobleman. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1728, M.P. for Bletchingley 1724-7, M.P. for Ludlow 1727-33, 1734-41, and 1741-43, and Recorder of Shrewsbury 1719. In 1764 he presented the organ to Ludlow Church at a cost of £1,000.

It may be added that Lord Herbert of Chirbury was Controller of the Household and Privy Councillor 1761, Treasurer of the Household 1761-5, and Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire 1735. He died at Bath on 10 Sept., 1772, and was buried at Welshpool.

1772-6. (44) SIR FRANCIS CHARLTON.

Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford House, the fourth Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Blunden Charlton and Mary, sister of Lord Foley, and was the great grandson of Sir Job Charlton (No. 37 above). He was born in 1707, matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1724, was one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and died unmarried on 4 Dec., 1784, when the baronetcy expired. His appointment as Recorder is noticeable and curious, as it runs :—"In trust for the Earl of Powis now a minor until he come of age." When this event happened in 1776, Sir Francis Charlton resigned the Recordership to him.

1776-1801. (45) GEORGE H. A. HERBERT, Earl of Powis.

George Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, the only son of Henry Arthur Earl of Powis (No. 43 above) was born on 7th July, 1755, and died unmarried on 16th Jan., 1801, when the title became extinct, but was revived in favour of his sister's husband, Edward Lord Clive. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his degree of M.A. in 1775.

1801-35. (46) EDWARD LORD CLIVE and Earl of Powis.

Edward, Lord Clive, born 1754, was the son of Robert Clive, the great Lord Clive, founder of the Indian Empire. Edward, Lord Clive, was Bailiff of Ludlow 1781, M.P for Ludlow 1774-80, 1780-84, 1784-90, and 1790-94 (being first elected before he attained his majority), and for Shrewsbury 1775. Lord Clive was made a Privy Councillor 1805, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire 1775, and of Montgomeryshire 1804. He was Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, 1797-1803, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services during the Mahratta war. He married a daughter of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, and sister to the last Lord Powis of the Herbert family. He was created Lord Clive in the Peerage of England 1794, and Earl of Powis in 1804. In 1805 he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but owing to the death of Mr. Pitt the appointment was not carried into effect. In 1811 he bought Ludlow Castle for £1,500 from the Crown. Lord Powis died on May 16, 1839.

1836-8. (47) JOHN LORD ROMILLY.

John Romilly, as he was when Recorder of Ludlow, was the second son of Sir Samuel Romilly (Solicitor-General 1806), and of Ann, daughter of Thomas Garbett of Knill Court, Herefordshire. He was born 1802, went to Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. in 1826, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 1827, was M.P. for Bridport 1832-47, and for Devonport 1847-1852. He became Solicitor-General March, 1848, was knighted on May 17 of the same

year, was made Attorney-General 1850, July 11, and was appointed Master of the Rolls 1851, March 28, in which office he was much distinguished. He was a Privy Councillor, was created Baron Romilly on Dec. 19, 1865, resigned the Mastership of the Rolls in August, 1873, and died 23rd December, 1874.

1839-51. (48) JOHN BUCKLE.

John Bubkle was the eldest son of John William Buckle of London and Hithergreen, Merchant. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and took his degree of M.A. in 1827. He became a student of the Inner Temple on 2nd February, 1827, and was called to the Bar on the 12th February, 1830. He went the Home Circuit. Mr. Buckle was appointed Recorder of Worcester in 1836, against the wish of the Town Council, who wanted another appointment, and held the office until 1863. He resigned the Recordership of Ludlow in 1851.

1851-73. (49) HENRY JOHN HODGSON.

Henry John Hodgson who was the eldest son of John Hodgson of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and was born 1817, was M.A. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 21st Nov., 1842. He went the Oxford Circuit, but was made one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench 1867, and in 1879 became one of the Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was the author of the *Law of Rating of Railways*. He married in 1848 Charlotte, daughter of T. S. Gregory, Esq., of London, and died recently.

1873-80. (50) GEORGE BROWNE.

George Browne was the son of Browne (a nephew of the 1st Lord Kilmaine), who was Page of Honour to King George the Third, and was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. The Recorder was born abroad in the year 1824, was educated at first at the Ludlow Grammar School, and afterwards at Bridgnorth, from which latter school he gained an Exhibition at Ball. Coll., Oxford, which he could not hold through the accident of his foreign birth. Mr. Browne went to Jesus Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. and M.A., and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. He obtained from the Inns of Court the absolutely unique distinction of being appointed "Examiner in Ancient and Modern Languages." He was a very able linguist, having been the master of 12 languages, was a splendid draughtsman in caricature, an excellent and amusing companion, and highly skilled in repartee. Upon one occasion Mr. Browne was told by the Counsel who prosecuted the murderers of the policemen at Manchester that he was afraid to be seen at Manchester lest he should be shot. Mr. Browne's reply was: "You have forgotten the Manchester bye-law, which says,

There shall no rubbish be shot in the street." Mr. Browne was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880, and died on the 19th Sept., 1880. He was the author of the *Practice of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes*, still a recognised text book on the subject.

1880-92. (51) JOHN KINNERSLEY SMYTHIES.

John Kinnersley Smythies was the eldest son of the Rev. John Robert Smythies of Colchester, was born 1808, educated at Rugby, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on 10th June, 1836. It is singular that the future Recorder of Ludlow was engaged only three years after his call to the Bar in arguing in the Court of Queen's Bench a case of The Queen v. The Parish of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, which concerned the Jurisdiction of the Borough Quarter Sessions as affected by the Municipal Corporation Act. Mr. Smythies died in London on 10th February, 1892. He was much occupied in scientific pursuits, and attracted great public attention by his efforts to invent a flying machine, in which he is thought to have attained as great success as has yet been attained by any one.

1892, March. (52) HENRY DAVID GREENE, Q.C., M.P.

Henry David Greene, Q.C., M.P., the present highly esteemed Recorder of Ludlow, (born 16 August, 1843) is the son of Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq., J.P., who is an ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1865. The Recorder is a Graduate of Trinity Coll., Cambridge (M.A. 1868, LL.M. 1869) and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1868. He was made a Q.C. in 1885, and a Bencher of his Inn, 1891. He was elected as member for Shrewsbury in 1892, and still sits for that Borough, where he resides in the Old Gateway House. He also has a seat at The Grove, Craven Arms. His acts of munificence to Ludlow are well known, and its Burgesses hope that he may long remain "Recorder of Ludlow."

ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, CO. SALOP.

By the Late Mr. GEORGE MORRIS of Shrewsbury.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. X., p. 192.

CARTA LIB'A P' O'IMODIS ACCO'IBUS.

495. i. 25 H. 3. Nov. 13. Henricus dei gr'a Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hib'nie om'ibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litt'e p'ven'int salt'm Sciatis q'd de gr'a n'ra sp'ali & ex c'ta sciencia & mero motu n'ris p'donavimus remisimus & relaxavimus Will'o Russhton priori domus & ecc'ie beate marie et s'ci Leonardi de Wombregge ordinis s'ci Augustini in Com' Salop' et ejusdem loci conventui seu quibuscumque aliis no'ibus ce'seant' omnimodos transgressiones offensus mesprisiones contemptus & impetic'oes p' ip'os p'orem & conventum ante nonu' diem Aprilis vltimo p'ti'tum contra formam statutor' de lib'atis pannor' & capicior' fact' sive p'petrat' vnde punicio caderet in finem & redempcione aut in alia penas pecuniarias seu imprisonamenta statutis p'd'cis no'obstantibus Et insup' ex motu' & sciencia n'ris p'd'cis p'donavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori et conventu sectam pacis n're que ad nos v'sus ip'os p'tinet p' om'imodis p'diconibus murdris raptibus mulier' rebellionibus resurrecc'onibus feloniis conspiraconibus cambipartus manutenenciis & imbraciariis ac aliis transgressionibus offensis necligenciis extorc'onibus mesprisionibus ignoranciis contemptibus concelame'tis forisf'turis et decepc'onibus p' ip'os p'orem & conventu' ante d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis qualit'cumq' fact' sive p'petrat' acceciam utlagar sique in ip'os p'orem et conventu hiis acco'onibus seu eor' aliq^{a} fu'int p'mulgat' & firmam pacem n'ram eis inde concedimus ita tamen q'd sicut recto in Cur' n'ra siquis v'sus eos loqui volu'it de p'remissis u'l aliquo p'missor' Dumtamen Ide' p'or & Conventus p'ditores de aliqua prodic'one p'sonam n'ram tangento palam vel occulte no' existant Et vlt'ius p'donavimus

remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui om'imoda escapia felonu' catalla felonu' & fugitivor' catalla vtlagator & felonu' de se deodanda vasta impetic'ones ac omnimodis articulos itineris destruec'ones & t'ngressiones de viridi vel venac'one vendic'onem boscoru' inf' forestas & extra & aliar' reru' quar'cumq' ante d'cu' nonu' diem Aprilis infra regnum nostrum Angl' & March' Wall' ei'us & cuent' vnde punicio caderet in demanda' debit' seu in fine' et redempc'one aut in alias penas pecuniarias seu in forisf'turam bonor' & catallor' aut imprisonamc'ta seu am'ciamenta co'itatu' villar' vel singular' p'sonar' vel in on'ac'ione' libi ten' eor' q'm numq'm t'nsgressi fu'erunt ut heredum executor' vt t're tenenc'm Escaetor' vicecomitu' coronator' & alior' hujusmodi & om'e id quod ad nos v'sus ip'os p'orem & Conventum pertinet seu pertinere posset ex causis sup'd'eis Aceciam p'donavimus remisimus et relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui om'imod' Donac'ones aliena' c'ones & p'quisic'ones p' ip'm de t'ris & ten' de nob' vel progenitoribus n'ris quondam Regibus Angl' in capite tentis aceciam omnimodos donac'o'es & p'quisic'oes ad manu' mortua' t'cas et h'itas absque licencia regia necnon om'imodos intrusiones & ingressus in hereditate' suam in parte vel in toto post mortem antecessorum suor' absque debita p'secuc'one ejusd'm extra manu' regiam ante eunde' nonu' diem Aprilis fact' vna cum exitibus & p'ficiis inde medio tempore p'ceptis & insup' pardonavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui om'imodas penas ante d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis forisf'tas coram nobis seu consilio n'ro cancellario Thes' seu aliquo Judicum nr'or' p' aliqua causa & om'es alias penas tam nobis quam carissimo p'ri n'ro defuncto p' ip'os p'orem et Conuc'tum p' aliqua causa ante eunde' nonu' diem Aprilis forisf'tas et ad opus n'r'm leuand' ac om'imodas securitates pacis ante eunde' nonu' diem Aprilis similit' forisf'tas Aceciam t'cias & t'ciar' t'cias om'imodor' prisonarior' in guerra captor' nob' d'co nono die Aprilis quat'cumq' debitas p'tinc'tes seu spectantes p' eosdem p'orem et Conve'tu' necno' om'imodos transgressiones offensas mesprisiones contemptus & impetic'ones p' ip'os p'orem et conuc'tu' ante eundem nonu' diem Aprilis cont' formam tam quor'cumq' statutor' ordinac'onu' & promissionu' ante d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis fact' seu edit' de p'quisic'onibus ac temptac'onibus lecc'onibus publicac'onibus notifac'onibus et execuc'onibus quibuscumque quar'cumq' Har' & bullar' aplicar' ante d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis et om'i aliorum statutor' ordinacionu' & p'mson'uu p'textu quor' aliqua secta vsq' eosdem p. & conv. p' bullam vel p' br'e de p'munire fact' seu alio modo quocumq' p' aliqua mat'ia ante eundem nonu' diem Aprilis fieri valeat

q'm quor'cumq' alior' statutor' fact' sive p'petrat' statut' ordinac'onibus & provisionibus illis non obstantibus Acceiam pardonavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui omnimodos fines adjudicatos amerciamenta exitus forissto' releuia scutagia ac om'imodo debita compota p'stita arreragia firmar' et compotor' nob' ante p'um diem Sept. A. r. n'ri qualitercumq' debita & pertinencia neeno' om'imodas acc'ones & demandas quas nos solus vel nos conjunctim alijs p'sonis u'l alia p'sona h'emus seu h're pot'imus v'sus ip'os priorem & Conventu' p' aliquibus Hujusmodi finibus amerciamentis exitibus releviis scutagiis debitis compotis p'stitis & arreragiis ante eundem primu' diem Septembr' nobis debit' acceiam vtlagar' in ip'os p'orem & conventu' p'mulgat p' aliqua causar' supradictar' om'imodis debit' & compotis nob' debit' & pertinentibus que vigore l'rar' n'rar' patentiu' seu b'rium n'rorum de magno vel privato sigillo sup' escallamenta sive assignac'ones respecturata existunt om'ino exceptis Ita q'd presens p'donac'o n'ra quo ad p'missa seu aliquod p'missor' no' cedat in dampnu' p'judiciu' vel derogac'oem alicujus alt'ius p'sone q'm p'sone n're dumtaxat p'uiso semp' q'd nulla hujusmodi p'donac'o n'ra aliquo modo valeat allocetur nec fiat nec aliqualit' se extendat ad Alionoram Cobeham filiam Reginaldi Cobeham militis Joh'em Bolton de Bolton in Com' Lancastri Bladsmyth Will'm Wyshall nup' Custodem Eaole n're de Notyngham nec ad eorum aliquem neq' ad feloniam de morte Cristofori Talbot milit' feloniæ int'fecti nup' p'petratam nec q'd p'sens p'donac'o n'ra nec aliqua hujusmodi p'donac'o n'ra aliqualiter se extendat quo ad aliquas lanas seu pelles lamitas seu alias m'eandisas de Stapula ad aliquas portes ext'as extra regnu' n'ru' Angl' contra formam statuti in p'liamento n're apud Westm' in Crastino s'ci Martini Anno regni n'ri decimo octavo tento edito seu aliquor' alior' statutor' cariatas et traductas nec ad aliquas forisf'turas nob' in hac p'te p'tinentes sive spectantes nec ad exon'ac'ones siue acquietac'ones aliquar' p'sonar' de punic'onibus sup' ip'as fiend' juxta formam eor'dem statutor' p' aliquibus lanis sive pellibus lamitis vel aliis mercandisis de Stapula ad aliquas hujusmodi partes ext'as contra forma' eor'd'm statutor' cariat' sive traductis nec q'd p'sens p'donac'o n'ra nec aliqua hujusmodi pardonac'o n'ra ad aliquos magnos computantes n'ros vidz. ad Thesaurarios Cales & hospicii n'ri vitelarios Cales Cam'arios Cestr' Northwall' & Suthewall' Custodes Earderobe hospicii n'ri ad custodes Earderobe hospicii n'ri aut custodes magne carderob' n're aut custodes sive Cl'icos Earderobe n're Cl'icos op'acionu' n'rar' Constabularios Burdegal Thesaurarios t're n're hib'n' & receptores

ducatos n'ri lancastro & ducatus n'ri cornub' ta' generales q'm p'ticulares quo ad aliqua hujusmodi officia sua seu hujusmodi occupac'ones suas aut alicujus eorunde' tangencia vllo modo se extendat In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' Terciodecimo die nouemb' Anno regni n'ri vicesimo quinto p' ip'm regem in parliamento Yeldham

Sal'

BULLA SUB SIGILLO PLUMBI.

496. ij. Innocens Ep's servus seruor' Dei Dilectis filiis p'ori et Conventu Monasterii S'ci Leonardi de Wombrugge ordin' s'ci Augustini Conuentreu' & Lichefelden' dioc' sal't' & Ap'licam ben' Sacro sancta Roman' eccl'ia Devotos et humiles filios ex assuete pietat' officii p'pensuis diligare consuevit et ne pravor' hominu' molestiis agitentur eos tanq'm pia mater sue p'tec-c'onis munimine consonere ea p'pt' dilecti in d'no filii n'ris justis postulac'onibus grato concurrentes assensu p'sonas n'ras & locum in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati cum om'ibus bonis que impresenciar' rac'onabilit' possidetis aut in futurum prestante d'no poterit' adhipisti sub beati Petri & n'ra protec-c'one suscipimus Specialit' aute' terras redditas maneria stagna prata molendina silvas possessiones ac alia bona n'ra sicut ea om'ia juste ac pacifice possidetis nobis & p' nos monasterio n'ro auctoritate ap'lica confirmauimus Nulli ergo om'ino homi' liceat hanc paginam n're p'tec'onis et co'firmac'onis infring'e vel ei ausu temerario contrare si quis autem hoc attemptar' p'sumpseret indignac'onem om'ipotentis dei & beator' Petri et Pauli ap'lorum ejus se nouerit incursuemu' Dat. Lugdun. Non. Aug. Pontificatus n'ri Anno Octauo.

CONFIRMACIO OMNIU' POSSESSIONUM ISTIUS LOCI.

Edw. II. Confirmatory Charter, March 15, 12 . . ; Grantors: Wm. Fitz Alan, in Hadley.

497. iij. Edwardus dei gr'a Rex Angl. D'n's hib'nie & dux aquit. omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salt'm Concessione' et Confirmacione' quas Will's filius Alani fecit canonicis de Wo'brugga de loco illo in silua de Hedlega qui ex vno latere Riuulo illo t'minat' qui silua' de Hedlega & silua' regis discriminat s'c'do vero late' alio riuulo fuut' qui dicitur Spremgwella Broc tercioq' late' sui t'minu' facit Wetlingestret,

Moses the Jew, in Hecton.

& de dimid' fordel' quod Moisan quidam therosolimitanus tenuit in hectona & de nono p'te om'i' possessionu' suar' que decimari[1] debent, habenda in perpetuam elemosinam. Donationem etiam,

Hamo le Strange, Womb. Wood.

concessionem, et confirmationem quas Hamo Extraneus fecit Deo et sanctæ Mariæ et ecclesiæ sancti Leonardi de Wombrugge, et dictis canonicis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam de tota parte sua communis nemoris de Wombrugge. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Johannes Extraneus fecit Deo et predictis canonicis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam de omnibus assartis et boscis, quæ iidem canonici habuerunt ex concessione Johannis patris sui. Donationem insuper, &c., quas Thomas Tuschet fecit Deo et canonicis predictis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, de tota parte sua communis nemoris de Wombrugge. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Thomas Tuschet filius et hæres Roberti Tuschet fecit, &c., de tota parte sua bosci, qui fuit in calengio inter ipsum et Walterum de Donstanevill.

John le Strange grants of John his father.

Thos. Tuschet, Womb. Wood.

Thos. Tuschet, son and heir of Rob., Wood.

Concessionem insuper, quam idem Thomas fecit priori de Wombrugge et dictis canonicis de libero ingressu et egressu in boscum suum de Ketteleg cum carectis et cartis suis et eorum operariis ad petram frangendam et capiendam in quaveria sua in nemore memorato. Donationem &c quas Henricus de Wodehous fecit Deo et luminari beatæ Mariæ et beati Leonardi de Wombrugg de sex denariis redditus et terra quam emit de Ricardo de Stapunhull. Donationem &c quas Alex. dominus de Lopinton fecit Deo et canonicis prædictis &c de ecclesia de Lopinton. Concessionem etiam, &c quas Ric. de Lopinton fecit, &c., quod ipsi habeant et percipiant omne genus bosci in singulis boscis et moris suis ad dictam villam de Lopinton spectantibus ad omnia edificia sua facienda, et ad omnia necessaria sua habenda, sine visu et licentia sui vel forestariorum suorum et liberam communem pasturam ad

Thos. Tuschet, of ingress and egress in Ketley Wood.

Henry de Wodehous.

Alexr. Lord of Lopinton.

Ric. de Lopinton.

[1] In consequence of the original Chartulary being wanted by the owner, the remainder of this deed was copied from Dug. *Mon.*, vol. vi., p. 388, and not from the Chartulary. All the preceding deeds, and those after this were taken from the original.

omnimoda averia sua et hominum suorum infra feodum de Lopinton, et warectis in brueriis, in boscis, in mariscis, in defensis, et in omnibus terris et tenementis et pratis; et etiam in omnibus pasturis ad ipsum vel hæredes suos pertinentibus ubicumque averia sua dominica pascunt, et omnes porcos suos et hominum suorum de feodo de Lopinton quietos de pannagio in omnibus boscis et moris ad feodum prædictum pertinentibus.

Ric. de Lopinton. Concessionem, &c quas idem Ricardus fecit, &c de ecclesia de Lopinton et jure advocationis

Walter de Dunstanville. ejusdem. Donationem &c quas Walterus de Dunstanvil fecit Deo et canonicis prædictis de Leiis Aynulfi, cum pertinentiis in puram & perpetuam elemosinam. Donationem &c quas idem

" " " Walterus fecit, &c de duobus molendinis quæ habuit in manerio suo de Ideshale, cum tota sequela hominum suorum de dicto manerio, et cum libero cursu aquæ ex quacumque parte manantis; et cum reparatione stagnorum, quo-

Walter de Dunstanville 3rd. tiens opus fuerit. Donationem &c quas Walterus de Donstanvil tertius fecit, &c de molendinis de Grenhull, cum situ loci, et tota sequela ejusdem villæ de Grenhull, & viis undique ad idem molendinum ducentibus, ad quoscumque homines illuc accedere volentes, cum stagno et cursu aquæ, et piscaria in eadem aquâ a vado de Kyngford usque ad prædictum molendinum, tam ad exclusas, quam quocumque alio loco infra prædictas metas; et etiam quod possint terram fodere et capere ex utraque parte aquæ ad reparationem stagni et molendini prædictorum, quotiens sibi placuerit, et si necesse fuerit distringere homines de Grenhull, sequelam ad idem molendinum debentes, si de sequela in aliquo deliquerint,

" " " quousque inde sibi fuerit satisfactum. Donationem &c quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de uno assarto cum pertinentiis quod Gilbertus Bluet de ipso tenuit; et de una acra bosci juxta illud assartum, cum housebote et haibote et acquietancia pannagii in omnibus boscis forinsecis ad manerium des [*sic*] Ideshale pertinentibus.

" " " Donationem, &c quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de una placea terræ et bosci, in nemore suo juxta

assartum Johannis de Stivinton. Donationem,
Walter de Dunstanville 3rd. &c quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de tota parte sua illius nemoris, quod fuit in calengia inter ipsum et Thomam Tuschet. Donationem &c
" " quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de tota ripa sua cujusdem rivuli currentis inter boscum eorundem canonicorum et boscum suum de Snelleshull; et de licentia stagnum faciendi et ipsius stagni attachiamentis, et agistamentis aquæ super terram de Stamford et Watlingestrete, et terram capiendi super terram suam ad dictum stagnum faciendum et reparandum, quociens opus fuerit. Donationem, &c quas Robertus de Monteforti fecit, &c de illa terra quam incluserunt in bosco de Wyk, in loco qui vocatur Ernulphurste, et de una placea terræ in eodem bosco. Donationem, &c quas Thomas fil. Rogeri Gehst de Legh fecit, &c de una nocha terræ in Legh. Donationem, &c quas Hugo de Halghton fecit, &c. de uno molendino in Halghton. Donationem, &c quas Osbertus filius Willielmi dominus de Surchelege fecit &c de una placea terræ cum pertinentiis in feodo de Surcheleg.

Robert de Monteforte.

Thos. son of Roger Gehst, v. No. 269 "Ghest."

Hugh de Halghton.

Stircheleg', v. No. 283.

Osbert, son of Wm. Ld. of Stirchley.

Thos. de Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Thomas de Brocton fecit, &c de quinque solidatis et sex denariatis annui redditus, et de dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Legh prioris. Donationem, &c quas Rogerus Mussun fecit &c de capella de Hupitona. Donationem &c quas Alienora filia Rogeri Mussun de Hopitone fecit de tota terra sua quam habuit in Opintone cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in boscis et planis, in pratis & pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus aliis locis infra manerium de Opinton quoque jure spectantibus. Donationem, &c quas Dimota antiquior filia Alanoræ de Uppiton fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ quam Alanus de Suggedon tenuit in Uppiton; et de toto jure hæreditario, quod sibi vel hæredibus suis accidere poterit infra eandem villam et extra. Donationem &c, quas Amicia filia Alianoræ, quondam uxor Rogeri Moysen fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ, quam Alanus de Suggeden tenuit in Uppiton, et de duobus denariis redditus quos Will. Sibern eidem Amiciæ reddere solebat; et de toto

Roger Mussun.

Alianor, dau. of Roger Mussun.

Dimota, dau. of Alianor de Upinton. Dimota, v. No. 263.

Amicia, dau. of Roger de Mussun.

jure suo hæreditario, quod sibi aliquo modo pertinuit seu pertinere poterit in eadem villa. Donationem, &c quas Dionisia filia Alianoræ de Uppiton fecit, &c de tota parte sua terrarum, quas Alanus de Suggedon, Robertus le Bule, Robertus filius Reineri et Will. Forestarius tenuerunt in Uppiton cum redditibus et cæteris pertinentiis suis; ac toto jure suo, quod sibi accidere poterit infra prædictam villam et extra.

Dionisia, dau. of Alianor de Uppiton.

Donationem, &c quas Meydocus filius Rogeri Mossoun de Hopinton fecit, &c de tota parte sua in Wychele, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et cum tota parte sua bosci vasti, et molendini de Opinton. Donationem, &c quas Sibilla filia Rogeri Musson quondam domini de Opinton, fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele; et de tota parte suæ bosci de Opinton, et molendini ejusdem villæ; et tota parte sua de Brodmedue et Bertelmesmedue. Donationem, &c et quas Yseode Muissun uxor Willielmi Marescalli fecit &c de tota parte terræ suæ in Wychele cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c in pratis & pascuis, &c quæ pertinent ad terram de Upinton. Donationem, &c quas Dionisia filia Rogeri Mussun, uxor quondam Willielmi de Longenolre fecit &c. de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele. Donationem &c quas Isabel filia Rogeri Mussun fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ in Wychele cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, quæ pertinent ad terram de Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Alicia filia Rogeri Muisun, uxor Adæ de Cherleton, fecit, &c. de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele. Donationem &c quas Adam de Cherleton fecit, &c. de tota illa parte terræ in Wichele quam emit Ameidus fil. Rogeri Muisun. Donationem &c, quas Petronilla filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c. de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem, &c. quam Juliana filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem, &c quas eadem Juliana fecit, &c de toto parte sua de Berthelewellemedue.

Meydus, d. of Roger Mussun "Meidus filia," v. No. 58, 216. "Meidous fil'," v. No. 239.

Sibilla, dau. of Roger Mussun.

Isout } Isolda
Issowde }
No. 51, 53, 56, 57.
Yseode, wife of Wm. Marescal.

Dionisia, dau. of Roger Mussun.

Isabel, d of Do.

Alice, dau of Do.

Adam de Cherleton. "Meidus filia," v. No. 216, same person erroneously called Meydocus filius p. 106.

Petronilla, d of Roger Meysun

Juliana, d of Roger Mussun.

" " "

Hugh de Beckeburi

Donationem, &c quas Hugo de Buckeburi fecit &c de dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in

Uppiton. Donationem, &c. quas Hugo dominus
Hugh de Beckeburi de Beckeburi fecit &c. de tota parte sua cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem &c. quas Alex. filius Raineri de Novo Burgo fecit, &c. de
Alexr., s. of Reiner de Newport. tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele.
Willm. Dod. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Dod fecit Deo et dictis canonicis, &c. de tota parte sua vivarii et molendini de Hopiton, et de quinque solidis annui redditus quos recipere consuevit de Howel de Hopyton, et de duobus solidatis annui redditus, quos similiter recipere consuevit de Hamundo
Cecilia, d. of Roger Muisun. de Hopiton. Donationem, &c. quas Cecilia filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c. de tota crofta quam Will. Marescallus sponsus ejus et ipsa tenuerunt.
Henry Panton and Alicia his w. Donationem, &c. quas Henricus Panton & Alicia uxor ejus fecerunt, &c. de dimidia virgata et dimidia noca cum pertinentiis in Uppinton, et de duodecim denariis annui redditus in eadem villa.
Felicia de Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Felicia de Opiton fecit &c. de tota parte sua prati quam habuit in dominico prato de Opinton, videlicet in Berthelamesmedue, et Holemaresmedue, et de illo redditu duodecim denariorum, quem Wil. Sibarn aliquando de se tenuit in Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Alanus
Alan, s. of Nich. de Opinton. filius Nicholai de Oppinton fecit &c. de tota parte sua, quam habuit in quodam prato quod vocatur le Mose, et de una acra terræ & dimidia in Oppinton. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes
John Coli. Coli, unus de liberis tenentibus de Opinton fecit, &c. de tota parte quam habuit in quodam prato in Opinton quod vocatur la Mose, et de tota parte sua in Holemere et Brademedue.
Wm. Sibern. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Sibern fecit, &c. de tota terra sua, cum pratis et pertinentiis, quam habuit infra villam de Hopiton, et extra, et cum tota parte sua molendini de Hopiton. Dona-
Ric. de Bruges. tionem, &c. quas Ric de Bruges fecit, &c de tribus aeris terræ cum pertinentiis in Hopinton. Dona-
" " tionem, &c. quas idem Ric. fecit, &c. de tota parte sua quam habuit in quodam prato, quod vocatur
" " la Mose. Donationem &c. quas idem Ric. fecit &c. de tota parte sua de prato de Brethewellesmedwe, et de tota parte sua de prato inter vadia juxta viam quâ vadit de capella de Opinton
"Hyicheletie," and No. 39. usque ad grangiam de Hiecholetie. Donationem
Ric. de Bruges. &c. quas idem Ric. fecit &c. de tota parte prati

quam habuit in quodam prato quod vocatur Holemere, et de duobus acris terræ in Hopiton.

Ric. de Bruges. Donationem, &c. quas idem Ric. et Sibilla uxor ejus fecerunt de duobus selionibus terræ cum pertinentiis in Uppiton. Donationem &c. quas

" " idem Ric. fecit, &c. de tota parte prati, quam habuit in Brodemedwe. Donationem &c. quas

Sibilla, d. of Roger Moisun. Sibilla filia Rogeri Moisun quondam uxor Ricardi de Bruges fecit, &c. de tota parte sua in Bartholomedwe, et de pratello suo, quod jacet inter duo vadia super ripam inter Uppiton et Wichelee, et

Ric. de Bruges. de uno selione apud Gatehelle. Donationem, &c. quas Ricardus de Bruges fecit &c. de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele.

Adam de Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Adam de Opinton fil. quondam Willielmi Porcionarii in ecclesia de Wroccestre, fecit, &c. de parte duorum dimidiorum frendellorum in quodam prato, quod vocatur la

Robt., Lord of Woodcote, Mose. Donationem, &c. quas Robertus dominus de Wodecota, fecit &c. de toto nemore suo quod emit de domino Thoma de Constentin. Relaxationem, &c. quas Henr. filius Aliciæ de Bourton fecit fratri B tunc priori de Wombrugg et ejusdem loci conventui de toto jure suo et clameo, quod habuit vel habere potuit in dimidia virgata

Hamund de Alderescote. terræ, quam emit de Alicia matre sua in Opinton. Donationem &c. quas Hamundus de Alderescote fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum omnibus ædificiis suis et gardino quam quidem terram habuit infra villam de Hopyton et extra, et de novem acris terræ cum pertinentiis quas idem Hamundus emit de Alianora Mussun, Ricardo Corebrond, Ricardo de Bruges et Will. Sibern. Donationem

Ric. Corbront &c. quas Ric. Corbront de Opinton fecit &c. de tota parte sua prato de la Longemare, et de tota parte sua de Holemare in Opintone. Donationem, &c.

Howel, son of Griffin de Sutton. quas Howel fil Griffini de Sutton fecit, &c. de illa dimidia virgata terræ, quam tenuit de Will. Dod

Wm, son of Wm. de Hagemon. in Hupiton. Donationem, &c. quas Will. fil. Willielmi de Hagemon fecit, &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Hopyton.

Engelard, son of Robert de Pichford Concessionem, &c. quas Engelardus fil. Roberti de Pichford fecit, &c. de tribus nocis terræ cum pertinentiis in Oppitona.

Philip, son of Ric. de Huntinton. Donationem &c. quas Philippus filius Ricardi de Huntinton, et Isabella filia Alianoræ uxor

ejus fecerunt, &c. de duobus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Uppiton. Donationem &c. quas
Phil. de Hundindon Philippus de Hundindon, et Isabella uxor ejus fecerunt. &c. de uno mesuagio super le Calder in Upinton, cum uno selione. Donationem, &c. quas
Ric. de Chesthul. Ric. de Chesthul fecit &c. de tota parte terræ suæ, cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Concessionem
Roger de la Sal, Ric. del Bury, and Ric. Corbrond. etiam quam Rogerus de la Sale, Ric. del Bury, et Ric. Corbrond de Opinton fecerunt, &c. de quinque particulis bosci in Opinton. Donationem, &c.
Galfrid Griffin. quas Galfridus Griffin fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum omnibus ædificiis suis et redditibus et hominibus, quam habuit infra villam & extra, in toto tenemento de Cherinton, et cum prato quod habuit de Will. de Eton, et cum prato & cultura & pastura quæ habuit de feudo de Erchalewe, & cum piscaria desuper pontem, et cum prato & cultura in Gorstes, et cum prato de Menemedewe et cum cultura de Sidenhale, et cultura de Wetebuttes, et cultura de Yvenedich, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam de Cherin-
Bertram Griffin, br. of Galfrid. ton et extra. Remissionem &c. quas Bertramus Griffin fecit &c. de toto jure & clameo quod habuit in villa de Cherinton & de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ Galfridus Griffin frater ejus dedit prædictis priori & canonicis infra eandem
Wm., s. and h. of Adæ de Cherinton. villam & extra. Donationem, &c. quas Will. fil. & hæres Adæ de Cherinton fecit, &c. de duobus virgatis terræ, cum pertinentiis in Cherinton' cum toto jure quod habuit vel habere potuit in feodo prædictæ villæ de Cherinton. Donationem,
John le Bret, s. of Ralph. &c. quas Johannes le Bret, fil. Radulphi le Bret fecit, &c. de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton unâ cum incremento trium acrarum terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c. quas
Roger le Strange. Rogerus Extraneus fecit, &c. de quatuor acris terræ de vasto suo de Erchelewe. Donationem, &c. quam
Pagan de Cherinton Paganus de Cherinton fecit, &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton.

Donationem &c. quas Thomas dominus de
Thos., Lord of Cherinton, s. of Ric., Ld. of D. Cherinton fil. Ricardi domini ejusdem villæ fecit, &c. de tota piscaria sua, cum pertinentiis de Cherinton, quæ est super aquam de Maes, cum
Thos., Lord of Cherinton. pratello suo ibidem. Donationem, &c. quas Thomas de Cherinton fecit &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton.

Walter de Hupiton

Donationem, &c. quas Walterus de Hupiton fecit, &c. de prato suo de dominio suo, cum pertinentiis, quod vocatur Eilmersheia. Concessionem

Ralph le Strange.

etiam, &c. quas Radulfus Extraneus fecit, &c. de quodam prato & mora, a piscaria Ricardi domini de Cherinton usque ad vadum. Dimissionem, &c.

Thos. Corbet of Adeleye.

quas Thomas Corbet dominus de Adeleye fecit &c. de homagiis, serviciis, et de uno obolo argenti, vel uno pari albarum cirotecarum de precio unius oboli annui redditus pro prato de Eton.

Alan Pantulf.

Concessionem etiam, &c quas Alanus Pantulf fecit &c. de sex acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Tibriton. Donationem, &c. quas Jacobus filius

James, s of Wm. de Morton.

Willielmi de Morton fecit, &c. de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Tibriton. Donationem,

Alan de Hadleye.

&c. quas Alanus de Hedleya fecit, &c. de una hida terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherintonia. Concessionem, &c. quas Will. de Hedlega fecit &c. de

Wm. de Hedley.

tota terra de Shurlawa, quam tunc temporis Trustanus de Sherlawa, et Will. filius ejus et Romerus nepos Odonis de Ercalwe tenuerunt per divisas in carta sua contentas; et de communa pastura totius manerii de Ercalwe ad propria averia eorundem canonicorum, et hominum suorum, quos habent in eodem manerio. Ac etiam, de pessun in bosco de Ercalwe ad proprios porcos suos qui nutriti sunt in eodem manerio, et ad porcos hominum suorum de eodem manerio; ita scilicet quod eorum porci proprii quieti sint de pannagio, & de porcis hominum suorum recipiant prædicti canonici pannagium; sicut idem Willielmus & antecessores sui recipere consueverunt; necnon et de nona parte omnium rerum suarum quæ innovantur per annum, unde decima solet dari & debet.

" "

Donationem, &c. quas prædictus Will. fecit, &c. de tota terra de Podeford, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco & plano, in pratis & pascuis, & omnibus locis infra villam & extra. Concessionem, &c. quam Will. dominus de Ercalwe filius & hæres domini Johannis de Ercalwe fecit

Wm., Lord of Ercalwe, s. and h. of John, Lord of Ercalwe.

&c. prædictis priori & conventui, ut possint se appruiare de vasto suo apud Swirlowe, in manerio de Ercalwe. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes

John, Lord of Ercalwe.

dominus de Ercalwe fecit, &c. de illa cultura terræ quæ extendit se ab alba petra usque ad viridem

John, Lord of Ercalwe.

viam, quæ via extendit se versus Ercalwe. Concessionem, &c. quas idem Johannes fecit prædictis canonicis, videlicet, quod ipsi percipiant nonam partem totius bladi et feni sui omnium terrarum & tenementorum suorum infra dictum manerium de Ercalwe provenientem, præterquam de terra de la More, quam emit de Hamone Pichard.

Wm. Wiscart, s. of Baldwin Wiscart.

Donationem, &c. quas Will. Wiscart, fil. Baldewini Wiscart fecit, &c. de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Wilsidelond cum pratis, & cum communa pastura ad omnia averia sua de Shurlowe in toto tenemento de Wilsidelond, & cum libera pastura pro omnibus bobus suis de Shurlowe in omnibus defensionibus suis tam in pratis, quam in aliis pasturis quibuscumque per totum tenementum suum de Wilsidelond. Donationem,

" " "

&c. quas Will. Wiscart, fecit, &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Wilsidelond.

Wm. de Hedley.

Concessionem, &c. quas Will. de Hedleg fecit, &c. de tota mora sua sub vivario de Wilsithelond, sicut fossato includitur.

Adam de Bere.

Donationem, &c. quas Adam de Bere de Saltedon fecit, &c. de quodam prato quod habuit desuper molendinum de Lengedon, quod vocatur le Beremedone.

Thos. de Mere.

Concessionem, &c. quas Thomas de Mere fecit, &c. de tota parte terræ quæ ipsum contingebat in communi pastura sua de Cherington, quam Galfridus Griffin occupavit; & similiter de tota terra sua quam præfatus Galfridus occupavit in communi pastura sua infra dictam villam de Cherinton & extra, ubicumque fuerit occupata.

Griffin, s. of Jerworth Goch.

Donationem, &c. quas Griffinus filius Jarefort Goh fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum pertinentiis et bosco de Berdeleia in manerio suo de Suttona.

Madoc, Lord of Sutton.

Donationem, &c. quas Madocus dominus de Sutton fecit, &c de una placea terræ cum pertinentiis in Sutton, juxta cimiterium de Sutton.

Madoc, s. of Griffin de Sutton.

Donationem, &c. quas Madocus filius Griffini de Sutton fecit, &c. de quatuor solidis percipiendis de una dimidia virgata terræ de le Heamme, et de sex denariis percipiendis de prato de Bwbemere.

Madoc, Lord of Sutton.

Donationem, &c. quas Madocus dominus de Sutton fecit, &c. de duobus solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Broeton, quas Elias Cocus solvere consuevit.

Wm. Cook of Broeton.

Donationem, &c. quas Will. Cocus de Broeton fecit, &c. de una dimidia

virgata terræ et uno mesuagio, et uno crofto cum pertinentiis in Brocton cum una acra terræ, et cum sex denariatis redditus percipiendis de hæredibus Radulfi de Santfort pro una dimidia virgata terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c.

Madoc de Sutton. quas Madocus de Sutton fecit, &c. de duobus solidis redditus cum pertinentiis in Brocton quos Adam atte Tuneshend reddere consuevit. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes de Brocton clericus fecit, &c de tota terra sua, quam habuit vel aliquo jure habere potuit in villa de Brocton et extra.

Roger Brusebon. Donationem, &c. quas Rogerus Brusebon de Monte Gomeri fecit, &c. de quatuordecim acris terræ et dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem

Roger, s. of Nicholas Brusebon. &c. quas Rogerus filius Nicholai Brusebon de Monte Gomeri fecit, &c. de octo acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas

" " " idem Rogerus fecit, &c. de quodam mesuagio & crofto adjacente in dicta villa de Brocton. Concessionem &c. quas idem Rogerus fecit &c. de quodam mesuagio & crofto adjacente in dicta

Ric., s. of Edith de Brocton. villa de Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. fil. Edithæ de Brocton fecit, &c. de quinque acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem,

Roger Beg of Brocton. &c. quas Rogerus Beg, de Brocton fecit, &c. de medietate totius crofti sui & de tota illa terra, quam Ric. fil. Edithæ de Brocton tenuit infra villam & extra cum ædificiis, & curtilagio & crofto incluso, & cum tribus acris terræ, cum pertinentiis in eadem villa.

Fulk le Strange. Donationem, &c. quas Fulco Extraneus fecit, &c. de uno mesuagio cum orto & crofto, & cum medietate crofti palmerii, cum dimidia virgata terræ & cum dimidia noca terræ & pratis & omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam de Brocton

Wm., s. and h. of Roger Beg. & extra. Donationem, &c. quas Will. fil. & hæres Rogeri Beg de Brocton fecit, &c. de duobus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Habynhull. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Russel fecit, &c. de quatuor acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Rich. le Veyelare de Brocton fecit, &c. de tota parte prati sui in Brodemedewe cum una acra terræ, cum pertinentiis in Habenhull. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Beg de Brocton, fecit &c. de quinque acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Elias Cocus

Wm Russel.

Ric. le Veyelare.

Wm Beg of Brocton.

Elias Cook of do.

de Brocton fecit, &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas

Elias Cook of Brocton.

idem Elias fecit, &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Elias

Elias, s. of Robert de Feckenham.

filius Roberti de Feckenham fecit &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Dona-

Nic., s. of Walter de Grenhull.

tionem &c. quas Nich. fil. Walteri de Grenhull & Alicia uxor ejus fecerunt &c. de uno acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c.

"Idthel," v. No. 363. John Idchal.

quas Johannes Idchel fecit &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c.

Philip Burnel.

quas Philippus Burnel fecit, &c. de quindecim solidis annui redditus cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Concessionem &c. quas Matildis filia Henrici Carpentarii, fecit &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton.

Donationem &c. quas Robertus de Hengelond

Rob. de Hengelard.

fecit, &c. de uno selione terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Henr. Yw fecit,

"Henry Yweing," v. No. 373. Henry Yu.

&c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Concessionem &c. quas Will. Cude & Isabella

"Wm. Eude," v. No. 340. Wm. Cude.

uxor ejus fecerunt &c. de octo acris terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton, in escambium pro decem acris in eadem villa. Dona-

Nicholas Pym.

tionem, &c. quas Nich. Pym fecit &c. de septem acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton in escambium pro aliis terris in eadem villa. Donationem

Roger Denniger.

&c. quas Rogerus Donniger fecit &c. de uno mesuagio cum crofto & curtilagio & quatuordecim acris terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas Henr. de Ideshale

Henry de Ideshale.

capellanus fecit &c. de tota terra cum pertinentiis quam habuit in Brocton de dono Rogeri Donnig. Donationem &c. quas Galiena sponsa Rogeri

Galiena, w. of Roger Muisun.

Muisun fecit &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Hedingtona. Donationem,

Jane, w. of Hugh de Beckebury.

&c. quas Johanna quondam uxor Hugonis de Beckebury fecit &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Hadington. Donationem &c.

Richard, Lord of Grenhull.

quas Ric. dominus de Grenhull fecit &c. de duabus dimidiis virgatis terræ, cum pertinentiis cum uno prato, quod appellatur pratum Alani, & cum una cultura terræ, cum pertinentiis quæ propinquior est campo de Brocton.

" "

Concessionem, &c. quam idem Ric. fecit prædictis canonicis; videlicet quod ipsi averia sua &

assignatorum suorum pascant in pratis suis cum fena fuerint levata in omnibus culturis suis; una cum averiis suis, cum fructus fuerint ablati, & in cæteris communibus pasturis, ubicumque sua propria averia pascunt vel pascere consueverunt, & quod iidem prior & canonici capiant petram in omnibus quarreris suis ubimelius fuerit super tenementum suum ad omnia sua agenda; & quod eant cum bigis & carris, & cæteris falleris svper tenementum suum de Grenhull. Et etiam quod prædicti canonici & successores & assignati sui, liberi sint & quieti a sequela curiæ suæ, quod ibidem non accedant, nisi eis placuerit & commodum suum fuerit; & quod si prædicti canonici & successores vel assignati sua erga ipsum Ricardum vel hæredes suos in aliquibus delinquant, vel per seruientes suos vel per averia sua injuriose pascentia, vel alio quocumque modo fuerint, non libebit dicto Ricardo vel hæredibus suis namium sumere vel vadimonium nec averia sua imparehiare, set in curia dictorum canonicorum & successorum eorundem super tenementum suum justiciâ mediante, illud delictum emendabunt. Donationem, &c. quas Will. de Riccon fecit &c. de duabus acris terræ cum pertinentiis jacentibus inter terram prædictorum canonicorum, quam habent de dono Ricardi de Grenhull. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. filius Edithæ de Brocton fecit, &c. de duabus acris terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton, & de tertia parte omnium pratorum suorum pertinentium ad unam dimidiam virgatam terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c. quas Philippa Maubranch fecit &c. de tota terra sua in Wichio, quam Thomas Basset maritus suis ante obitum suum emit de Reginaldo capellano. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. Knoilin clericus fecit, &c. de quatuor summis salis continentibus quadraginta bullones pro dimidia salina sua. Donationem &c. quas Ric. del Bury de Opinton fecit & de una dimidia virgata terræ, & novem acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Opinton, cum prato suo de la Mose, ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis & hæredibus nostris &c. confirmamus sicut cartæ & scripta donatorum prædictorum rationabiliter testantur &c. In cujus &c. T. rege apud Ebor xv. die Martii.

Wm. de Rytton. "Wm. de Ruton," v. No. 312.

Ric., s of Edith de Brocton

Philip Maubanck. "Maubanch," v. No. 300.

Ric. Knoilin.

Ric. del Bury.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

With Introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(*Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. X., page* 144).

Condover Hundred is the sixth of the Hundreds contained in the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. The Hundreds already dealt with have been Bradford, Munslow, Purslow, Chirbury, and Ford. After Condover occur the Hundreds of Pimhill, Brimstree, Stoddesdon, and Overs, the town of Salop and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties.

The modern Hundred of Condover is much smaller than the Domesday Hundred of Conodovre. At the re-arrangement of the Hundreds of Shropshire temp. Henry I., the manor of Ratlinghope, and perhaps Overs also, were annexed to Purslow Hundred. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, further changes took place: Buildwas and Lydley Heys became extra-hundredal; Hughley and Wigwig were annexed to Wenlock Franchise; Edgebold and Welbatch were placed in the Liberties of Shrewsbury; Sheinton was annexed to Stottesden Hundred; Pulley became extra-hundredal, and was afterwards annexed to the Liberties of Shrewsbury; and Womerton was annexed to Church Stretton, and passed into Munslow Hundred.

The whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the interest of the Roll, are, as before, entirely due to the kindness of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE CONEDOU'E.

CONEDOU'E.

[CONDOVER.[1]—In Saxon times this was a Manor of Royal demesne, and the head of the Hundred. After the Conquest Earl Roger retained more than half the manor in demesne, and was the sole Lord of the Hundred. In 1086 Condover had ten berewicks, and 13 hides of land paying Danegeld. Seven of these hides were in demesne, with four ox-teams, and there were besides 12 villeins and a priest with 7 ox-teams, and employment might have been found for three more teams. In King Edward's time the manor had been worth £10; at Domesday it was valued at the same sum, including the dues of the Hundred.

Roger de Montgomery had given three feoffments in his Manor of Condover. In 1086, Roger Venator held one hide, Osbern (probably Osbern fitz Richard, Baron of Richard's Castle) one, and Elward four hides. "Thereon is one team; and 4 Villeins, 2 Boors, 3 Radmans, and 2 Neat-heads have among them all 3 ox-teams, and there still might be 8 teams more. The whole is worth 41s. per annum."

Elward's share reverted to the Crown, possibly by forfeiture, and when Henry I. annexed most of Elward's estates to the Honour of Montgomery, he retained the four hides at Condover in demesne.

Osbern's estate here also did not pass to his descendants, but the Barons of Pulverbatch, the descendants of Roger Venator, retained an interest in Condover till the 13th century. With the exception of their land, all Condover passed, probably on the forfeiture of the Norman Earls, into the hands of Henry I. He is known to have visited Condover twice or thrice in his reign, and it is not improbable that it was a favorite residence. In 1121-2, or 1126-7, he was at Norton, where a field is still known as the King's Furlong. He issued from Norton a precept to the Bishop of Hereford, Richard de Capella, commanding him to cause the Abbot of Salop to enjoy all such churches, lands, &c., in his diocese as his predecessors had done. Bayston was a manor of the Bishop of Hereford, and Norton and Bayston are adjoining hamlets. About the same period the King issued from Condover a similar precept to Richard, Bishop of London, and all Sheriffs in whose Bailiwicks the Abbot of Shrewsbury held lands, enjoining that the Abbot should hold them in peace and quietness.

The King was at Condover in the summer of 1130, as is shown by a precept addressed to the Bishop of Chester, and by the entry of the fact that in September of that year the Fermor of Boseham, in Sussex, had sent 476 *siccas* (a kind of small fish) for the King's use to Condover and to Woodstock.

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[1] Eyton vi., 8.

The manor continued to be one of Royal demesne through the reigns of Henry II., Richard, and John, till in 1226, Henry III. granted it to his half-sister Joan, the wife of Llewellyn of Wales, to hold during the King's pleasure. In 1228, Condover was again in the King's hands, and in September of that year, Llewellyn was in open rebellion against Henry. Peace was soon made, however, and Condover restored to the Princess Joan, whose son David and his sister went to Windsor, for David to do homage to the King in 1229. Two years later there was again war between England and Wales, and Condover passed finally out of the hands of the Princess. It remained for seven years a Royal manor, till in 1238 the King gave it with five other manors, among which were Worfield and Church Stretton, to Henry de Hastings, and Ada his wife, in lieu of Ada's share of the inheritance of her brother, John Scot, Earl of Chester. In 1235, in the Survey of Shropshire Forests, the Visors reported that the *bosc* of *Buriwode* was "much wasted from the time the manor was in the hands of the wife of Llewellyn. That lady's bailiffs had sold on one occasion 500 oak trees from the wood, beside making other wastes. Moreover, the trees had been stript of their branches on occasion of the war." Matthew Paris describes how in 1234 the Earl Marshal and Llewellyn devastated Shropshire to the very gates of Shrewsbury, and a time of scarcity throughout the county followed. In 1250, Henry de Hastings died, leaving his son Henry a minor. In 1252, the King granted the custody of the manor to Guy de Rochford, and in 1255, he was still holding it during the minority of Henry de Hastings. The gross annual value of the manor was given as £21, which included 2s., the reputed value of "the Vivary of Bulemar," i.e., Bomere Pool. Henry de Hastings (II.) seems to have come of age in 1258, and soon after that he was fighting on the side of Simon de Montfort against the King. His lands were escheated in consequence, and Roger le Strange was granted the fine payable for their redemption. In 1267, Henry made his formal submission to the King, and his lands were restored on his satisfying the claims of Roger le Strange. Henry died about the following year, leaving a widow, Joan de Cantilupe, and son John, who did not come of age till about fifteen years later. Condover and Worfield were both for a time, during this long minority, in the hands of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall. In 1283, a valuation was taken of the Manor of Condover, by order of Edward I. It then possessed a capital messuage valued at 6d. *per annum*, with 78 acres of arable, and 4 acres of meadow land in demesne. The tenants of Condover itself (as distinct from its members) held 6 virgates in *Soccage*, and paid rents amounting to £2 9s. 6d., being free from all other obligations to the lord. Four tenants of assarted lands paid 1s. 11d. rent; the fishery of Bolemere was valued at 2s., and the Pleas of Court were worth £1 6s. 8d. The value of the manors and its members was £15 1s. 6½d. John de Hastings lived till 1313, but his connection with Condover ceased in 1284, when he transferred his

manors of Condover and Wolverhampton to Bishop Burnell in exchange for the manor and advowson of Woton, near Northampton. In 1292, the Bishop was allowed to enclose and cultivate 200 acres of his own *bosc* of Condover, where only oak trees were growing, the tenants having common rights, being left with a sufficiency in the rest of the *bosc*. On the death of Bishop Burnell at the close of that year, it was stated that the bosc was common to the whole manor, and only yielded 1s. to the lord. The Bishop's heir, Philip Burnell, died in 1294, when he is said to have held the manor of Condover by service of finding 12 foot soldiers for the army of Wales. Philip's son, Edward Burnell, was a minor, and his lands were under the guardianship of Gunceline de Badlesmere. In 1307, Edward Burnell granted to Richard the Clerk, son of Master Ranulph de Hoghton, all his land of the waste of Byriwode to make assart of (i.e , enclose and cultivate). If cottages were built on the land, each cottage should pay 2d. to the grantor, and do suit to his Court of Condover. Richard was to pay a rent of 25s., and the lord of the manor retained the usual rights of wardship and marriage, when such should arise. Edward Burnell was dead in 1315, leaving a widow, Alyna. His sister Maud was his heir. She married first John, Baron Lovel of Tichmarsh, who died 1317-18, leaving a son John; and secondly, Sir John de Handlo, who died in 1346-7, leaving a son Nicholas, Lord of Acton Burnell. He occurs in 1363 as Lord of Condover, but later the manor passed to the descendants of his half-brother, John, Lord Lovel,[1] with whom it remained till the time of Henry VII., when it reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Francis Lovel. Henry VIII. in 1544-5 granted the reversion of the manor which had been held by Sir Richard Corbett, Sir Richard Cornwall, and Sir Thomas Leighton to Sir Henry Knyvett, who sold it to Robert Longe of London, mercer, on whose death it passed to one of his daughters, Mary, wife of Henry Vyner of London, mercer. Henry Vyner thus became Lord of Condover, Dorrington, Great and Little Ryton, Wheathall, Allfield, Chatford, and Norton. He lived at Condover, and bought land there. In 1558, he bought the estates of the dissolved Abbey of Shrewsbury in Condover and Boreton, and in 1563 he bought the Rectory (i.e., the tithes and advowson), which had belonged to the Abbey. In 1567, he bought the land at Norton, once belonging to the family of Mascot, which Thomas Acton of Longnor in 1514 left for providing a priest to pray for his soul, and which had been confiscated in 1551 by Edward VI.'s commissioners. A lease of the Norton farm was granted in 1578 to Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, draper, the builder of Owen's mansion, brother of Thomas Owen the judge, to whom in 1587 he made over the land.

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[1] S. A. *Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 121.

Thomas Owen's interest in Condover began with land at Burywood, called Houghton fields, which his grandmother, Joan Walker, the widow of Thomas Oteley, and of Thomas Berington, left to him in 1560. In 1586, he bought the manor and advowson of Condover from Henry, son of Henry Vyner, and the Bullriggs and Shawmere from John Jackman of Hornchurch, who had bought part of the Vyner estates. The original glebe of Condover was in Berrington parish, probably not far from Boreton.

The Lord of the Manor of Condover had comparatively little control over the inhabitants, and Condover was represented as an independent jurisdiction on the Assizes and similar occasions by a Provost and six men. In 1255, the men of Condover and the men of Chatford were reported as having rescued things taken in distress by the bailiffs of Robert de Grendon, then Sheriff. The various members of the manor have many of them some history of their own. In Dorrington, half a virgate was held by the Chief Forester of Shropshire. His tenant about 1200 was Reginald de Dodinton, who was followed by Robert Champneys, and he by a son William, who also obtained land at Cothercote by marriage. In 1255, William Champneys held the half virgate under John fitz Hugh, the then Chief Forester, paying a rent of 20 dishes and 4 cups, and taking charge of the Cover of Stepelwood, and the custody of *Vert* and *Venison* from the *Quake-Wendebridge* to Egeforde (i.e., Exford). He occurs frequently among the Foresters of Shropshire from 1262 till 1292.

Ryton was held under the Lords of Condover, and in 1283 four virgates in Great Ryton yielded a rent of 28s., and four virgates in Little Ryton 27s. 4d. Wheathall had two virgates, paying 13s. 4d. rent; Chatford two virgates and an *assart*, yielding 16s. 4d.; and Allfield two-and-a-half virgates rented at 16s 11d.

Great Lyth seems to have been that part of the manor where Roger Venator in 1087 held a hide of land, which passed to the Barons of Pulverbach. The Abbot of Shrewsbury held two thirds of the demesne tithes of Great Lyth. In 1203, Robert de Gataere held half a hide here under the Barony of Pulverbatch, and the other half was held by William fitz Walter de Upton of Waters Upton, whose father had been tenant of the whole.

Westley was partly held in the time of Henry II. by Aylric Sprencheaux, lord of Longnor, who had half a virgate and a mill there under the King, and about 1190, Emma, Baroness of Pulverbatch, granted half a virgate in Westley to Henry, son of Aylric de Westley, and the whole of a moor called *Humbermor*. Aylric's grandson, Roger Sprencheaux (II.) was disseized of the mill by Llewellyn during his tenure of the Manor of Condover, and it was only restored to his son Roger (III.), who was holding it in 1274, when he had also acquired two acres of newly assarted land at *The Hoo* in Condover Manor. Westley and Little Lyth in modern times were part of the Manor of Pulverbatch, and the inhabitants attended Court Leet there.

Boreton had an entirely distinct history from the other hamlets of the parish. It was a separate manor at Domesday, which had belonged to the Saxon Church of St. Peter in Shrewsbury, and was given by Earl Roger to his Abbey there.[1] The monks' tenants here were named Bozard, who also held land at Pulley. At the beginning of the 13th century Boreton was divided between two co heiresses, Isabel, wife of Ralph Marescall, and Alice, wife first of Thomas de Etchingham, and afterwards of Elyas de Burton. Alice left an only child, Henry de Burton, who 1263 gave his land at the *Helde* and 3d. rent of the mill of Boreton to Shrewsbury Abbey.

Isabell Marescall died in 1249, when she is said to have held Boreton under the Abbot by the annual rent of one salmon. She had there half a caruecate in demesne, and rents amounting to £1 2s. 8d., and was entitled to a yearly tallage of 6s. 8d. Her grandson, Engelard le Marescall of Pulley seems to have conveyed his land at Boreton to William Pride of Shrewsbury, and at his death in 1290, he had no interest in Boreton.

The mill of Boreton seems to have had a rival in the mill of Allfield. In 1160, Hamo le Strange, tenant of Betton under the Abbot of Shrewsbury, gave to the Canons of Haughmond his land of *Boleruggc* and a Mill-stank, and in 1172 Radulf Bozard gave the canons a Grange and 8 acres of land called *Underhelde*, and the "whole water of Coner' down to the boundaries of Berrington," and the Stank of the mill of Betton, which is at Allfield, with the moor. The canons seem to have lost their interest here comparatively soon, but in 1419, the Abbot of Haughmond occurs as granting a life lease to Richard Gosenhull of Condover of the mill at Allfield, with a moor, at a rent of 10s.

Richard and Henry Botte were among the tenants of the manor in 1363, when members of the family held land in Condover and at Little Ryton, Chatford, and Allfield. One Richard Botte is described as of Norton. A Richard Botte of Condover occurs as a juror of the manor in 1274, and the family held land there till the 17th century. Henry of Chester may possibly have been the ancestor of the Harries family, as in 1363, Thomas *Henrici* held land in Condover, and at Wheathall, and John *Henrici* at Dorrington and at Great Ryton. The Harries family possessed Wheathall for many generations. The one line of the family died out as Baronets of Boreatton in the 17th century.

The name of Budil occurs several times among the tenants of 1363. Alice le Biddils held land in Condover, Thomas in Great Ryton and Dorrington, and William in Dorrington.

Nicholas Chese was a juror of the manor in 1272.

The name of Campyon occurs frequently in connection with Condover. In 1256, Richard Campyon, and in 1262, Walter appear

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[1] Eyton vi., 173.

on the list of jurors, and William Champion occurs in the latter year as surety for Ralph Marescal of Pulley, Forester of the Lyth. The name does not appear among the tenants of Nicholas Burnell in 1363, but in 1430, Roger Campyon held land in Condover, and John Campyon in Wheathall, and members of the family were tenants of the manor till the 16th century. In 1536-7, the Township of Wheathall reported that "Thomas Campyon dyd willfully kyll hym sellfe with a Raser," and his goods were forfeited to the lord of the manor.

The name of Gamell occurs among the jurors in 1272, and in 1363 members of the family were at Wheathall and at Dorrington.

Nicholas Pyk was a juror for Condover in 1272 and 1274. In 1363, several of the name held land in Little Ryton.

The family of Gosenhull (Gosnell) held land in Condover for many generations. The name occurs in 1255, 1262, and 1274. In 1363, Nicholas de Gosenhull held land at Dorrington (possibly Gousall), and the name remained among the inhabitants of Condover till modern days.

William Mall was of Great Ryton in 1363, and John Mal of Ryton was a juror in 1255. The family held land at Ryton into the 16th century, and in 1544-5 Alys Mall and Rowland Mall gave over to Thomas Montgomery the elder of Salop their tenement at Great Ryton, which had been mortgaged to him.

John Wattes was of Dorrington in 1363, and his descendants held land there for some time later.

William Dun occurs in connection with land at Dorrington in 1277, which his descendants seem to have held till about 1450, when it passed by marriage to Richard Gosenell.

Henry de Aldefield took his name from Allfield, where land was held till the 15th century by men of this name, who also had held land at Great Ryton in 1363.

Richard Dager, one of the chief landowners in Condover in 1363, does not seem to be represented in 1327, unless he is simply called by his father's name.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Botte ...	ij	xj	Ric'o fil' Joh' ...		xij
Henr' de Cest'a ...		xxijo'	Isabell' relict' Joh'		ix
Henr' Botte ...		xvij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		x
Adam le Budel ...		xijq^{a}	Ric'o fil' Galfri ...		vij
Ric'o Chese ...		xviijo'	Ric'o Mal		xxij
Ric'o Campyonn ...	ij		Alic' q' fuit ux' Ric' Pyke		xij
Nich'o fil' Joh'is ...		xx	Rog' fil' Will'o ...		vj
Will'o Gamel ...		xv	Nich'o fil' Rog'i ...		xiij
Nich' Wyllies ...		xvj	Ric'o de Gosenhull'		xijob'
(?) Nich' Pyke ...	ij		Rog' Wattes ...		viij
Rog' le Budel ...	ij				

	s	d			s	d
Will'o Dun..	...	xob'	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o Pyke	xij	
Will'o fil' Joh'	...	xq^{u}		Henr' de Al-defeld	xij	
Will'o Reygnald	...	ixob'q^{u}				
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti	...	xiijo'				
				p' Sm^{a}	xxxiiij^{s}	ob'q^{u}

LONGENOLR'.

[Longnor.[2]—This manor is not mentioned in *Domesday* under a form of its present name, but is probably there called simply "Lea," *Lege*. This "Lege" was held in 1087 by Rainald the Sheriff, and Azo Bigot held it under him. In Saxon times it had been held by Eldred, who had the privilege of choosing which overlord he would serve. "Here are two hides geldable. In demesne is one ox-team; and one Serf and five Villeins with two teams; and there still might be six more teams here." Then follows an entry difficult to fully understand:—"Roger Venator holds the Caput of this manor under Earl Roger, and the two hides which Azo holds exonerate his (Roger Venator's) land, which is *Inland* (apparently the Saxon demesne) from geld. In Roger's demesne are two ox-teams; and three Serfs, two Neat-herds and nine Boors with one team; and yet there might be three teams more thereon.

"Here is a wood capable of fattening 600 swine; and here are three *firm Hayes* (probably woodland enclosures in good repair), and a mill. The whole in King Edward's time was worth £8 (*per annum*); afterwards it was worth 20s.; now it is worth 64s."

The fact that the head of the manor was held by Roger Venator Bigot held land in Berrington, and also at Glazeley and Abdon. He shows a connection with Pulverbatch the neighbouring parish. Azo granted half a hide in Longnor to Shrewsbury Abbey, which, however, the monks do not seem to have retained, but to have received instead a rent-charge of 5s., which was in turn commuted, in 1279, for land at Boreton. The lordship of Longnor passed to the Fitz-Alans, whose tenants here were the elder branch of the Le Stranges, and the tenants-in-fee were the Sprencheaux. Alric Sprencheaux, who also held land at Westley, was concerned between 1158 and 1172 in a grant to Haughmond Abbey concerning the mill at Allfield. He seems to have been succeeded by his son Roger, who in 1185 occurs in an agreement with the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond concerning land lying between Lega and Longnor. This Roger was to hold for life under the Abbey, paying a rent of 6s., and at his death his heirs should hold it without rent, but the Abbey should receive, together with the body of Roger, the mill of Longnor, wholly and for ever, and also a third part of the live stock owned by Roger. The boundary of the

[2] Eyton vi., 18.

land is given as:—"From *Bottestret* to the stank of Longnor Mill, and from Foulfen to Ravens Oak, and so to Netley, and so along the Sichet to the boundaries of Smethcot, and to High Ruding." Roger also held land in the Barony of Pulverbatch, and about 1190 Emma, Lady of Pulverbatch, gave the land which Roger Sprencheaux of Westley held in Pulverbatch, together with all his services, for the maintenance of the lights before the high altar of the Church of Haughmond. In 1203 Roger Sprencheaux was a knight, and later he again occurs in a fresh agreement with Haughmond Abbey respecting Micklewood, which he and the Abbot agreed to divide equally between them, the part towards the field of Longnor to belong to Roger, and that towards *Rudingway* to the Abbot. In 1221 Roger was dead and succeeded by his son, Roger Sprencheaux (II.) who was engaged that year in a law suit with William Hunald concerning land between Longnor and Frodesley. The following year, 1222, he claimed common-rights in the bosc of Lydley, from Alan Martell, Master of the Templars, who denied his right. The final agreement gave to Roger one third (save 12 acres) of the said Bosc, viz., the part reaching from the "dyke of Kemeshall to Wisebrook, and thence to Hevedsti, and onwards to the dyke which was under the alder marked with a cross"; to hold to Roger and his heirs in demesne, under the Master and Brethren for ever, at a rent of 12d. About five years later, Roger, without alluding to his father's negotiation with the Abbey, gave the Mill at Longnor to Haughmond. In 1230 he was with the King in Brittany, and two years later he was again in Shropshire. About 1234 he confirmed his father's grant of Micklewood to Haughmond Abbey, resigning all common rights in Lega in Botwood, and allowing the Abbot and his men common pasture throughout the whole manor of Longnor, and all right to the moor near the Abbot's Mill of Longnor, all which moor, together with the Alder-copse and all rights of road the Abbot and Convent were to enjoy unreservedly. In the forest perambulation of 1235, the two boscs of Longnor were stated to be well kept, except for an assart made by Roger Sprencheaux. The Bosc of Womerton (near Church Stretton) was reported as much wasted, trees having been fallen and given for repairs at Shrewsbury and Stretton Castles and to Roger Sprencheaux to fortify his house at Longnor. In 1255, Longnor was held under John le Strange by Roger Sprencheaux (III.) He was associated in 1251 with Griffin ap Wenunwen, Prince of Powis. He remained loyal to the King in the troubles at the close of the reign of Henry III., and in 1273 he was a Knight and Constable of Montgomery. In 1276 he was foreman of jury which made inquest on the estates of Sir John le Strange, and from 1279 till 1286 he was Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire. In 1293 he was one of the knights of the shire returned to the Parliament at Westminster, and in 1300 he was one of the five knights who made the Perambulation of the Shropshire Forests. Between the year 1304 and 1310, Longnor passed from Roger Sprencheaux to Griffin de la Pole, fifth son of Griffin ap Wenunwen, and uncle of Hawyse, Princess

of Powys, wife of Sir John de Charlton. In 1312 Griffin de la Pole sold Longnor to his cousin, Sir Fulk le Strange, Baron of Blackmere, the husband of Eleanor Giffard of Corfham. Sir Fulk le Strange died in 1324, having settled Longnor on his younger son, Fulk, the Fulk le Strange of the Subsidy Roll. He lived till 1375, when his estates passed to his three daughters, one of whom was married to Edward de Acton, and another to John Carless. Joan Carless' descendants held a moiety of Longnor, which passed with their heiress to the Corbetts of Habberley in the 15th century, the ancestors of the Corbetts of Longnor, who in the early 17th century purchased the other moiety which Eleanor le Strange has taken in the 14th century to her husband, Edward de Acton. The present house at Longnor was built by Sir Richard Corbett, the second baronet, in 1670.

William the Beadle occurs frequently as a witness of deeds in the time of Roger Sprencheaux (III.) and of Fulk le Strange. The former granted to him for £44, and for 6d. rent the land that William Levychelone and Agnes, widow of Adam de Botfield sometime held, and the right to keep 30 hogs and 1 boar in the woods of the manor. He also received a grant from Walter Scot of a share in a pool at Smetheote, called Frogpool. Richard Clerk also frequently occurs. He was the clerk to Sir Roger Sprencheaux, and his Bailiff in Mechain Iscoed and elsewhere. A deed is extant in which Sir Roger remits to Richard, son of Osbert of Diddlebury, his clerk, all manner of expenditure in any way connected with any account during the whole time in which the said Richard had stood in the grantor's service. By another deed Sir Roger gave to Richard Clerk, son of Osbert de Diddlebury, for 2 merks, 2 acres of his land at Longnor at the rent of one rose. The same Richard and Emma, his wife, were allowed to enlarge the moat round their house, making it 12ft. wider than the old moat, and they were also granted a foot-path leading from their house into the *vill* of Longnor, traversing the field of *Longerhull*, and coming between the house and grange of Peter fitz Peter into the high road.

Henry de Bosco occurs in 1319, when Roger, son of William Euge of Longnor leased to him for 33 years a meadow between Bradleys polle and the meadow of Richard fitz Roger.

The Church of Longnor was a chapel to Condover. Much of the present building goes back to the time of Sir Roger Sprencheaux (III.), and perhaps may be attributed to him.]

	s	d
Fulcone Ex^{a}nes	...	xiiijo'q^{u}
Will'o le Budel	...	xviijq^{u}
Ric'o Cl'ico ...	...	xvjq^{u}
Will'o Dauwe	...	xdq^{u}
Thom' de Mapoles	...	xiiij
Ric'o fil' Thom'	...	xvijq^{u}
Will'o de Hetheye	...	xv
Rog' fil' Ad' ...	...	xvj
Nich'o le Budel	...	xv
Marg' relict' Ric'i	...	xv
Rog' fil' Will'i	...	viij
Rog' fil' Pet' ...	...	viij
s'bt' Joh'e le Tyler'		x
ibid'm Henr' de Bosco		viij
p' Sm^{a}	xv^{s}	vj^{d}

PULREBACH'.

[Pulverbatch.[3]—This was an important estate held by Roger Venator under Earl Roger. It had been held in Saxon times as three manors by Hunnit and Uluiet, two brothers who held other land in Shropshire, which they retained after the Conquest. In 1087 it had 2 hides geldable, with land enough for 5 ox-teams. In demesne were 2 teams, and there were 4 serfs and 7 villeins with 3 teams, and a wood capable of fattening 100 swine. There were two Radmans (tenants of higher standing than villeins).

"In King Edward's time the manor was worth £6 (*per annum*), now it is worth 30s. When he (Roger Venator) received it, it was worth 20s."

Roger Venator was, probably, younger brother to Norman Venator, the ancestor of the Pichfords. The two brothers are witnesses of Earl Roger's foundation charter of Quatford Church. The Constantines of Eaton Constantine, the Uptons of Waters Upton, and the Stapletons of Stapleton are said to have been descended from Roger. He was represented at Pulverbatch in the reign of Henry II. by Reginald de Pulverbatch, who left an only daughter and heiress Emma, the wife of Herbert de Castello, Baron of Holgate. Neither Herbert nor his wife left any children. She died about four years after her husband, in 1193, and Pulverbatch passed to John de Kilpec, Forester of Herefordshire. John de Kilpec was dead in 1206, when King John committed the Castle of Pulverbatch to William de Cantilupe, who seems also to have had John de Kilpec's heir as ward. John's widow, Aegidia, or Gila, gave the King 50 marks and a palfrey, that she might have her dower where her husband assigned it, in *Rokesley* and *Ferne;* that she might re-marry anyone but an enemy of the King, after giving the King due notice of her intention; and that her husband's will might be executed, saving his debts to the Crown. The King accepted the Fine, but in 1207, William fitz Warin fined a *destrier*, i.e., race-horse, and a good palfrey, that he might marry Dame Gila, and the King at once sent letters urging her to take Fitz Warin as her husband without delay. The marriage took place, but two years later, Gila was again a widow, and William de Cantilupe gave the King 40 merks for the wardship of the Lady of Kilpec, widow of William fitz Warin. Her son Hugh de Kilpec had a long minority, probably till about 1216, when he occurs for the first time as Custos of the Royal Forests of Herefordshire. In 1223, he had letters entitling him to collect the Scutage of Montgomery from his tenants in five counties—Salop, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. He seems to have lived in Wiltshire, as mention is made of his house at *Rokel* (Rockley). In 1225 Hugh de Kilpec was sued by Philip de Stapleton, Thomas de Costentin

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[3] Eyton vi., 188.

(Constantine), and Walter fitz William, who laid claim to Pulverbatch as descendants of Roger Venator. The matter was settled two years later by Hugh de Kilpec giving them 40 merks of silver and land at Lastes, in Herefordshire, bringing in 50s. rent.

In 1244, Hugh de Kilpec was dead, leaving two daughters, Johanna wife of Philip Marmion, and Isabella, who that year married William Waleraund. In 1254, Henry III. granted to Philip Marmion the privilege of holding a weekly market on Mondays at Pulverbatch, and a yearly fair of three days, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. Edith the Virgin (September 16). In 1255, the manor was held by Sir Philip Marmion and William Waleraund under the King, as five hides, an increase of three hides on the Domesday estimate. In 1258, in a formal division of the estates of Hugh de Kilpec, Pulverbatch went wholly to Sir Philip Marmion and his wife, William and Isabella Waleraund receiving Kilpec and Rockley. In 1283, Bishop Burnell complained that Philip Marmion had encroached on his land at Longden. The jurors decided that the Haye of Longden belonged to that manor, and that the *forinsec bosc* which was in Staplewood was common to both the manors of Longden and Pulverbatch. The Haye of Longden was said to be bounded by the high road between Longden and Pulverbatch, which road was the boundary between the Haye and the King's Forest as far as Idekinebrok; whence the boundary passed to the field of Oaks. Philip Marmion died in 1291, leaving only daughters. He had held at Pulverbatch a capital messuage, a carucate of arable and two acres of meadow land in demesne, and he received rents of free tenants amounting to £9 0s. 2d., and 30s. from the mill, and he held the bailiwick of the forestership of Huglith worth 2 marks *per annum*.

Pulverbatch passed to Sir Philip Marmion's second daughter, Joan, widow of William de Morteyn, who died childless in 1225, and the manor was inherited by her sister Matilda, the wife of Ralph le Boteler, who already possessed Norbury in Staffordshire in his wife's right. The manor continued with his descendants till the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Philip Butler sold the manor and advowson to Roger Owen and his heirs.

The principal tenants of Pulverbatch for many years were named Walsh (*Walensis*) Possibly John, Thomas, and Richard Cadogan, and Richard Tudor may have been known by that title. John Walensis of Pulverbatch occurs on a Stapleton jury in 1284. He may be identical with John Cadogan of 1327.

A family named Sale (*De Aula*) lived in the 13th century at Woodhall, near Hanwood, and the name occurs in connection with land at Uppington. In 1303, Roger son of Richard de Aula occurs as leasing land at Eyton, near Alberbury. Adam is a Christian name which occurs not unfrequently in the family of Waring, who in the 16th century lived at Onslow, and later were connected with Ford. The name of Waring was confused occasionally with that of Warren.

Thomas de Smethcote was of Wrentnall. He occurs the sole witness of an undated deed, by which Henry de Broke gave his lands at Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey.

Henry de Westley was one of the witnesses of the deed of Roger de Aula at Eyton, near Alberbury. In 1255, Henry le Palmer and Samme were said to hold half a virgate in Condover parish which had been originally the gift of Henry I. Possibly Richard Samme was a son of the tenant of 1255.]

	s	d
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
Will'o de Aula ...	ij	vj
Ric'o Tuder... ...		xviij
Ad' Waryng' ...	ij	vj
Joh'e Cadugan ...	ij	
Thom' Cadugan ...		vj
Agn' relict' Joh'is ...		vj
Will'o de Heywod ...		xij
Thom' de Neuton' ...		viij
Ric'o Cadogan ...		xviij
Hug' fil' Hug' ...		xij
Will'o Daa		xij

	s	d
Thom' de Smethecote	iij	
Pet° Willies ...		xij
Ric'o Samme ...		vj
Joh'e fil' Rob'ti ...		xij
Will'o Staleworth'...		xviij
Thom' Hareles ...		xviij
s'bt' ibid'm Henr'de Wes-soleye ...		x
s'bt' ibid'm Joh'e fil' Joh'		viij
p' Sm[a]	xxvj[s]	x[d]

STEPULTON'.

[Stapleton.[4]—This seems to have been represented in Domesday by the Manor of Hundeslit (i.e., Huni's Lyth). It was a divided manor in 1087, one virgate and a half which Huning had held in Saxon times, being held under Earl Roger by Roger fitz Corbet, and under him by Ranulf, while one hide and a half virgate that had been held by Aelric, was held under the Earl by Alward. Huning had been the Saxon Lord of Cothercote and Welbatch, and a part of Pulverbatch, and Aelric is possibly identical with Elric the Saxon Lord of Hawksley, near Acton Burnell. Roger Corbet's tenant Ranulf also held Welbatch, near Alberbury, and Alward held Rowton, Benthall, and Polemere, in Pontesbury parish. Possibly the mound still remaining near Stapleton Church was the site of the house of Huning, while Aelric lived where the home of the De Stapletons afterwards stood. In the time of Henry I. both portions of the manor were annexed to the Honour of Montgomery. In the time of Stephen it was held under the Lords of Montgomery by Baldwin de Stapleton, Lord of Stapleton and Wistanstow, who seems to have been a Norman called De Meisy. Baldwin was succeeded about 1165 by a son Philip, whose wife Emma was the heiress of land at Dormington and Bricwastre, in Herefordshire, and at Boycot, near

[4] Eyton vi., 108.

Pontesbury. In 1203, Philip de Stapleton was a knight, and in 1209, Stapleton, then still within regard of the Long Forest, is called Stapleton Philippi. In 1226, he appeared on a great Inquest as to the Forest of Stiperstones, and about this time he and his son Robert released all claim to the wood of Wilderley to the canons of Haughmond. He died about 1230, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who occurs in 1234 and 1235 as a Justice at Shrewsbury, Stafford, and Bridgnorth. In 1240, he is called Robert de Meisy, and said to hold Stapleton under Sir William de Cantilupe, the representative of the earlier Lords of Montgomery. He died before 1243, and was succeeded by a son John, who held Stapleton as a hide and a half in 1255. In 1257 John de Stepleton was allowed the privilege of hunting in the Royal Forests of Shropshire. He was dead in 1272, and succeeded by his son Robert, the Robert de Stapleton of the Subsidy Roll, unless, as has been thought, there were two Roberts in succession, the one dying about 1305. There seems, however, to be no trace of this, and the Robert who was living in 1329 was an old man, who seems to have been succeeded by his grandson.

In 1284, enquiry was made whether it would be injurious to the Crown if Robert de Stapleton should enclose and make a park of the Bosc of Alsemore. The jurors found it would not be so, as only a corner of the Bosc abutted on the Long Forest, and Robert de Stapleton used it as an enclosure for his own cattle. It contained five acres of land, and was not frequented by beasts of chace. In 1290, Robert de Stapleton obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his estates of Wistanstow and Stapleton in Shropshire, Dormington in Herefordshire, Waleton in Derbyshire, and Normanton in Leicestershire. In 1297 he was one of those summoned with horse and arms to muster at Nottingham for service in Scotland. In 1301 a writ of Edward I. dated at Berwick-on-Tweed commissioned Robert de Stapleton to enquire into the conduct of certain officers or bailiffs in Shropshire who had taken bribes from the foot-soldiers impressed for the Scottish wars, and allowed them to remain at home. In 1311, a royal patent secured the Park of Alsemore and Stanleymore, once within the King's Forest, to Robert de Stapleton and his heirs for ever. In 1313 he was pardoned for his adherence to the Earl of Lancaster, and his share in the death of Gaveston. He had several military summonses against the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and in 1324 he was summoned to attend a Great Council. He was dead in 1333, when his widow, Isabella de Birmingham, occurs in a deed relating to land in Staffordshire. Sir Robert is said to have been twice married, first to a daughter of Roger de Morteyn of Walsall, who brought him estates at Aldridge and Great Barr, and secondly to Isabella de Birmingham. His heir Robert, son of Philip de Stapleton, was apparently his grandson by his first wife. Thus Robert seems to have been succeeded at Stapleton by a son Robert, and he by a son John, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1383 and 1391. Later the estates of the De Stapleton were divided among

six co-heiresses, represented in 1455 by John Leighton, Robert Monford, Robert Cresset, Thomas Hord, Thomas Walwen, and Thomas Acton. Thomas Hord seems to have had some connection with the neighbourhood, for in 1424 Agnes Champneys of Great Ryton occurs as paying rent to Thomas Horde for land in Condover field. In 1482 Thomas Horde was Steward of the Manor of Condover, and in 1463, 1466, and 1468, Thomas Acton occurs in the same capacity. He was probably of Longner.

Thomas de Bradeley was possibly of the same family as Richard de Bradeley, who occurs in 1262 in connection with a Robert de Stapleton.

Richard de Stanley seems to have taken his name from the part of the manor which Sir Robert de Stapleton had enclosed in 1311.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Stepultone	ij		Thom' de Br^{a}deleye		viij
Ric'o Henr'... ...		ix	Ph'o Bollot		vj
Ric'o Cissore ...		xvj	Ric'o de Stanleye ...		viij
Ric'o Wylot' ...		xij	Joh'e fil' Thom' ...		vij
Gilb'to de Monte ...		vj	Galfr'o de Furno ...		xij

WYLDERDEL'GE.

[Wilderley,[5] Parish of Church Pulverbatch.—This had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Chetel. In 1087, Hugh fitz Turgis held it under Earl Roger. There were 2 hides geldable, and land for 4 ox-teams. In d mesne was 1 team, and 4 serfs and 3 villeins had one team. The wood would fatten 100 swine. In Saxon times the manor was worth 30s.; in 1087, 20s., but when Hugh received it, it was worth 10s.

Hugh fitz Turgis also held Hope Bowdler and Chelmick, and his three manors were annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery. In 1203, Richard de Wilderley was Lord of Wilderley, Hope Bowdler, and Cothercote, but the year following he sold Wilderley and Cothercote to the canons of Haughmond for 121 merks and a palfrey worth 5 merks, and a yearly rent of half a merk, payable for 27 years. William de Courtenay, the then Lord of Montgomery, increased this grant by releasing the canons from all services due from Cothercote and Wilderley, except *Scutage* and *reasonable relief*. Soon after the acquisition of Wilderley, "Richard, Abbot of Haughmond, at the request of Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph, demised a virgate in Wilderley in *fee-farm* to Ithel, son of the Bishop's aunt." In 1226, there was a dispute between the Abbot and Philip de Stapleton relating to land near the bose of Wilderley. A few years later Stephen de Hope, the son of Richard de Wilderley, *quit claimed* the rent of half a merk paid by the canons. In 1255, the Abbot of

[5] Eyton vi., 258.

Haughmond held Wilderley as 2 hides of land under the Lord of Hope Bowdler, who held in turn under the Lord of Montgomery. In 1291, the Abbot received £1 7s. 2½d. in rents from Wilderley, and 8d. from a small meadow there. The estate remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution. In 1541, it was valued at £1 14s., £1 0s. 8d. being rent from tenants at will, £3 3s. 4d. *ferm* of a messuage and land, and 10s. other profits. In 1617, Roger Barnefield received royal permission to sell the Manor of Wilderley to Peter Corbet and Richard Figes.

The name of Gascon occurs among the Condover tenants of 1430, when John Gascoyne held two houses and land in Great Ryton, and in 1392-3, the township of Dorrington presented that Cicely, daughter of Thomas Gascoyne had married without the lord's licence.

William, son of Henry, may have been a son of Henry de Broke, who about this time gave all lands in Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey, which he had held under the said Abbey.]

	s	d			s	d
Ph'o Gasconn	...	xviij	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o Henr'		x
Ric'o fil' Joh'is	...	xx o'		Adam' le Tayllour		ix
Will'o fil' Henr'	...	xix*				
Ric'o fil' Henr	...	ixq^{u}				
Ric'o de Norton	...	vj		p' Sm^{a}	xvij^{s}	j^{d}o'q^{u}
Will'o Cl'ico	...	vj				

LEGH' IN BOTTEWODE.

[Leebotwood.[6]—This had been held in Saxon times by Auti, and he continued to hold it under Earl Roger, as he also did his other manors of Lydley and Quat. It was a small manor of half a hide with land for one team, cultivated by two *radmans*. It had retained its value of 5s. through all the troubled times of the Norman Conquest. After Auti had ceased to hold this manor it seems to have been annexed to the Royal manor of Condover. About 1170 Henry II. gave two *lands* in Botwood, and land in Bechote to the Canons of Haughmond, together with some pasture, all which is described as having been held by Bletherus, a hermit. In 1172, among the possession of the Abbey was "Lee in the forest of Botwood and Bechcote." Towards the close of the 12th century, Bishop Peche of Lichfield confirmed to Haughmond the Chapels of Lee and of Bechcote, parochially under the Church of Condover. "And let the said Chapels be served, as they are served now, by one Canon of Haughmond, or one Secular Chaplain, removable at the will of the Abbot, who shall receive the Cure at the Abbot's hands so long as he shall there remain. And in the said Chapel of Lega let there be for ever a Baptistery and a right of Sepulture." This later grant established the parochial independ-

[6] Eyton vi., 241.

ence of Leebotwood Church. The witnesses to this deed are Roger, Archdeacon of Salop; William the Dean; Bartholemew, John, and Thomas, Portioners of Condover; and R. Sprenchose. In 1211 the Abbot was recorded as holding half a hide of land taken out of the Forest in Lee in Botwood, which was a member of the King's Manor of Condover by gift of King Henry, father of King John, and he also held Becheot by gift of the same King, which also was an assart from the forest of the manor of Condover. In 1253, Henry III. confirmed to Haughmond the Vill of Lee in Botwood with all its appurtenances as far far the bridge called the Quaking Bridge, with the Chapel and tithe of the said Vill; also all Bechcote, from the road called the Havedway to the place called Goseford, with the tithes and oratory of the same Vill; also pasture on the Long Mynd for all the Canons cattle, and the cattle of their men and tenants. The Forest of Botwood, apart from the Vill of Lee, was Royal Demesne, and the Templars of Lydley had been allowed to assart 40 acres there. In 1273, a dispute between the Canons of Haughmond and the Templars as to common pasture in the Woods of Botwood was settled by an agreement by which the Abbot conceded to the Master and Brethren at Lydley common pasture in the Wood for the swine and cattle of themselves, and their men of Lydley, but in the *pesson* season from Michaelmas to Martinmas the beasts of neither party were to enter the Bose of the other. Also the Abbot allowed the master and brethren to fish in his rivulet of Ree. In return the Templars conceded similar rights in their wood of Botwood, and remitted to the Abbot all obligation to do suit at Stanton Long for three nokes he held in that Vill, but the Abbot's tenants were still to do suit. In 1291 the Abbot received £1 5s. 10d. in rents from Lee in Botwood, which included 2s. 6d. from the mill there. In 1320 the Abbot obtained a Charter for a weekly market on Thursdays at Leebotwood, and of Free Warren there, and also at Bechcote, Wilderley, and the Long Mynd.

In 1372 the Abbot demised the Grange of Cress and a parcel of Wood called Cress Park at Leebotwood for their lives to Edward de Acton, and his wife Eleanor, one of the co-heiresses of Longnor.

Leebotwood remained with the Canons of Haughmond till the Dissolution. Its yearly value was then £18 19s. 8½d., and that of Bechcote £3 19s. 10d., which latter included £1 as *ferm* of the Chapel there.

William the Walker probably took his name from the fulling mill, now known as Walk Mill. In mediæval times, "walking" the cloth was a process (now done by rollers) in preparing the rough webs for use.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Walcar'	...	xviij	Hug' Hemmyge	...	xiiij
Ric'o Martyn ...	...	xij	Thom' le Walcar'	...	xviij
Ric'o Eddesone	...	xviij	Ric'o le Greoter'	...	xiiij

WOLSTANSTONE.

[Woolstaston.[7]—In 1087 this was one of the five manors in the Hundred of Condover held by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger. In Saxon times it had been held as two hides by two franklins, Chetel and Aluric, and had been worth 40s. per annum. After the Conquest it had gone down to 12s. In demesne was one team, and 7 villeins possessed a team and a half, and there was land for three teams more. The wood would fatten 12 swine. In the reign of Henry I., Robert fitz Corbet's Barony is said to have been divided between his two daughters, the ancestresses of the Boterels and of the Fitz Herberts. Woolstaston went to the Boterels, whose tenants here in the 13th century bore the name of English (Anglicus). Roger Anglicus, who died about 1208, left a son John and a widow Amilia, who as Lady of Woolstaston granted to Haughmond Abbey certain land in Lee Botwood, and common pasture in Woolstaston Wood, with pannage for 20 swine. For this the Abbot paid 6 merks and a yearly rent of 3s. Amilia, and Albreda Boterel, her over-lady, were both on the side of the Barons against King John, but under Henry III., John Anglicus and Amilia his mother were certified as having returned to their allegiance. In the second half of the 13th century, Woolstaston was the subject of much litigation between Johanna, daughter and heir of John Anglicus, wife of Robert de Grendon, and a second Roger Anglicus and Richard his brother. In 1255, Woolstaston was said to be held for 2 hides by Dame Johanna de Engleys under Sir Reginald de Boterel, but in 1272 the question of right as to the possession of the manor was not yet decided. Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, acquired the fee-simple of Woolstaston some time before 1281, when a charter of free warren was granted to his demesnes in Belswardine, Meole, and Woolstaston. At his death in 1292, he is stated to have held the vill under Giles de Berkeley (son of Johanna le Engleys). The capital messnage was out of repair, and with its garden was valued at 2s. *per annum*, half a carneate of poor land at 6s. 8d., 4 acres of meadow at 6s. 8d., a water mill 12s., a common wood 18d., and rents £5 6s. On the death of Philip Burnel, he was said to have held the manor under the Lord of Longden, and his son Edward Burnel, in 1315, was said to have held it of the King. In the 15th century it was still the property of the Burnels, and remained with their heirs till the attainder of Lord Lovel under Henry VII., when it was given to Jasper, Duke of Bedford. The large house, a portion of which still remains, was built by one of the Pope family. In 1606, Roger Pope succeeded to Woolstaston as heir of his mother Lucia, daughter of Thomas Edwardes of Shrewsbury. The estate remained with his descendants till 1754, when Katherine Pope died unmarried, leaving

[7] Eyton vi., 151.

Woolstaston to her cousin, Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley, who pulled down two-thirds of the house.

In 1311, Edward Burnel granted 6 acres in his wood of Woolstaston to William le Bowdler. Possibly he was the father of the Richard fitz William of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		xviij	Will'o fil' Rog'i ...		xiiij
Will'o de Modlycote ...		xij	Rog' fil' Henr' ...		xiij
Ric'o de Conedou'e ...		xviij	Will'o le Gardener ...		x o'

SMETHECOT'.

[Smethcote.[8]—This manor was one of the few to which the Norman Conquest brought no change of ownership. Edmund held it (under Earl Roger) in 1087, as he had done in the Saxon times, with a tenant Eldred under him. There was one hide geldable, and land for three ox-teams. Two Radmans and one Boor had one team, and there was a wood capable of fattening 50 swine. It retained the value of 4s. *per annum* through the time of the Conquest. It seems probable that Edmund was identical with Elmund the Saxon, who held several Shropshire manors which later were annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery, as Smethecte also was. At the beginning of the 12th century the manor was in the hands of the representatives of three co-heiresses, who were also concerned in land at Aldon and at Aeton Scott. In 1255, Roger Pichard, Thomas Purcel, and Philip de Smethcote held the manor as half a hide. Roger Pichard sold his share of the manor and advowson to Sir Hugh Burnel. In 1294, half Philip Burnel's estate at Smethcote was in the hands of the Merchants of Lucca, who had a large lien on his property. Thomas Purcel's share seems to have passed to the Scots of Acton Scott. In 1320 Walter, son of Reginald Scot, quit claimed to William, son of Walter le Budel of Longnor, all his right to a moiety of the Vivary called Frogpool in Smethcote, "which Vivary lies below the Marsh. and below the wood of the said Vill."

Philip de Smethcote was succeeded by a son, Roger, who appears frequently as a witness of local Deeds between 1292 and 1320. He seems to have left three sons, Philip and William, and Roger, who was Rector of Smethcote from 1312 to 1338. Possibly Philip the Traventer was this latter Philip, and gained his livelihood and his surname by hiring horses to travellers.

In a deed of 1323 between Richard fitz Walter and Thomas fitz William relating to land at Smethcote, the witnesses are:—Philip, son of Roger de Smethcote, William his brother, Richard Tristram, Richard Faber of Smethcote, and William de Botfield. Several of these names appear on the Subsidy Roll.

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[8] Eyton vi., 250.

The Burnel share in Smethcote passed with the greater portion of their estates to the Lovels of Tichmarsh. On the attainder of Francis Lovel in 1484-5, it was given to the Duke of Bedford, and on his death to the Duke of Norfolk.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Fabro		xviij	Ph'o le Tru^{a}ent' ...	xviij	
Will'o de Bottefeld ...		xiij	Ric'o fil' Walt'i ...	xij	
Joh'e le Stodherde ...		xij	Rog' de Pulrebache...		xo'
Will'o de Smethecot'...		xviij			

PYKELESCOT'.

[Picklescote[9] (Smethcote).—This formed part of the Manor of Smethcote in 1087, and passed to the same co-parceners. Early in the 13th century they enfeoffed Roger fitz Madoc in half Picklescote, and he granted this moiety to the "White Monks of Pool," i.e., the Cistercian monks of Strata Marcella. The Abbot and Monks gave this land to Thomas Corbet of Caus in exchange for certain land in the Haye of Thomas Corbet above Caus, and Thomas in turn, about 1230, gave it to Haughmond Abbey in exchange for land at Edderton, near Wentnor, the Abbot giving 8 oxen and 4 cows in addition for cultivation of the land at Edderton. About this time Howel de Picklescote gave a noke here to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, Picklescote was held by the Abbot and Madoc de Picklescote. Madoc appears on several local juries between 1253 and 1264. The lay land-holder here in 1272 seems to have been Roger fitz Baldwin.

Haughmond Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution. In 1541, it possessed 14s. 4d. in rents from tenants at will in Picklescote, and £1 from a messuage and land.]

	s	d			s	d
Ph'o fil' Ric'i ...		xiiij	s'bt'	Rog'le knyght'	ix	
Rog' Smethe ...		xvj	ibid'm	Hug' le Fox	ix	
Rog' de Ruton' ...		xviij				
Hug' de Lynleye ...		xij				
Rog' fil' Ric'i ...		xvj		p' Sm^{a}	xxxiij^{s}	ob
Will'o de Lynleye ...		xixob'				

FRODESLEYE.

[Frodesley.[10]—This was retained by its Saxon owner throughout the troubles of the Norman Conquest. Siward, who held it under Earl Roger, seems to have been also Lord of Cheney Longville and

[9] Eyton vi., 255.
[10] Eyton vi., 291.

Overs. He is apparently identical with Siward the Fat, whom Ordericus says was a kinsman of the Earl.

Frodesley was held as one hide. It possessed a wood capable of fattening 100 swine, with three hayes (enclosed woodland). Its value had fallen from 10s. *per annum* to 8s. Siward seems to have been succeeded in his estates by his son Aldred, but in the following century Frodesley seems to have passed from his descendants. It later formed part of the Barony of Fitz Alan, and was held in 1203 under the Fitz Alans by Robert Hunald. In 1221, William Hunald, who also held land at Marton under the Lords of Montgomery, occurs in connection with this neighbourhood. In that year he was excused appearing in a law-suit against Engelard de Acton and Laurina his wife because "he was beyond the sea at St. James'." He had gone to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, where John fitz Alan, his over-lord, is known to have been the previous year. This name appears in connection with Longnor about this time in an agreement made with Roger Sprencheaux. In 1231, William Hunald was fined three merks because his hounds had been coursing without a licence. In 1235, in the *Forest Survey*, mention is made that certain villeins of William Hunald had erected dwellings in the Bosc of Frodesley and wasted the underwood of one part, but the other part was well kept, but oak trees did not grow there. Sir William Hunald occurs on important matters in the county till 1248, when he died, being then Escheator for Shropshire. He left a widow, Laurina (or Loretta) and a young son, Thomas, who seems to have come of age about 1255, when he held Frodesley under John fitz Alan. Thomas Hunald was among those, who in 1256 were reported as holding 15 librates of land, but who were not yet knights. In 1258, Richard Fitz Hamon, Woodwarden of Frodesley, shot a stag in the King's forest, and Thomas Hunald's Bosc of Frodesley had in consequence of this trespass been seized into the King's hand. In 1262, Thomas obtained re-possession on payment of a fine of 6s. 8d. He seems to have been succeeded here and at Marton by William Hunald, who died apparently c. 1278, and was followed by John Hunald, who in 1295 held Frodesley under Philip Burnel, the husband of Maud fitz Alan. In 1297 he was returned as holding 20 *librates* of land in Shropshire, and summoned to be in London on July 7, with horse and arms for service beyond the seas. In 1316 he was still lord of Frodesley, and he seems to have been succeeded by another John, who occurs in 1377, as presenting to the Chapel of Frodesley. This latter John left a daughter and heiress Johanna, wife of John Scriven of Salop, and throughout the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the Scrivens were lords of Frodesley. They suffered for their loyalty to Charles I., Richard Scriven compounding for £117 0s. 0d. At the close of the 17th century Samuel Edwardes, Esq., became lord of the manor, but the parish continued for many years longer to be mainly made up of independent holdings held by yeomen.

The picturesque stone manor house of the Scrivens was pulled down in 1880. Portions of the interesting house on the hill, known as the Lodge, still remain, and are used as a farm house.

Roger de Frodesley occurs as Roger, son of Roger de Frodesley in 1277, when Roger, son of Benedict de Frodesley, granted to him and his heirs 32 acres of land and 3 of meadow at a rose rent. In 1292, Roger de Frodesley was chief Bailiff of Condover Hundred.

A certain John Horde appears in 1336, as acting for Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, in connection with land at Haughton, near Haughmond, which had been given to the Abbey there, which was a foundation of the Fitz-Alans, over lords of Frodesley.

A family of the name of Balle held land at the Lyth in Condover parish, and the same name occurs at Culmington and Siefton, where Haughmond Abbey held considerable property. Thomas Ball was among the tenants of Condover in 1430.

There were several contemporary John Corbets at the beginning of the 14th century. Sir John Corbet of Binweston, living in 1356, had a son John, and the last Baron Corbet of Caus was John. This John Corbet never enjoyed the estates to which he was entitled by birth as heir of his brother, Peter Corbet (II)., and he died a comparatively poor man about 1346. It is difficult to say to which family of Corbet the John Corbet of the Frodesley Subsidy Roll belonged, as the Corbets of Longnor afterwards associated in some degree with Frodesley, came to Longnor in the 15th century by marriage with the heiress of the Carless family.

A Richard le Barker was among the tenants of Condover in 1363, but it is probably only identity of calling, not of person, that the name shows.

A John Hastings also occurs at Condover in 1377-8 in connection with land at Dorrington in the 14th century.]

	s	d			s	d
Rog'de Frodesleye	ij	ixq^{u}	Will'o Jankyns ...		ij	iijo'q^{u}
Joh'e Hord ...	ij	iij	Thom' Louekyn ...			xvq^{u}
Rob'to Balle ...	iij	v	s'bt' ibid'm	Joh'e Henr'		ix
Joh'e Corbet ...	ij	iijo'q^{u}		Will'o de Drayton'		viij
Joh'e Hastange ...		xvijo'q^{u}				
Joh'e Louekyn ...		xijo'q^{u}				
Godith' vidua ...	ij	ob'				
Walt'o Balle ...		xvo'q^{u}		Sum^{a}	xxiij^{s}	viij^{d}ob'
Ric'o Bercar' ...	ij	ob'q^{u}				

ACTON' BURNEL.

[Acton Burnell.[11]—This was held at Domesday by Roger fitz Corbet under Earl Roger, and a tenant Roger held it under him. It had been held by a Saxon franklin, Godric, and the change of owner-

[11] Eyton vi., 121.

ship had brought a fall in value; from 30s. per annum in King Edward's time it had fallen to 15s., but in 1087 was worth 20s. It was a manor of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, with one ox-team in demesne, and 2 serfs one Villein, 4 Boors and one Radman, with a team and a half, and there might have been one more team employed. A century later Acton Burnell was held by the Burnell family, one of whom, William Burnell, occurs about 1170 as witness of a deed of the Prior of Wenlock relating to land at Hughley. There were two branches of the family holding a share in Acton Burnell, the elder apparently represented by Thomas, and the elder by Gerin Burnell. Thomas, who died about 1190, held Langley and Ruckley also, and Warin seems to have obtained his share of Acton Burnell after a long lawsuit. Thomas Burnell's estate passed to his brother William, and Gerin's to his son Hugh. William Burnell (II.) appears as a Knight in 1203. He died about 1220, and was succeeded by his son William (III.) who was a Knight, and one of the four Coroners of Shropshire. In 1221, complaint was made that some years before Gerin Burnell (probably a son of Hugh) with William Corbet and others had robbed a monk of Buildwas at the instigation of Thomas Corbet (son of the Baron of Caus), whose aunt had a house in the Abbey Foregate at Shrewsbury, in which house the robbery was said to have taken place. Gerin Burnell and William Corbet were duly fined 5 merks, one merks of which was still owing in 1229. In 1240, Acton Burnell was held by William and Gerin Burnell under Thomas Corbet. William was succeeded in 1247 by his son William (IV.), who about 1248 was outlawed for killing two men, one a priest named Gilbert, and the other bearing the surname of Curteis. This outlawry brought his share of Acton Burnell into the hands of Thomas Corbet of Caus, the over-lord, who seems to have committed it to Hugh de Beckbury. In 1255, Roger Burnell and Hugh de Beckbury held the manor as three hides. Sir Thomas Corbet occasionally visited Acton Burnell, and it was presented that in January, 1258, he had "taken a two-year old deer, and carried the carcase to the house of Robert de Acton, Clerk;" for this Robert was summoned to appear before the Bishop of Chester, and Sir Thomas before the King. At this time Robert Burnell, the future Chancellor, was among the Clerks of Prince Edward, and in 1260 was with him in France. He had acquired land in his native place probably prior to 1263, when he appears with other vassals in the company of Thomas Corbet of Caus, who had letters of protection during the war with Wales. In 1265, he and others had letters of safe conduct into South Wales, "whither they are going on the affairs of Edward, the King's son." In 1266, he was allowed to impark his bosc within the King's Forest of Salop, and in 1269, Henry III. granted to "Robert Burnell, his beloved clerk, the privilege of holding a weekly market on Tuesdays at Acton Burnell, and two annual fairs, on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Annunciation, and the vigil, the day and the morrow of

Michaelmas. He was also allowed free warren in his demesnes at Acton Burnell, Langley, Allcot, Belswardine, and Eudon Burnell. In 1270, he was allowed to enclose the Bosc of *Cumbes*, and make a park, and he was pardoned for assarts and enclosures already made. In that same year his name is among the *Crucesignati*, but does not seem to have actually gone to Palestine, though as "about to set out to the Holy Land with Edward, the King's son," he appointed William de Middlehope and Macolm de Harley his attorneys in all things in his absence. In February, 1272, he was with King Henry at Westminster, being then Archdeacon of York, and in June of that year Prince Edward, then at Acre, made a will in which he appointed Robert Burnell one of his executors. In September the same year he is mentioned with the Archbishop of York and Roger de Mortimer as a *locum tenens* of the absent prince. Henry III. died in November, 1272, and Robert Burnell was one of the three regents of the kingdom. In 1274, King Edward appointed him Lord Chancellor, and the following year he was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1282, the Bishop's two brothers, Sir William and Philip, were killed near the Menai Straits in the Welsh war. In October, 1273, the King was staying at Acton Burnell with his Chancellor at the time of the Parliament there, when the statute "De Mercatoribus" for the recovery of debts was passed. In 1284, the Bishop received licence to embattle his mansion of Acton Burnell, and to take building timber from the demesne hayes and boscs of Salop for his manor house. At the same time the boscs of Frodesley and of Condover, which had been seized into the King's hands for alleged waste, were restored to the Chancellor.

Bishop Burnell died at Berwick-on-Tweed on October 25, 1292, and his body was buried in the nave of Wells Cathedral on November 23. His capital messuage of Acton Burnell was valued at the unusually high sum of 40s. *per annum* over and above the cost of its maintenance; 4 carucates of land in demesne were worth £8; 2 acres of meadow 4s.; 3 vivaries (i.e., fishponds) 20s; a water mill £2 13s. 4d.; the Park, £1 6s. 8d.; 2 dovecotes at 5s.; and rents of free tenants and burgesses £5 2s. 2½d. Philip Burnell, the Bishop's nephew and heir, died in 1294, deeply in debt, with Acton Burnell and other of other of his estates mortgaged to "certain merchants of Lucca." His son Edward, then a minor, only lived till 1315. In 1301, his estate at Acton Burnell was described as 47 *Burgages*, which seems to show that Bishop Burnell, who had allowed Holgate Castle, the head of his Barony, to become of no value as a residence, had intended that his manor-house of Acton Burnell should look over a flourishing market town. Edward left no children, and his sister Maud was his heir. She left the Barony of Holgate and her Shropshire estates to her son by her second husband, John de Handlo.

John de Handlo, who held Acton Burnell in right of his wife in 1327, died in 1346, and his son Nicholas took his mother's name. He died in 1383, and the fine brass to his memory is still to be seen

in Acton Burnell Church. Later the manor passed to the Lovels, the descendants of Maud Burnell's first marriage, and on the attainder of Lord Lovel under Henry VII. it was granted to the Duke of Bedford, the son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine. He died childless, and Acton Burnell was among the manors granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who is perhaps better known as the Earl of Surrey, who routed the Scots on Flodden Field. After the attainder of his son, the manors of Acton Burnell and Acton Pigott passed through several hands. A branch of the Burnells continued here, and at Langley, the heiress of which in the 14th century married Roger Lee of Lee and Pimhill, and the two heiresses of the Lee family in the 17th century took Acton Burnell to the Smythe, and Lee Hall to the Cleaton family.

Richard de Newton was probably ancestor of Peter Newton, who in 1509 was steward of the manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	vj		Ric'o de Neuton' ...	ij	iij
Alex' de Waterden...		vj	Amic' relict' Rad'i ...		xiij
Thom' fil' Walt'i ...		vj	Walt'o de Newebold		xij

PYCHFORD'.

[Pitchford.[12]—This was held in Saxon times by three Franklins Edric, Leuric, and Uluric. In 1086, it was held under Earl Roger by Turold de Verley, lord of Willey, who also held Wigwig, and ten other manors under the Earl, and that of Little Eyton near Pitchford under the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury. At the time of Domesday, Pitchford consisted of 3 hides geldable. There was land enough for 5 ox-teams. In demesne were 3 teams and 3 serfs, 3 neatherds, 1 villein, 3 boors, 1 smith, and 1 Radman had 2 teams. The Wood was capable of fattening 100 swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth 8s. *per annum*; afterwards 16s., and in 1086, 40s. Turold de Verley seems to have been the ancestor of the Chetwynds, who were his successors in the greater part of his estates, but he or one of his immediate successors enfeoffed at Pitchford the ancestor of the family which later bore the name of De Pichford. This tenant was related to Norman Venator, and was his heir at Bridgnorth, Albrighton, and Ryton near Shifnal. Ralph de Pichford (I.) distinguished himself at the siege of Bridgnorth in 1102, and was rewarded by a gift of land there, held by the service of finding wood to burn in the King's great chamber in the Castle as often as he should come to Bridgnorth. This Ralph seems to have been the founder of Pitchford Church. A document quoted by Owen and Blakeway[1] mentions that the Dean and Chapter of St. Chad, Salop, had received the tithes of

[12] Eyton vi., 267.

[1] *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 184.

Little Eton, Newton, and Beche, on condition that they should provide a "Chaplain and Clerk, a Chalice and vestments, and all things necessary towards celebrating divine service three days a week at Eton in a certain Oratory set apart for that purpose," and that the Chaplain should undertake the duties of parish priest to the people there. Ralph de Pichford, however, for the spiritual good of his tenants, built a church at Pitchford, and appointed Engelard, his brother, rector. The Dean of St. Chad objected to the diversion of the tithes to this parish church, and the quarrel that ensued caused the document in question to be written and preserved. The dispute was apparently settled finally by the Dean and Chapter receiving the great predial tithes and a heriot, all beside going to Engelard and his successors in the Rectory. Beche, Newton, and Little Eaton have all now disappeared; probably they were situated towards Eaton Mascot on the Pitchford side of the brook. Ralph de Pichford (I.) was succeeded by a son and grandson, both named Richard. Richard de Pichford (II.) gave the mill of Pichford to Haughmond Abbey before 1172. His son and successor Hugh, however, some 20 years later recovered the mill by giving the Abbot property at Bridgnorth (Little Brug) in exchange. Hugh de Pichford married Burga, daughter of Ralph de Baskerville, the heiress of estates in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. In 1199, Hugh had license to enclose and cultivate 40 acres of woodland at Pitchford. He died about 1211, and was succeeded by a son, Ralph II. He had also a son William, and a daughter Isabella, who succeeded to his estate at Snareston in Leicestershire. This Ralph (II.) has been considered by some authorities to be the founder of the church, but the elder Ralph seems the more probable. He granted a rent of 8s. from the fishery of Bridgnorth to the Canons of Lilleshall. Ralph (II.) died in 1253, having held Pitchford under John de Chetwynd. There is no mention of a "Capital Messuage" among his possessions at Pitchford, though he held four carucates of land in demesne, and possessed two gardens, beside the mill, a vivary (i.e., a fish-pond) a wood, and meadow-land, and rents valued at £6 2s. 7½d. His heir, John de Pichford, came of age in 1258. His mother married as her second husband Sir Adam Talbot, and in 1255 was receiving £3 6s. 8d. annually from Pitchford as her dower. The Pitchfords seem to have been related to the De Willeys, to Ralph Pipard, Seneschal to Henry III., and to several other families of importance. John de Pichford married Margaret, daughter of William Devereux, and took the same side as his father-in-law against the King in the troubles of the latter part of the reign of Henry III. In 1266, however, a patent from the King, given at Kenilworth, pardoned him for his conduct in the late disturbances, and ordered that he should not be molested in his possessions. In 1273, John de Pichford mortgaged Pitchford to Archbishop Giffard of York, his wife's uncle, but apparently this was redeemed or cancelled, as on the death of John in 1285, he is said to have held Pitchford under the heirs of

John de Chetwynd by service of one man doing castle-guard at Oswestry for ten days. Ralph de Pichford (III.), the son and heir of John, in 1292 was in Ireland, where he had gone by licence from the Crown, and where it is possible he settled after the sale of his Shropshire estates. In 1301, he sold Pitchford to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, who also bought up the life-interest there of his mother, Margaret Devereux. In 1316, the Bishop of Chester (or Lichfield) was lord of Pitchford, and in the following year he was resident there. Bishop Langton died in 1321, having held Pitchford under Sir John de Chetwynd as half a knight's fee. In addition to the possessions of the manor mentioned in 1253 was a Capital Messuage valued at 3s. 4d. The bishop's heir was his kinsman, Edmund, son of Robert Peverel, who was still a minor. He died in 1331, leaving a son and heir John, of one year old. John Peverel apparently left no children, for Margaret, wife of William de la Pole, was his sister and heir. In 1358, William de la Pole sold his interest in Pitchford to Sir Nicholas Burnell. In Edward IV.'s time Lord Lovel was lord of the manor of Pitchford, but in 1473, the estate was bought by Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury, whose first wife was Anne Scriven of Frodesley. Pitchford remained with the Oteleys till 1807, when the last of the name died, leaving his estates to his kinsman, the Earl of Liverpool, whose grandson now holds them.

The Nicholas de Pitchford of the Subsidy Roll in 1316 was lord of half Cantlop, and is mentioned as tenant *in capite* there in 1343. He may have been of a younger branch of the original lords of Pitchford, and possibly was of the same family as Thurstan de Pitchford, who, towards the close of the 13th century, gave a messuage and three acres of land to Pitchford Church. He may have been the wealthy tenant of those lands in Pitchford bought later by Thomas Oteley.

Richard de Acton took his name from Acton Burnel, or Acton Pigot, and possibly may have been of the same family as Robert de Acton, clerk, who occurs frequently in connection with the neighbourhood in the latter part of the 13th century.

Richard de la Beche took his name from the now destroyed hamlet of Beche, which Mr. Eyton conjectures to have been situated towards Eaton Mascot.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o de Pychf' ...	xiiij		Joh'e p'po'ito ..	xij	
Ric'o de Actone ...	ij		Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	ix	
Ric'o de la Beche ...	iiij				

LONGGELEYE.

[Langley,[13] Parish of Acton Burnell.—This manor was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Suain, and at *Domesday* had passed to another Saxon, Toret, without suffering any diminution of its annual

[13] Eyton vi., 140.

value of 5s. There was half a hide geldable, and arable land for one team, which was there with 4 serfs. Toret had held six Shropshire manors in Saxon times, three of which he retained in 1086, and held Langley in addition, but these four manors apparently none of them passed to the Corbets of Wattlesborough, his descendants.

Langley was early conferred on the Burnells, who held it by service of every year conveying a goshawk from the gates of Shrewsbury Castle to Stepney in Essex. We are not told who provided the hawk, but it probably went to Stepney for the King's use while he was at the palace of Havering. In 1211 and 1227, the journey was said to be at the cost of the King, in 1247, William Burnell (IV.)was said to go at his own. In that year Langley was one of the Sergeantries in which many alienations had been made to under-tenants, and William Burnell was ordered to pay a rent to the Crown of 22s., being one-third of the rent received from each of his tenants, and the Sergeantry was to be a simple military tenure, as one-third of a knight's fee. William Burnell (IV.), who succeeded in 1247, was outlawed for murder in the following year. His mother Rose held a third of Langley as dower, and the remaining two-thirds passed into the King's hands. Henry III. retained Langley, Ruckley, and Hothales for a year and a day, and then gave them to Elyas de Etingeham for his life. Elyas died in 1250, and in 1251, the King granted the land of William Burnell, the outlaw, to William de Gardinis. In 1253, this gift was estimated as one earucate in Langley, one bosc, 3 parcels of land, £4 19s. 8d. rents in Langley and Hothalles, and the advowson of the Chapel of Ruckley, worth 5 merks yearly. This was held by a rent to the King of 22s., and by service of one foot soldier. William de Gardinis seems to have been serving the King in Gascony at this time. In 1255, Langley was said to be held by William de Gardinis at a rent of 20s. The Abbot of Buildwas held 2 acres in the manor, and Sir Hugh de Lega held *Scales* (perhaps Hothales) by an annual rent of 8s. to William de Gardinis. In 1259, William, son of William de Legh, was concerned in a tenement at Langley. In 1264, William de Gardinis was dead, and succeeded by a son William, who sold Langley about 1266 to Robert Burnell. Robert Burnell a few years later granted Langley to Richard, his nephew (*nepos*). In 1271, Richard le Brythe was disputing the right of Richard Burnell to 20 acres in Stokeleye. About 1272, Robert Burnell complained that Richard Burnell, his kinsman, to whom he had given Langley, had been ejected by the Templars from the wood of *Harlithe*, which belonged to Langley. In 1292, Richard Burnell still held Langley; and in 1297, he is mentioned as about to cross the seas with the King. In 1313 Richard died, and was succeeded by his son, the William of the Subsidy Roll, who lived till 1331, and was succeeded by a son William, and he by a brother Edward, whose daughter Joan took Langley to her husband, Roger Lee of Lee and Pimhill. The estates remained with the Lees till the 17th century, when two co-heiresses took part to the Cleaton and part to the Smythe family.

John Selymon seems to have been the son of William Selymon, who occurs on local juries from 1249 to 1283. John appears as a witness of several Longnor deeds in connection with Richard Clerk of Longnor. William Clerk of Acton Burnell occurs in 1280 and 1303. Possibly he was a son of Robert de Acton, who lived at Acton Burnel about the middle of the 13th century. John de Broome took his name from a hamlet in Cardington parish.

The chapel at Langley, with its 17th century fittings, was built as an adjunct to the manor house of the Lees, the gateway of which still remains.]

	s	d
Will'o Br'unel ...	iij	
Joh'e Selymon ...	ij	
Will'o Cl'ico ...		xviij
Rog' de Brochous...		xvj
Will'o de Bosco ...		xij
Joh'e Dun		viij
Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		xvij
Joh'e de Brome ...	ij	
Ric'o fil' Petri ...		xj
Joh'e Bercar' ...		xviij

	s	d
Henr' de Ardlescote		xvijq[u]
Rog' de Marton' ...		ixo'q[u]
Walt'o le Tyler' ...		viij
s'bt' ibid'm Ric'o Osbarn		xij
s'bt' ibid'm Joh'e de Preone		x
Sm[a]	liij[s]	ij[d]

HARLEYE.

[Harley.[14]—This was held in Saxon times by four franklins, then in the troubles of the Conquest it was laid waste, but later, after its bestowal on Helgot the Norman, recovered and improved upon its former value. It possessed a mill, and a wood sufficient to fatten 100 swine. Harley was, some time after 1086, annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, and held by a family taking its name from the place. Edward, Lord of Harley, soon after 1100, seems to have given pasture in Harley wood to the Monks of Wenlock in exchange for a house in Wenlock, which gift was ratified by his successor, Hernulf. At the close of the 12th century, Malcolum de Harley frequently occurs. He was a knight, and in 1198 Deputy-Sheriff of Shropshire. He seems to have been succeeded at Harley by William de Harley, who, however, was not his son. In 1240, Richard de Harley held a knight's fee in Harley under the then Lord of Montgomery. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who died leaving his son Richard a minor, under the guardianship of Robert Burnell. Richard de Harley married Burga de Willey, the great heiress. He was an important man, being at various times Commissioner of Array, Justice of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and Knight of the Shire. In 1297, he was summoned for service in foreign parts, and attended the Parliament of Lincoln in 1316, in which year he died, and was

[14] Eyton vi., 80.

succeeded by his son, the Robert of the Subsidy Roll, who had married an heiress, Margaret de Brompton. He, like his father, was much connected with public affairs. Robert's daughter or granddaughter, the heiress of Harley, married Hamond Peshale of Willey, and their daughter Elizabeth took the Harley estate to her husband, Sir Richard Lacon, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1415. Richard, son of Sibil de Harley, was a juror for Condover Hundred in 1292.

The family of Blakeway, who took their name from Blakeway, in the parish of Harley, occur not unfrequently. In 1250, Roger de Blakeway was assessed for two acres of forest land, and in 1259 Robert de Blakeway is mentioned. Probably Hamo was of this family.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Harleye...	ij		Regin' de Leye ...	xviij	
Ric'o fil' Sibille ...	xviij		Hamone de Blakewey	xij	
Ric'o de Smethcote	xiij		Thom' de Longgenolr'	vj	
Nich'o fil' Joh'is ...	xij				

KENLEYE.

[Kenley.[15]—This was held in 1086 by Odo, under Rainald the Sheriff. In Saxon times it had been held by a franklin Edric, and was then worth 30s. yearly. In the troubles of the Conquest it became waste, and is mentioned in *Domesday* as worth 4s. It possessed a wood capable of fattening 400 swine. The overlordship passed from Rainald to the Fitz-Alans, and Odo's tenancy to the De Willey family, and with their heiress, Burga, to the Harleys. In 1203, Warin de Willey and Petronilla his wife made an agreement with Hugh de Lega of Hughley as the *bosc* of Kenley, by which Hugh and his heirs might take annually 60 cart loads of dead woods; have free pannage for 60 swine, and have pasture of the herbage of the *bosc*. For this Hugh and his heirs was to pay 2s. yearly on St. Martin's Day to Warin and Petronilla, and the heirs of the latter, and every house in Lega (Hughley) from which a head of cattle went forth was to pay two hens at Christmas. Hugh and his men were also to mow at their own cost Warin's meadow called Kingsmead. In 1209, William fitz Odo was falsely accused by Warin de Willey of stealing a cow, the carcase of which had been found in his out-buildings. Enquiry showed that the carcase had been placed there "in the grange of Leytton" by Warin's orders, and that Petronilla his wife had told the *King's Serjeant* not only where to find and arrest William fitz Odo, but also where he might find the cow's carcase. The land of a tenant outlawed for grave misdemeanour reverted to the lord of the manor, and Warin wished for the freehold of William, hence this plot against him. For this Warin and the King's Bailiff were sentenced to imprisonment, but Warin obtained release on

[15] Eyton vi., 80.

payment of 5 merks. In 1240 the wood of Kenley was stated by the Surveyors of the Long Forest to be "well kept of late as oak trees and underwood, but of old much oak timber had been fallen." Petronilla was then a widow holding Kenley and Bromcroft, Acton Pigot and Allcot, under the Fitz-Alans. Her son Nicholas died before 1255, leaving a son Andrew, whose daughter Burga married Richard de Harley. In 1272, "Petronilla, the recluse of the Church of St. Mary of Shrewsbury," sued Burga, daughter of Andrew de Willey, and others for disseizing her of a rent of 20s. and 13 quarters of corn due from Kenley—apparently an endowment given by some former lord of Kenley, possibly when a daughter of his house became an Anchorite at St. Mary's. The overlordship of Kenley passed with Matilda fitz Alan to her husband, Philip Burnell, but the knight's service due was little more than nominal. In 1273 John de Esthope is one of the witnesses of an agreement between the Abbot of Haughmond and the Master of the Templars concerning pasture in the woods of Leebotwood and Lydley, and in 1292 he was surety for Edmund de Lee of Hughley in a matter concerning land at Calvington, near Newport.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Asshewall' ...		xix	Joh'e de Esthop' ...		xv
Will'o Cl'ico		xv	Walt'o le Fyssher ...		vj
Rog' le Reue		xviij	Ric'o atte Stile ...		vj
Joh'e Colet'		xviij	Thom' de Leye ...		vj
Ad' de Byriton' ...		xij			

BEDELESWARTHYN.

[Belswardine,[16] Parish of Harley.—This was held by a Saxon franklin, Edmund, when it was worth 10s. yearly. After the Conquest it passed to Helgot, the builder of Castle Holgate, but in 1086 its value had fallen to 4s. Between the years 1160 and 1180, Roger Welcume was chief tenant here. He was followed by William de Belswardine, and he by William de Baschurch. In 1227, Robert de Clifton was lord of this manor in right of his wife, Amelina, when Swanilda de Beelesworth (Belswardine) complained that they had obliged her to find a horseman for the King's Army in Wales at her own cost, when they were bound to find the horse and she the rider only, as service for the land she held under them. In 1240, the bosc of Belswardine, in the jurisdiction of Shirlet Forest, was reported well kept, both as regarded oaks and underwood. Robert de Clifton was succeeded by a son Richard, who in 1256 complained that Richard de Harley had carried timber from his wood at Belswardine and beaten his men. A perambulation of the boundaries between the two estates was ordered under the supervision of four

[16] Eyton vi., 227.

knights. In 1292, John de Le and Eva his wife held this manor, in which Bishop Burnell had bought several small holdings. John de Longleye, may be this John de Le, or he may be a tenant from the Burnell estate of Langley. Bishop Burnell became over-lord, as Baron of Holgate, and the manor passed to his heirs. The present house at Belswardine was built by the Harnage family. In 33 Hen. VIII. Thomas Harnage, whose mother was Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Lacon, bought the estate from Sir John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and it continued with his descendants to modern times.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Longgeleye ...		ix	Hug' Hendemo' ...		ix
Thom' de Wyk' ...		vj	Hug' le Stonhewar' ...		vj

CRYSSECH.

[Cressage.[17]—Ranulf Peverel held this manor in 1086, when it was worth £10. It had been worth £5 10s. annually to its Saxon possessor Edric, and at the time Ranulf received it, was worth £6. In 1086, it had an unusually large population, consisting of 8 serfs, 7 villeins, 11 borders, and 4 cottars. It had a fishery worth 8s. yearly, and a wood capable of fattening 200 swine. The unusually prosperous condition of the manor seems to point to some special privileges or immunity enjoyed by it, possibly from its being the place of the "Christ's Oak," with its Christian traditions. In the 12th century the manor was in the hands of the King, and Henry II. seems to have given it to the De Lacy Fief. In 1203, it was held by Gilbert, son of Almaric de Lacy, under Walter de Lacy, who in his turn held under the King. Gilbert died in 1233, leaving a widow, Eva de Baillol, and a son Gilbert. This second Gilbert was dead in 1249, leaving a young son Adam, in ward to Matilda de Lacy, the over-lady of Cressage, and of Gilbert's other estate at Castle-Frome, in Herefordshire. In 1255, the Abbot of Buildwas was holding Cressage, having leased it from Matilda de Lacy for 19 years. In 1262, Cressage was one of the vills amerced, because a hind had been struck by an arrow from some unknown hand, in Sir Ralph Butler's chase of Wem, had been tracked by the King's Foresters till it was found dead near Haughmond, after a flight which must have been circuitous indeed if it reached Cressage. Adam de Lacy was of age in 1271, and in 1292, he seems to have been dead, and Almaric, his son and heir, still a minor. The latter does not seem to have ever come into possession of Cressage, and John de Lacy, who in 1316 was lord of this manor, was more probably his uncle than his brother. In 1311 and 1313, he was Knight of the Shire for Herefordshire, and was summoned in 1314 to appear at Newcastle-on-Tyne for military

[17] Eyton vi., 308.

service in Scotland—service which included Bannockburn. His daughter or grand-daughter, Elizabeth, took Cressage to her husband, Walter de Baskervill. Their descendants died out in 1439, and various claims on Cressage were made before it passed into the hands of Richard, Duke of York, as lord of the fee.

Robert de Cressage in 1294 was one of the witnesses of a deed of Ralph de Pichford concerning land at Golding.

The old church of Cressage was a Chapelry of Cound. According to Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Wenlock, the last Abbot of Shrewsbury, it was dedicated to St. Sampson.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Crissech	ij		Will'o de Culemor'		
Ric'o Pewelas ...		xij	(? Oulemor') ...		xij
Joh'e Brayn ...		xv	Joh'e atte Broke ...		xij
Joh'e p'po'ito ...		ix	Will'o Madoc ...		ix
Will'o atte Broke ...		viij	Rog' le Walsh' ...		xij
Ric'o Cawes ...		ix			

HARNEGGE'.

[Harnage,[18] parish of Cound.—This manor was originally a member of Cound. In 1167, it was held by Hugh de Lacy under William fitz Alan. Gilbert de Lacy in 1232 granted Harnage to Buildwas Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution of Monasteries. The rents of the estate in 1535 were stated to be £13 6s. 8d., and the Abbot paid 20s. yearly to the rector of Cound for administering the Sacraments to the inhabitants of Harnage Grange. The property of the Abbey was granted to Lord Grey, whose heir sold it to William Fowler. The Fowlers lived there till the 18th century, when it was bought by John Windsor, and sold by his son to John Smitheman.

In the grant of 1232, Gilbert de Lacy provided for rights of road through Cressage, that the Abbot's men might wash their sheep in the river, and have access to the barges there.]

		s	d
Abb'te de Buldewas		xij	vj
s'btaxat' ibid'm	Joh'e de Harleye		xij
	Will'o Spencer		xij
	p' Sm[a]	xlv[s]	v[d]

BYRITONE.

[Berrington.[19]—Rainald the Sheriff held this manor in 1086, and Azo held it under him. In Saxon times, Toret had held half a hide in the manor under the Church of St. Andrew of Condover, in

[18] Eyton vi., 73.
[19] Eyton vi., 33.

addition to his estate of two hides. There was a priest and a church, of which the advowson belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Shrewsbury. Azo does not appear to have held the half hide belonging to Condover. Possibly the three priests of Condover farmed it themselves. Azo also held the manors of Glazeley and Abdon, which like Berrington, in the 12th century, were in the hands of John le Strange. Berrington seems to have been held under the elder branch of Le Strange by Hugh le Strange, who in 1221 had disseized the Abbot of Haughmond, the Prioress of Brewood, and Sibil, widow of Wydo Wallensis, of their right of common pasture in the Cloud at Berrington. About 1240, Hugh was dead, and his land divided between four co-heiresses. In 1258, John de la Lee, who had marrier Petronilla, sister of William fitz Alan of Chatwall, one of the fou. holders of the manor in 1255, occurs in connection with the manor John de la Lee, his son, was a knight, and an important man in his day, and he seems to have acquired more in the manor than the fourth part of it which came to him by inheritance. He also held land at Haston and at Shotton, near Hadnall. This second John, apparently, was dead in 1319, and the John of the Subsidy Roll is the third of that name. There were at least two John de Lee contemporary, and both connected with Berrington. In 1438, Petronilla, the heiress of the Lees of Langley, widow of Robert Lee of Roden, was Lady of Berrington. She died in 1442, and three years later her son, Ralph Lee, took an 80 years' lease from the Abbot of Haughmond, of the Abbot's property in Berrington. The Manor of Berrington remained with the Lees' for several generations.

John de Berrington was of a family that frequently occurs in connection with the place from which they took their name. The John of the Subsidy Roll was a Juror for Condover Hundred in 1283 and 1292. In 1333, Nicholas, Abbot of Haughmond, granted to Thomas, son of John de Berrington, the land in Berrington and Eaton Mascott that had been held by his father.

The White Nuns of Brewood (White-ladies) held land here as early as 1221, and retained an interest in it till the Dissolution of their Convent in 1535.

The name of De Cestria occurs among the tenants of Condover on the Subsidy Roll for 1327.

Richard de la Beche probably took his name from one of the now vanished hamlets, Newton, and Beche between Eaton Mascott and Pitchford.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee ...		xviij	Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		vj
Will'o de Cest'a ...		vj	Joh'e le Rede ...		vj
Ric'o de la Beche ...		xiij	Hug' fil' Will'i ...		vij
Ph'o Gerbod ...		xij	Ric'o Naturel ...		xiij
Joh'e de Cest'a ...		vj	Thom' de Pulrebache		xiiij
Joh'e de Byriton ...	ij	vij			

ETON' MASCOT.

[Eaton Mascot, Parish of Berrington.[20]—This, like Berrington, was a manor of Toret, the Saxon, and passed to Rainald the Sheriff. Rainald's tenant here in 1086 was Fulcher, who was also tenant of Easthope. There was a mill worth 4s. yearly, and the whole manor had been worth 20s. per annum in the time of King Edward. Its value had increased for a while to 24s., but in 1086 was again 20s. The overlordship of the manor passed to the Fitz-Alans, one of whom, William fitz Alan (I.) between 1135 and 1160, granted it to Marescot, from whom it derives its name. He probably was a Scot by birth, who had become associated with the Fitz Alans during the civil war of Stephen's time. About 1156, Marescot and Adam his esquire are witnesses of a charter of William fitz Alan to Haughmond. Before 1172, Marescot himself gave two thirds of the tithes of Eaton to Haughmond Abbey. In 1177 he was heavily fined by the King (100 marks and two horses) for trespass in the Forest. He seems to have been living in 1194, but soon after that date Hamo, his son, appears as his successor. Hamo was a knight, and frequently occurs as a juror in more important causes. In 1209, Hamo fitz Marescot, Hugh le Strange of Berrington, and the men of William fitz Alan were called in question for taking hares in the "Warren of Bulregg." In 1240 and 1255, William Marescott was lord of Eaton, the first William being succeeded by a son of the same name. The elder line of the Marescots seems to have ended in co-heiresses, for in 1295 Eaton was held by co-parceners, Thomas de Baskervill and William de Preston. In 1333, John, son of Thomas de Baskerville was stated to have granted land in Eaton to Thomas, son of Thomas atte Lee, and Thomas son of John atte Lee, and Isabella de Baskervill his daughter, which grant he denied.

The Mill of Eaton Mascott was sold by Hamo fitz Marescot to Haughmond Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution. At the beginning of the 13th century, Hamo wishing to improve the mill obtained from William, son of Richard de la Beche, a feoffment of "the whole of that bank of the Cunethe," that belonged to William's land of Newton and La Beche.

Malcolm the Chaplain was possibly the representative of the Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Eton ...	iiij		Joh'e de Baskeruill...		vj
Malcolmo Capll'no		xviij	Marg' de Preston' ...		xij
Ric'o Balynger ...		xv	Will'o Graunger ...		ix

CANTEL'OP.

[Cantlop,[21] Parish of Berrington.—The Saxon lord of Cantlop was Edric, a franklin, and after the Conquest, Norman Venator held it

[20] Eyton vi., 102. [21] Eyton vi., 289.

under Earl Roger. Its Saxon value was 20s., then it was improved to £4 10s., and in 1086 it was valued at £5 10s. *per annum*, an unusually large sum. The mill was worth 10s. yearly. The manor was at an early date divided, one portion going to the hereditary Foresters of Bolas, and the other to an ancestor of the Arundels of Merebrook. In the 13th century the share of the Foresters went with a daughter to Longslow of Longslow, and that of the Arundels was sold to the Burnells. About 1180, Robert fitz William, Forester of Bolas, gave half Cantlop Mill to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. In 1255, Hugh de Longslow and John de Arundel held the manor under the De Pichfords. In 1274, Hugh de Longslow (II.) occurs in a question relating to pannage in the King's Bosc of Buriwood, between the manors of Cantlop and Condover. Hugh died in 1290, and was succeeded by a third Hugh, who died in 1314. The other portion of the manor was sold in 1285 by John de Arundel to Bishop Burnell, and passed to the Bishop's heirs.

Robert de Cressage occurs as holding land at Cressage in 1327, and in 1294, he is mentioned as a witness of a deed of Ralph de Pichford.

Thomas Thurstan was, probably, a son of Thurstan de Cantelhop, a juror in 1294.

Richard Waters is called of Betton in 1326, when he occurs in connection with land at Eaton Mascott.]

	s	d			s	d
Rob'to de Crissech' ..	ij		s'bt' ibid'm	Joh'e Boterel		x
Thom' Thurstan ...		ix		Will'o le Wode-ward ...		viij
Henr' de Ruton' ..		ix				
Ric'o Watiers ...	ij	vj				
Joh'e Robert ...		vj				
Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...		ix		Sm[a]	xxix[s]	v[d]
Ric'o Watier ...		viij				

CONEDE.

[COUND.[22]—Rainald the Sheriff succeeded Earl Morcar in the Manor of Cound, and from £4 7s. *per annum* its value had risen to £10. It possessed two mills, and a wood capable of fattening 50 swine. Rainald's successors, the Fitz Alans, held the manor in demesne. William fitz Alan (I.) gave the monks an annuity of one merk, charged on his mill of Cound, to buy wine wherewith masses were to be sung. In 1240, John fitz Alan (II.) had a grant of free warren in his estates at Upton Magna, Wroxeter, Cound, Harnage, Acton

[22] Eyton vi., 68.

Round, and elsewhere. In 1283, the capital messuage at Cound was ruinous, and its heir, Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, a minor. His sister Matilda married Philip Burnell, heir of the Bishop, and held Cound for her life; but in 1316, it had reverted to Edmund, Earl of Arundel. The Earls of Arundel sold the manor in the 16th century to Sir Rowland Heyward, whose daughter married Sir Henry Townshend of Cound, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Henry's daughter married Edward Cressett, and the Cressetts were at Cound till comparatively modern days, when the estate passed by inheritance to its present possessors.

The present hall at Cound was built by Roger Cressett in 1706.

Golding,[22a] from which William, John, and Margaret de Goldene took their name, was a distinct manor in 1086. It was then held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, and Odo held under him. It had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Suen. The overlordship passed to the Fitz-Alans, and Odo's tenure, like Kenley and Acton Pigot, to Warin de Willey. Towards the end of the 12th century, Ermenburga, wife of Engelard de Stretton, gave half a virgate in Golding to Haughmond Abbey, together with William fitz Ralph the tenant, his house, and his children. Another half virgate in Golding was given to Wombridge Priory by Felicia, daughter of Engelard de Stretton. In the 13th century, Hugh de Beckbury, of Beckbury, near Shifnal, held a small estate at Golding under Herbert de Rushbury, which he added to by exchanging land at Sundorn for the Haughmond, and land at Uppington for the Wombridge property. His tenants here seem to have borne the name of De Goldene. In 1236, John de Beckbury, son of Hugh, was said to hold his land at Golding and Newbold under John fitz Alan, paying a pound of cumin at Michaelmas, and paying also to Petronilla, widow of Warin de Willey, one pound of pepper at Christmas. Reginald de Newebold took his name from this other portion of John de Beckbury's lands.

John Franceys was of Cressage, and occurs frequently on juries at the close of the 13th century, and beginning of the 14th.

In 1304, a Walter de Morton was a witness of a deed relating to land at Tibberton. He may be identical with this Walter, or possibly he and Adam were tenants of Cound, who took their name from a farm on Cound Moor. Walter de Cound occurs in 1272, as making purchases in Belswardine for Bishop Burnell.

In 1185, the Knights Templars held land at *Concton* by gift of Walter fitz Alan, but no estate of theirs is mentioned there later. Possibly Roger Templer held the land that had once paid rent to them. Acton Pigot, a manor in Cound parish, with a chapel of its own, is not mentioned in the Subsidy Roll. In 1326, it was held by the Burnells. Possibly the tenants there are included under Cound.

[22a] Eyton vi., 97.

	s	d
Alic' Hancoke ...		xij
Matill' Wylkyns ...		xvj
Thom' Morganes ...	ij	j
Ric'o Hankyn ...		x
Joh'e Bercar' ...	ij	vj
Ric'o fil' Hug' ...		xiiij
Hug' p'po'ito ...		xiiij
Walt'o fil' Regin' ...		x
Rog' Templer ...		xvj
Thom' fil' Hug' ...		xiiij
Rob'to le knyghte ...		xij
Adam de Morton' ...	ij	
Ric'o Morwyn ...		x
Walt'o de Morton' ...	ij	vj
Will'o de Goldene ...		xiiij
Marg' de Golden ...	ij	vj
Joh'e de Goldene ...		x
Regin' de Newebold		xij
Ric'o Lough' ...		xij
Will'o Lugh' ...		xij
Will'o le knyght' ...		x
Joh'e Fraunceys ...		x
Ric'o le knyght ...		xij
Ph'o Fraunceys ...		x
Joh'e fil' Ph'i ...		viij
s'bt' Ad'de Morton'		xij
ibid'm Thom' fil' Will'i		viij
Sm^{a}	xxxiij^{s}	j^{d}

CHYLTON'.

[Chilton,[23] Parish of Atcham.—This was in 1086 a member of the Manor of Emstrey, which Roger de Montgomery gave to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. The manor had belonged as a whole to the Earls of Mercia, but one hide had been held independently by a free tenant Aluric. This land, which *Domesday* tells us was then waste, may have been at Cronkhill or Chilton, both the property of the Abbey. Roger de Chylton, who occurs as a juror for Condover Hundred in 1292, may be the Roger Lyghte of the Subsidy Roll, who occurs again under Brompton.

After the Dissolution Chilton passed into the hands of the Mackworths of Betton.]

	s	d
Rog' Lyghte		xij
Walt'o Mose		ix
Agn' de Chilton' ...		viij
Thom' fil' Nich'i ...		vij
Ric'o Sond ...	ix	
Will'o de Betton ...	viij	
Will'o Balle ...	ij	ob'q^{u}

BETTONE.

[Betton,[24] Parish of Berrington.—This refers to Abbots Betton, the part of the manor which soon after 1086 passed to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. *Domesday* speaks of Betton as held by the Bishop of Chester, and it is possible that it was the gift of Bishop Robert de Limesey to the newly founded Abbey. Richard de Belmeis was holding Betton under the monks in 1127, and about 30 years later

[23] Eyton vi., 171.
[24] Eyton vi., 181.

his grandson surrendered it to the Abbey. In 1256, the monks had a grant of free warren in their demesnes at Betton Parva (so called to distinguish it from Betton-in-Hales, a manor also belonging to the Abbey). The monks retained Betton till the Dissolution.

In 1690, one of their chief tenants here was Thomas Calcott.

Richard Waters occurs also under Cantlop, and as possessing land at Eaton Mascott.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Ade ...		vijo'	Alic' Lombes ...		vij
Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij	vjo'q^{u}	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		vjq^{u}
Ric'o Watiers ...	ij		Ric'o Hert' ...		ix
Will'o Sond ...		ix			

BROMPTON'.

[Brompton,[25] Parish of Berrington.—*Domesday* mentions two manors here; one which had been held by Seward was waste, and was held by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger, whose tenant of the other part, which had belonged to two franklins, Ernui and Elmer, was Picot de Say. Soon after 1086, Picot gave the tithes of his manors of Fitz and of Brompton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and later he gave the latter altogether for the building and repairing of the conventual Church. This grant was not fully carried out, for his son, Henry de Say, obtained Cheney Longville from the monks in exchange for Betton, a charter of Henry I., dated at Condover, confirming the arrangement. The monks had the grant of free warren here in 1256. In 1291, the greater part of the manor was in their own hands, but they received £1 3s. 0$\frac{3}{4}$d. from rents, and £1 from pleas of Court. The later valuations of the Abbey estates do not mention Brompton separately, though it was among them till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Hug' ...		xij	Joh'e de Aula ...		vj
Will'o Fox		ixq^{u}	Felic' relict' Will'i...		vjob'
Joh'e de Hynton' ...		x	Rog' Lyght' ...		xijo'q^{u}
Godith' Balynger ...		xijq^{u}	Sibill' de Chylton'...		xiij

EMUSTR'.

[Emstrey,[26] Parish of Atcham.—This manor extended from Atcham to the Abbey Foregate, and was one of Earl Roger's chief gifts to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. Earl Edwin of Mercia had held it as a manor of nine hides. Among the inhabitants in 1086 was a Frenchman. Sixteen ox-teams were employed on the land, and there was a wood capable of fattening 10 swine. Ranulph, Abbot of Shrewsbury, gave

[25] Eyton vi., 169.
[26] Eyton vi., 170.

up two-thirds of the tithes of the Abbey lands at Emstrey to the parish church of Atcham, but his successor, Abbot Robert, persuaded the Archbishop to annul this grant.

The Abbey estate here appears later to have been known as the *Hernesse*, i.e., lordship. In 1490, the monks' receipts are classified as from Hernesse, Cronkhyll, Chylton, Emstre, John Jonys' farm, Le Coton, and Le Home. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution, after which the manor passed through several hands to Thomas Bromley.

Henry de la Were probably took his name from a weir in the Severn.]

	s	d			s	d
Henr' de la Wer'	...	xijq^{u}	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o fil'		
Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	vjob'		Nich'i ...		x
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	xij		Will'o Balle		ix
Galfr'o Balynger	...	xijq^{u}				
Will'o Partrych	...	xj		p' Sm^{a}	xxviij^{s}	iij^{d}q^{u}

BETTON'.

[Betton Strange,[27] Parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury (now a parish of itself).—This part of the manor seems to have been originally held by the Le Stranges under the Abbey, but in 1160 it was sufficiently under the control of Hamo le Strange for him to make a grant of the mill at Under-Helde, near Allfield, to Haughmond Abbey. In 1203, John le Strange (II.) was lord of Betton, and in 1284, Bogo de Knovill and Alianore his wife held *Betton Extraneum* under John le Strange (V.) of Ness and Cheswardine. Bogo held it in right of his wife, the widow of Robert le Strange, who held it in dower. The names of Alvithley and Alvithmere occur as parts of Betton; and in the 13th century, Alvithmere was recognised as a distinct manor. It lay to the north-east of Bomere Pool, between Bomere and Betton Strange. In 1277, Bishop Burnell bought Alvithmere from Hugh de Turburvile, and soon after he gave as dower of his niece Petronilla, wife of Sir William de Ercalwe, who held land there still in 1327. In 1293, William de Ercalwe, Clerk, was accused of having stolen 15 swine, but was acquitted on proving his innocence before the Bishop, and his good character being testified to by his neighbours.

The Hamo le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was son of Fulk le Strange of Blackmere, Lord of Longnor. The manor remained with the lords of Longnor till 1511, when John Mackworth bought the two moieties from Thomas Corbet and William Acton.

Roger Gilbert occurs about 1330 as witness of deeds relating to Haughton, near Upton Magna.

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[27] Eyton vi., 181.

Thomas de Lee may have been a son of John de Lee of Berrington and his wife Alice Boterel. One of their three sons was named Thomas, and John had also a nephew Thomas.

The Church of Betton was built in 1858 by George J. Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, a descendant of Jonathan Scott, who in 1676 bought the property there which had once belonged to the Betton and Heynes families.]

	s	d		s	d
Hamone Ex^{t}ne ...		xviij	Pet^{o}nill' de Ercawe ...	ij	
Will'o Gylbert' ...		xij	Thom' de Legh' ...	ij	
Rog' Gylbert' ...		xij			

POLYLEYE.

[Pulley,[28] Parish of St. Julian, Shrewsbury (now in that of Bayston Hill).—This manor, which was held by Edith, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, was divided after the Conquest, part being held by Ralph de Mortimer, and part by Earl Roger, whose tenant here was Teodulf, who also held Hawksley, near Acton Burnell. Teodulf's part of Pulley was later held as a Sergeantry by the King's forester, in whose care the woods of Berrywood and the Lyth were placed.

Roger Bocharte of Pulley, who was also Lord of Bourton, died in 1194, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Thomas de Echingham, and the other Ralph Mareschall. In 1262, Ralph Mareschall, son of Ralph and Isabella Bocharte, was Forester of the Lyth. He was dead in 1263, and succeeded by his son Engelard, who died in 1290, whose son Philip appears as Forester in the perambulation of Shropshire Forests made in 1300.

At the Dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury, among its estates was land at Pulley, and "rent of a pasture enclosed in Thomas Lee's park at Langley, called Hawksley."

The other portion of Pulley seems to have become merged in the Manor of Meole Brace, in which parish it is. In 1221, Audulf de Bracy had a tenant, William de Pulley, and in 1256, John de Bracy had disseized William de Rodene of land in Pulley. In 1256, John le Waleys had forfeited land in Walleybourn, near Pulverbatch, and in Pulley.

The Forester of Pulley had several under-tenants, several of whom bore the name of De Pulley, and the three tenants of the Subsidy Roll may represent three tenants of Ralph Mareschall, who in 1255 paid 6s. to him, and 5s. to the Crown for land in Over Pulley. The Meole portion of Pulley is within the Liberties of Shrewsbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Enge		xij	Will'o Bronnyge ...		viij
Regin' Partryeh' ...		viij			

[28] Eyton vi., 206.

NORTONE.

[Norton,[29] Parish of Condover.—This was held in 1086 by William Pantulf under Earl Roger. Uluric, a franklin, had held it in Saxon times, when it had been worth 30s. yearly; later the value fell to 9s., but in 1086 it had risen again to 25s. A younger branch of the Pantulfs of Wem held Norton at the beginning of the 13th century, but in 1240, this branch had ended in the male line, and was represented by co heirs. In 1255, Norton was held by Michael de Morton and Richard Irish. Michael de Morton's share passed to Bishop Burnell. In 1315, it was held by Edward Burnell, who was also Lord of the Manor of Condover.

Among the tenants of the Manor of Condover in 1363 are several of the name of Botte, both at Norton and at Allfield, and the Court Rolls show the succession of the family till the death of Richard Botte in 1521.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o Botte		xij	Ric'o P'mage		vj
Will'o de Addefeld ...		x			

BEY'STAN.

[Bayston,[30] Parish of Condover.—This was once held under the Bishop of Hereford by Elric Sylvaticus, apparently from the Domesday notice, by payment of some rent in kind for the maintenance of the Bishop's household. William Pantulf held the manor in 1086, but his descendants possessed no interest there; and in the 13th and 14th centuries it was held under the Bishop by the Sprencheaux, who were also Lords of Plash. In comparatively modern days, at the time of the enclosure of the common land on Bayston Hill, Bayston was said to be in the Manor of Bishop's Castle, which seems the only trace of the mediæval over-lordship of the Bishops of Hereford at Bayston.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o fil' Rog'i ...		xij	Joh'e de Walle ...		vj
Will'o Bysshop ...		vj			

PREONE.

[Preen,[31]—This was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Edwin, and after the Conquest by Helgot, under Earl Roger. Helgot had two tenants here, Richard (who was probably identical with Richard de Belmeis), and Godebald, a priest. The manor had been valued at 20s. yearly, but was waste when Helgot received it, and in 1086 was

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[29] Eyton vi., 300.
[30] Eyton vi., 298.
[31] Eyton vi., 220.

worth 10s. There was a wood capable of fattening 100 swine belonging to the manor. Richard de Belmeis seems to have granted his interest in the manor to the monks of Wenlock, who founded a Cell at Church Preen, but the Barons of Holgate continued to hold the over-lordship, which prevented Preen being annexed to the Liberties of Wenlock. In 1291, the Prior of Wenlock received £8 3s. 4d. from Preen, part of which was derived from the mill. The Prior (or *Custos*) of Preen was nominated by the Prior of Wenlock, and presented to the Cell by the Lord of Holgate, and till 1244, the Lord of Holt Preen shared in the right of presentation. At the Dissolution the site of the Cell of Preen was sold, and passed in 1560 to the family of Dickins, who retained it till 1749.

The portion of the manor belonging to Godebald the Priest, is now Holt Preen. He was a friend and adviser of Earl Roger, one of his "three wise clerks," and held Lilleshall, Preston Gobalds, and Atcham, and other estates in Shropshire. He was succeeded in his ecclesiastical preferments by his son Robert, but his heirs at Preen seem to have been the family of Girros. About 1220, Robert de Girros, probably the second of his name at Preen, granted land there to the Canons of Haughmond. The canons were to retain the then tenant, Adam de Girros, and from his rent to pay a pension of 5s. per annum, due to St. Michael's Chapel in Shrewsbury Castle. In 1232, the Knights Templars gained a grant of land here, and a century later their successors, the Knights Hospitallers, held a considerable estate, including the land rented under the Canons of Haughmond.

About 1262, Henry de Girros sold to Roger Sprenghose, Lord of Longnor, land in Preen, but the Burnells still remained the over-lords.

According to a tradition, quoted at an inquiry in 1590 as to the status of the Prior of Preen, whether independent of Wenlock when once appointed, or not, the Cell was founded by one of the Burnells, one of the De Girros, and a Prior of Wenlock, acting together. This would account for the right of presentation to it, exercised before 1244 by the Lord of Holgate and Robert de Girros.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o sup' Monte' ...	ij		Will'o Frankeleyn' ...		vj
Henr' de Cantelep' ...		xij	s'bt' ibid'm { Galfr'o de Beystan ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		ix	s'bt' ibid'm { Walt'o Pu^r^cell'		xij
Will'o le Leche ...		ix			
Will'o Molendinar' ...		xij			
Henr' de Roke ...		vj			
Ric'o Bronnyge ...		vj	p' Sm^a^	xxiij^s^	viij^d^
Thom' le Tayllour ...		vj			

FORYET' MONACHOR^UM^.

[Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.[32]—The tenants mentioned in the Subsidy Roll were tenants of the Abbey, on the estate granted to it

by Roger de Montgomery, between the walls of Shrewsbury and Emstrey. The Abbot in 1327 was William de Muckley, a quiet and peaceable man, who governed his abbey well, and in whose memory his monks in 1333 founded a chantry.

Richard Hussey was, probably, of the family from which Albright Hussey takes its name.

Thomas de Legh seemt to have been the son of Thomas de Lee and his wife Petronilla de Stanton, the heiress of Stanton-on-Hine Heath and other estates, among them Preston Boats and Uckington.

Reginald Perle was one of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 1341 and in 1348.

Possibly Stephen the Parchymener found a market for his parchment among the monks of the Abbey.

The separate jurisdiction of the Abbey Foregate was viewed with jealousy by the town authorities, and after the Dissolution, was ended by the suburb being put under the jurisdiction of the town.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Heose ...	ij		Adam Matheu ...		xij
Thom' de Legh' ...	ij		Regin' P'le	ij	
Will'o de Arderne...		xij	Ric'o Batel		xij
Nich'o Cl'ico ...		xij	Will'o de Lauton' ...		xviij
Joh'e Pate ...		xij	Hug' Andreu ...		xij
Joh'e le Breust'e .		xij	s'bt' ibid'm Henr' de Prestecot' ...		x
St'pho le P'chymener		xviij	Galfr'o Caret'		x
Will'o Glopsy ...		xij			
Elena Gylotes ...		xij			
Joh'e Martyn ...		xviij			
Will'o Spychfat ...		xij	p' Sm^{a}	xxiij^{s}	ij^{d}
Galfr'o Rotar' ...		xij			

Sm^{a} tot' Hundr' xix^{li} vj^{s} v^{d} ob'q^{u}

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